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VOLUME 17

SECOND SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

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See also Numerical List, Page 5.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

SECOND SESSION, ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1910.

A

Adulteration of Food.. 14
Agriculture, Annual Report.. 15
Alberta Lands.. 76
Alcoholism, International Congress on.. 56
Alward, H. F., Report of.. 153
Annuities Act.. 65
Application for Patent.. 118
Armouries and Drill Halls.. .. .. ..156, 156*a*
Arthabaska *Gazette*.. 101
Astronomer, Chief Report of.. .. .. .. 25*a*
Atlantic Fisheries.. 96
Auditor General, Annual Report.. 1

B

Banks, Chartered.. 6
Banks Suspended.. 128
Banks, Unpaid Balances in.. 7
Beauharnois Canal.. 150
Becher, C. D. T.. 166
Black Foot Reserve.. 140
Bonds and Securities.. 46
Bow River Collieries.. 152
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co,. 119
British Columbia:—
Dominion Lands.. 49
Lighthouses.. 73

C

Canadian Northern Railway.. 108
Canadian Pacific Railway:—
Business with Interior Department. 58
Lands sold by.. .. .. 58*a*
Canal Statistics.. .. .. 20*a*
Carson, R.. 126
Causeway, Caribou, N.S.. 159
Central Park Post Office.. 147
Charleston Post Office.. 115
Chartered Banks.. 6
Charters Granted.. 120
Cirkle, Fritz.. 171
Civil Service:—
Commissioner's Annual Report.. .. 31
Employees' Salaries.. 183
Insurance.. 39
List.. 30
Superannuations.. 41
Temporary employees.. 164
Clear Lake, Manitoba.. 139
Coal Fields, Nova Scotia.. .. .. 36*a*
Coinage, Canadian.. 127
Combines and Monopolies.. 160
Commissions Appointed.. .. ..182, 182*a*
Conference, Imperial Defence.. .. .. .. 29*a*
Coulter, Robert M., Report of.. 43
Criminal Statistics.. 17

C

Cruisers, Purchase of.. .. ..146, 146*a*
Cumberland Coal and Railway Co....141, 141*a*
Customs Department, Annual Report.. 11

D

Daily Telegraph Publication Co.. 124
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner. 15*a*
Dividends Unpaid in Banks.. 7
Dog-Fish Reduction.. .. ..81, 96
Dominion Coal Company.. .. ..141, 141*a*
Dominion Fisheries Commission.. .. ..90, 90*a*
Dominion Lands.. .. ..48, 49, 52
Dominion Police.. 66
Dredges Owned by Government.. 114
Drill Halls.. .. ..156, 156*a*
Dunn, John A.. 118

E

Elections, House of Commons.. .. .. ..18, 18*a*
Electrical Power.. 170
Electric Light, Inspection of.. 13
Elliott Bros.. 126
English Mails.. 148
Estimates.. .. ..3 to 5*c*
Excise Revenue.. 12
Exhibitions, Foreign.. 136
Experimental Farms.. 16
Explosives, Accidents from.. 93
External Affairs, Report.. .. .. 29*b*

F

Fisheries, Annual Report.. 22
Food Fishes.. 105
Forest Reserve Act.. 50
Free Mail Delivery.. .. ..102, 102*a*
French Treaty.. 44

G

Gardiner, Wm. Reid.. 175
Gas, Inspection of.. 13
Gas, Pintsch and Acetylene.. 87
Geographic Board.. .. .. 21*a*
Geological Survey Report.. 26
Georgian Bay Ship Canal.. 181
Germany, Trade with.. .. ..10*g*, 10*h*
Goby, Mrs.. 53
Government Annuities Act.. 65
Governor General's Warrants.. 38
Grain, Shipment of.. 77
Grand Trunk Pacific Employees.. 154
Guns sent to Esquimalt.. 116

H

Harbour Commissioners.. 23
" Hestia ", Wreck of the.. .. ..83, 83*a*
High Commissioner, Report of.. .. .. 25*c*
Homestead Entries.. 137

H

House of Commons:—
By-Elections.. .. ..18, 18*a*
Internal Economy.. 45
Names of Members.. 69
Organization of Staff.. 169
Reduction of Representation.. 100
Sessional employees.. 149
Speaker Blanchet.. 92
Hudson Bay Railway Surveys.. .. .. .. 20*d*
Hydro-Electric Power Commission.. .. 170
Hydrographic Survey.. 133

I

Immigrants at Grosse Isle.. .. .. 80*k*
Immigrants at Quebec.. .. .. ..79, 80 to 81*i*
Immigrants, Inspection.. .. .. 80*f*
Immigration Agents.. .. ..86, 86*a*
Immigrations Regulations.. 59
Imperial Conference Secretariat.. 168
Imperial Naval Defence.. .. .. 29*a*
Incubators and Brooders.. 70
Indian Affairs, Annual Report.. 27
Indian Reserves.. 61
Indians in British Columbia.. 174
Inland Revenue, Annual Report.. 12
Insurance, Abstract.. 9
Insurance, Annual Report.. 8
Intercolonial Railway:—
Derailments.. .. .. 98*b*
Dismissals from.. .. ..98*d*, 98*e*
Passes.. .. .. 98*f*
Pay Lists and Railway Ties.. .. .. 98*a*
Train, Oxford Junction and Pictou. 98*c*
Wire Fencing.. 98
Interior, Annual Report.. 25
International Boundary Waters Treaty. 104*a* (1909)
International Congress on Alcoholism.. 56
International Fisheries Commission.. .. 105
International Waterways Commission. 19*c* to 19*e*
Intoxicants in Northwest.. 109

J

Jemmett, Captain.. 158
Judges, Appointment of.. 123
Justice, Annual Report.. 34

K

Kelmont Post Office.. 115
Kœnig & Co.. 173

L

Labour Department, Annual Report.. .. 36
Lac du Bonnet Fisheries.. .. ..90, 90*b*
Lachine Canal.. 91
La Décharge River.. 180

L

Land Titles Act.. 112
Lavoie, Dr. Jos. P.. .. .. 80*j*
Lethbridge, Experimental Farm.. 165
Lethbridge Post Office.. .. ..89, 89*a*
Library of Parliament, Annual Report. 33
List of Shipping.. .. .. 21*b*
Lobster Industry.. .. ..22*a*, 103

M

Mail Delivery, Free.. .. ..102, 102*a*
Mails, English.. 148
Manitoba and Dominion Governments.. 122
Manitoba Boundaries.. .. .. 122*a*
Manitoba Land Sale.. 161
Marine, Annual Report.. 21
Measures, Inspection of.. 13
Military College.. 117
Military Reserve.. 138
Militia Clothing.. 144
Militia Council, Annual Report.. 35
Militia Council, Interim Report.. .. .. 35*a*
Militia General Orders.. 54
Mines, Report of Department.. .. .. 26*a*
Montreal, Branch Post Offices.. .. ..176, 176*a*
Montreal Turnpike Trust.. 84
Mounted Police.. 28
Mudie, Allan R.. 68

N

Napanee River.. .. ..63, 88
National Parks of Canada.. 97
National Transcontinental Railway:—
Construction in New Brunswick.. 42*b*
Contracts.. .. .. 42*i*
Dominion Police Constables.. 42
Excavation Classification.. ..42*c*, 42*h*, 42*j*
Fifth Report of Commissioners.. .. 37
Interim Report.. .. .. 42*g*
Legal Services.. .. .. 42*e*
Mr. McIntosh.. .. .. 42*d*
Names of Engineers.. .. .. 42*f*
Resignation of Hugh D. Lumsden.. 42*a*
Naval and Military Defence of Empire. 29*a*
Naval Defence Expenses.. 72
"Niobe" Cruiser.. .. .. 146*a*
North Atlantic Trading Co.. .. .. ..85, 85*a*
Northwest Irrigation Act.. 106
Nova Scotia Coal Fields.. .. .. 36*a*

O

Oil Lands.. 62
Old Proprietor Ledge.. .. ..83, 83*a*
Ottawa Improvement Commission.. .. 55
Ottawa, Official Residences in.. .. ..110, 110*a*

P

Paterson, Thomas.. 75
P. E. I. Projected Railways.. .. .. ..130, 130*a*
P. E. I. Winter Steamers.. 129
Pembina River.. .. .. 90*c*
Penitentiaries, Annual Report.. 34
Petroleum Oil, Crude.. 131
Piegan, Indian Reserve.. 74
Police, Royal Northwest Mounted.. .. 28
Port Arthur Dry Dock.. .. .. 94*a*
Postmaster General, Annual Report.. 24
Printing, &c., Government.. 142
Public Accounts, Annual Report.. 2
Public Printing and Stationery.. 32
Public Works, Annual Report.. 19

Q

Quarantine, Frontier Inspectors.. 132
Quebec Bridge.. 173
Quebec Immigration Office.. .. ..79, 80 to 80*m*
Quebec Rock City Tobacco Co.. 163

R

Railway Commissioners, Report of.. .. 20*c*
Railway Commissioners, Vacancy among 99
Railway Crossings.. 60
Railways and Canals, Annual Report.... 20
Railway Statistics.. .. .. 20*b*
"Rainbow" Cruiser.. 146
River des Prairies.. .. ..107, 107*a*
Rocky Mountain Park.. 51
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.. .. 28

S

Sale of Land in Manitoba.. 161
Salmon River, N.S.. 82
Saskatchewan Lands.. 76
Saskatchewan River.. 167
Saskatchewan Supreme Court.. 115
Sault Ste. Marie Dry-dock.. 94
Sault Ste. Marie Lock.. 157
Sauve, Angus.. 104
School Lands.. 111
Seal Cove.. .. ..83, 83*a*
Secretary of State, Annual Report.. .. 29
Section 29, Township 9.. 67
Shareholders in Chartered Banks.. .. 6
Shipping, List of.. .. .. 21*b*
Sibbald, J. F.. 75
Skinner's Cove.. 155
Soleil Publication Co.. 124
Southern Alberta Land Co.. 95
Spawn at Snake Island.. 71
Statutes Distributed.. 184
Steamboat Inspection.. .. .. 23*a*
Steam Vessels, Government.. 113
St. John River.. 179

S

St. Peter's Indian Reserve.. .. .. 78 to 78*f*
Subsidized Steamships.. .. .. 10*e*
Sullivan and Langdon.. 143
Surveyor General, Report of.. .. .. .. 25*b*

T

Tariff Relations with United States.. .. 10*j*
Terminal Elevators.. .. ..162, 172, 172*a*
Toney River.. .. .. 155*a*
Topographical Survey.. .. .. 25*b*
Trade and Commerce.. 10
Trade and Navigation.. 11
Trade Unions.. 47
Transcontinental Ry. Commissioners..37, 42*g*
Treaties and Conventions.. .. .. 10*f*
Trent Canal.. 153
Trusts and Mergers.. 160
Tunnel, Prince Edward Island,. 57

U

Unclaimed Balances in Banks.. 7
Unforeseen Expenses.. 40
United States Fishing Vessels.. 64
United States, Trade with.. .. .. 10*i*

V

Vigie Publication Co.. 124

W

Wakeham, Commander, Report of.. .. 103
Walton, Geo... 151
Warwick, Thos. G.. 68
Weights, Measures, &c.. 13
Wharves, Various.. .. ..134, 135
Whig Publishing Co.. .. ..121, 121*a*
Windygates Post Office.. 177
Winnipeg Post Office.. .. ..178, 178*a*
Wrecking Plant.. 125

See also Alphabetical List, Page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Houses of Parliament; the Names of the Senator or Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1909. Volume I, Parts A, C to J (inclusive) L, M, N; Volume III, Parts V, W, X, Y. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Volume II, Ports B, K and O to U, (inclusive), presented 12th January, 1910, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada for the year ending on the 31st March, 1911. Presented 18th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 24th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 14th March, 1910, by Hon W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5*a*. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 3rd February, 1910, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates of the sums required for the service of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 30th April, 1910, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5*c*. Further Supplementary Estimates of the sums required for the service of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 26th April, 1910, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2—*Continued.*

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1909. Presented 21st March, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1909.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Part I.—Canadian Trade. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Part II.—Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Part III.—Canadian Trade with foreign countries except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States. Presented 29th November, 1909, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Part IV.—Canadian Trade: Miscellaneous. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*d*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Part V.—Grain Statistics, including the crop year ended 31st August, 1909, and season of navigation ended 10th December, 1909. Presented 18th March, 1910, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services, with statistics showing steamship traffic to 31st December, 1909, and estimates for fiscal year 1910-1911. Presented 3rd May, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries and Treaties and Conventions. Presented 25th April, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6—*Continued.*

10*g*. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February, 1910, in respect to trade relations with Germany. Presented 15th February, 1910, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.

10*h*. Trade relations with Germaney.—No. 2. Presented 2nd March, 1910, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. W. Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19*a*. (No issue.)

19*b*. (No issue.)

19*c*. Supplementary Report of the International Waterways Commission, 1909. Presented 19th November, 1909, by Hon. W. Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19*d*. Report of the International Waterways Commission on proposed dam and regulation work at foot of Lake Erie, and appendices accompanying said report. Presented 17th February, 1910, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*Not printed.*

19*e*. Additional correspondence, International Waterways Treaty, and Report on division of Waters of St. Mary and Milk River. Presented 4th April, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

20*a*. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1909. Presented 21st March, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20*b*. Railway Statistics of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1909. Presented 12th January, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20*c*. Fourth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, to 31st March, 1908, for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20*d*. Report of the Hudson Bay Railway Surveys. Presented 13th December, 1909, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine) for 1908. Presented 15th November, 1909, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

21*a*. Eighth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing all decisions to June 30, 1909. Presented 25th November, 1909, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21*b*. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada on the 31st December, 1909.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries) for 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

22*a*. Lobster Fishery. Evidence taken before Commander William Wakeham, M.D., (Officer in charge of the Gulf Fisheries Division) in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Two volumes. Presented 11th March, 1910, by Hon. W. Templeman. Also copy of the Report of Commander Wakeham in relation thereto.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, &c., to 31st December, 1908. Presented 13th January, 1910, by Hon. R. Lemieux..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

23*a*. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. F. Oliver.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*a*. Report of the Chief Astronomer.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*c*. Report of the High Commissioner for Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by. Hon. F. Oliver.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1909.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. F. Oliver.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1909. Presented 12th January, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1909. Presented 25th November, 1909, by Hon. C. Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

29*a*. Report of the Imperial Conference with representatives of the self-governing Dominions on the Naval and Military Defence of the Empire, 1909. Presented 17th November, 1909, by Sir Frederick Borden. Also with additional papers relating to Australia and New Zealand, presented 10th December, 1909, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

29*b*. Report of the Department of External Affairs, 1909.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1909. Presented 12th January, 1910, by Hon. C. Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

31. First Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the period from September 1st, 1908, to August 31, 1909. Presented 10th December, 1909, by Hon. C. Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 18th April, 1910, by Hon. C. Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1908-9. Presented 11th November, 1909, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 12th November, 1909, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Militia Council, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 1st December, 1909, by Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35*a*. Interim Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada on the Training of the Militia during the season of 1909. Presented 25th April, 1910, by Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

39. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ended 31st March, 1909. Presented 16th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*

40. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from the 1st April, 1909, to the 10th November, 1909, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1909. Presented 16th Novewber, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

41. Statement of superannuation and retiring allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1909, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and canse of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 16th November, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Return of constables employed on the Transcontinental Railway, as required under the provisions of section 6, chapter 92, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 19th November, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th November, 1909, for a copy of all reports, letters, communications and documents touching or relating to the resignation of Hugh D. Lumsden from his position as Chief Engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway, including a copy of all letters, communications or reports of the said Hugh D. Lumsden to the Prime Minister, touching or relating to his resignation, or to the affairs of the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented 23rd November, 1909.—*Mr. Borden.. .. ..Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

42*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence had between the Minister of Railways and the Transcontinental Railway Commission relating to the sub-letting of contracts for the construction of the Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick: and the failure of sub-constractors to make payment for supplies and material furnished by farmers, merchants and others for use in said work. Presented 13th December, 1909.—*Mr. Crocket.. ..Not printed.*

42*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence connected with and relating to the letter of the Auditor General to the Secretary of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission of the 18th of August, 1909, in which the Auditor General points out that 64,192 cubic yards of excavation, classified at an average price of 83 06 cents, were subsequently reclassified at $1.10\frac{1}{4}$ per cubic yard, thereby increasing the cost by the sum of $17,453.80, and asking for an explanation. Presented 13th December, 1909.—*Mr. Lennox.. .. ..Not printed.*

42*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1909, for a copy of all certificates, recommendations, letters, memoranda and documents in connection with the promotion of Mr. McIntosh on the 16th of November, 1908, from the position of Division Engineer, Division No. 6, District F, to the position of Assistant District Engineer, District F, and the increase of his salary from $200 to $275 per month; also of all complaints against the professional conduct or efficiency of Mr. McIntosh made to the Transcontinental Railway or the Railway Department before the date of promotion. Presented 24th January, 1910.—*Mr. Lennox.. .. ..Not printed.*

42*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence between the following legal firms: Rothwell & Johnson, Rothwell, Johnson & Bergeman, and Rothwell, Johnson & Stubbs, on the one side, and the Government or the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, on the other side, as to the instructions to the solicitors for legal services rendered in passing titles of property

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

acquired by the Government, and in respect to the bill of cost and charges of the said several firms; and all papers, documents, letters, telegrams and correspondence having any reference to the items of charges of said firms appearing on page W—370 of the Auditor General's Report of 1909, amounting in the whole to $1,376.60. Presented 24th January, 1910.—*Mr. Meighen*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1909: 1. Showing the names and addresses of the engineers who surveyed and located the line of the Eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, and the part of the railway covered by the work of each engineer. 2. The name and address of the engineer who prepared the estimates of quantities and prices of the section or portion of the line covered by each contract. 3. The names of the engineers acting upon behalf of the Railway Department, or Railway Commission, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, in determining upon the form and wording of the specifications, as provided for by the seventh section of the agreement between the government and the company. 4. The names of such of the engineers acting in any of the capacities aforesaid, as subsequently acted in connection with construction, when and for how long, in what capacity, where their services have been dispensed with, and for what cause. 5. The names and addresses of all the engineers in the service of the Railway Commission, or Railway Department, on Districts B and F of the said Eastern Division, since the commencement of the construction of the railway, the capacity in which each was employed, the salary in each case, the promotions, increases of salary, retirements and dismissals which have taken place, the cause for promotion, dismissal or retirement in each case, and a copy of all complaints lodged with the commissioners or their chief engineer or the department, against any of these engineers. 6. The names of the engineers now in charge of or engaged upon District B and F, and the official position and salary of each. Presented 3rd February, 1910.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42*g*. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, being for the nine months ended 31st December, 1909, setting forth the receipts and expenditure in connection with the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental Railway, and such other matters in relation to the said railway as appear to be of public interest. Presented 4th February, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, showing all written objection to classification upon the Transcontinental Railway made since July 28th, 1908, and in reference to overbreak or other over expenditure since 2nd October, 1908. Presented 17th February, 1910.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42*i*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1910, showing: (*a*) The names of the contractors for the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and the number, mileage and location of the contract; (*b*) the estimated expenditure under each contract at the time the contract was let, based upon the engineer's estimate of quantities, at dates of the accepted tender; (*c*) the estimated increase or decrease in expenditure in each case occasioned by change in location, specification, construction, material, grade or other change subsequent to the letting of the contract; (*d*) the amount returned and claimed on progress estimates under each contract to date, the amount actually paid under each contract, and the estimated amount yet required to complete the work in each case; (*e*) the engineer's estimated quantity of solid rock, loose rock and common excavation in the section of line covered by each contract, the estimated cost under these headings, based upon the rates of the accepted tender, the actual expenditure under these headings to date, as shown by progress estimates, the amounts actually paid to date under these headings, and the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

estimated quantities of work yet to be done, and the estimated sums yet to be paid under these headings in respect of each contract. Also as to all contracts other than the twenty-one covered by the Return brought down on the 26th of April, 1909, No. 46h: a copy of (*a*) engineer's itemized estimate of quantities as to each contract of each class of work and material, as set out in the schedules and itemized, and total estimated expenditure based upon rates of accepted tender, and (*d*) a copy of all tenders received; (*c*) itemized quantities of work and material under the various headings actually done or furnished to date, and itemized, and total expenditure therefor; itemized statement of estimated quantities of work yet to be done and material, &c., yet to be furnished and itemized, and total estimated cost of the same based on contract prices. Presented 17th February, 1910.—*Mr. Lennox.*

Not printed.

42*j*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, submissions, references, reports, returns and orders in council, in reference to the adjustment of the disputed item of 581 cubic yards of excavation, claimed at 10 instead of $2.50 a cubic yard, referred to in a letter of the Auditor General to the Secretary of the Transcontinental Commission, dated the 18th August, 1909. Presented 24th February, 1910.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43. Report of Robert M. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster General, on his mission to Australia and New Zealand to discuss with the governments of those countries the possibility of taking steps that would lead to the inauguration of a steamship service between England, Australia and New Zealand, via Canada, on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Presented 22nd November, 1909, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

44. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th November, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence, documents and papers of every description not already brought down touching the recent treaty with the French Republic, or any modification therein. Presented 24th November, 1909.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

45. Minutes of proceedings of the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons for the past year, pursuant to Rule of the House No. 9. Presented 24th November, 1909, by the Hon. The Speaker.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (2nd February, 1909), submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 32 of chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 25th November, 1909, by Hon. C. Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

47. Return under chapter 125 (R.S.C), 1906, intituled: 'An Act respecting Trade Unions,' submitted to parliament in accordance with section 33 of the said Act. Presented 25th November, 1909, by Hon. C. Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Return of orders in council passed between the 1st of December, 1908 and the 31st October, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Dominion Land Survey Act, chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented 29th November, 1909, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st December, 1908, and 31st October, 1909, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 29th November, 1909, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

50. Return of orders in council passed between the 1st December, 1908, and the 31st October, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Reserve Act, sections 7 and 13 of chapter 56, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 29th November, 1909, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd November, 1909, showing:— 1. The application made to the Railway Board for protection of railway crossings under the provisions of chapter 32 of the Statutes of 1909, an Act to amend the Railway Act, and (*a*) the cases in which these applications have been granted, (*b*) in which they have been refused, when refused, and the reason for refusal. 2. The names of the persons in each case making the application. 3. The cases in which the board of its own motion made an order for the protection of crossing under said act. 4. The appropriation made by the board out of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund under said act, and the crossing in respect of which such appropriations were made. 5. The character or description of the crossing in question, and the character, description and cost in each case of the construction work of protection ordered or directed by the board. 6. The amount in each case ordered or directed by the board to be paid out of the said fund and by the railway company and municipality or other party to the proceedings. 7. The cases in which the work ordered to be done (*a*) has been completed, (*b*) in which it is under construction, (*c*) the cases in which the municipality has submitted to or complied with the order of the board, and (*d*) cases in which the municipality has refused to comply. Presented 14th December, 1909.—*Mr. Lennox.*
Not printed.

61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, showing what Indian lands within the territories now covered by each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have been sold yearly since 30th June, 1900; such information to be detailed as follows: the name of each reserve, the area sold therein yearly, the average prices realized, and the cash paid to the Indians concerned at the time of sale, under the terms of surrender. Presented 15th December, 1909.—*Mr. McGrath.*
Not printed.

62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd November, 1909, showing the areas sold or leased as oil lands in the Northwest, giving the amount sold or leased, the date when, and the parties to whom sold or leased, and if leased, the various assignments, if any, made thereof, and the dates of the same. Presented 15th December, 1909.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th November, 1909, showing: Copy of the contract for the dredging of the Napanee river during the summer of 1909; name of the contractor who had the contract; names of the engineers in charge of the work and the inspector; the depth and width of the channel after dredging; the length of time taken to complete the work; the total amount of money expended on the work; whether the work was done by day work or by the yard; and the prices paid by day or by yard. Presented 15th December, 1909.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox).*
Not printed.

64. Return made to parliament in accordance with chapter 47, section 4, Revised Statutes, 1906, containing copy of the orders in council for the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels to enable them to buy bait, ice, lines, &c. during the year 1910. Presented 16th December, 1909, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Return, in pursuance of section 16 of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, containing statement of the business done during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1909, together with a copy of the regulations made under section 13 of the act. Presented 17th December, 1909, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

66. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1909. Presented 12th January, 1910, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

67. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1909, for a copy of all reports and correspondence in connection with section 29, township 9, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, as well as applications for railway right of way and station grounds within such land. Presented 12th January, 1910.—*Mr. McGrath..Not printed.*

68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1909, for a copy of all papers, reports, correspondence, &c., between the Department of the Interior and its officers and agencies and any other persons, relative to the s.w. ¼ section 24-38-10 w. 3rd m., and the respective claims of Allan R. Mudie and Thos. G. Warwick. Presented 12th January, 1910.—*Mr. Lake.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1909, for a copy of all papers, reports, correspondence, &c., between the Department of the Interior, and its officers and agencies, and any other person, relative to the s.w. ¼ section 16-30 9, w. 3rd m., and the respective claims thereto of Thomas Paterson and J. F. Sibbald. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, showing approximately the amount of revenue collected by the government between the 1st January, 1908, and the 1st November, 1909, in the province of Alberta and Saskatchewan, respectively, on account of payments for coal lands, coal royalties, bonuses and rental on timber lands, timber dues, hay lands, grazing lands, irrigation areas, school lands, minerals, water powers, stone quarrying lands, Indian lands, or on account of any natural resources within each of the above provinces. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1909, for a copy of all documents and papers relating to the western shipment of grain. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and complaints, or other papers, from Indians or others regarding the manner in which the St. Peter's Indians have been treated relating to lands allotted to them by the government in consideration of the surrender of St. Peter's Reserve. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

78*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th December, 1909, for a copy of all instructions to J. O. Lewis, Indian Agent at Selkirk, regarding the delivery of patents to Indians entitled to same, in connection with the surrender of St. Peter's Reserve. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1909, showing all moneys paid by the government in connection with the surrender of St. Peter's Reserve, to whom paid, and for what; also all moneys paid in connection with the moving of the Indians to the new reserve on Lake Winnipeg, to whom paid, and for what. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1909, for a copy of all instructions sent to the Indian Agent at Selkirk, in connection with St. Peter's Indians pledging or disposing of their holdings, secured through the surrender of their reserve; a statement showing all those entitled to receive patents for lands in connection with the surrender of the reserve, the applications made by those so entitled for their patents, and receipts signed for the patents by those so entitled on delivery of the patent. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78*d*. Copy of papers relating to St. Peter's Indian Reserve, comprising letters of instructions and commission to Mr. H. M. Howell, Report of H. M. Howell, and advertisement in connection with auction sale of lands. Presented 27th January, 1910, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th January, 1910, for a copy of all accounts of George Tracy, of Selkirk, against Indians of St. Peter's Reserve, Manitoba, now on file in the Department of Indian Affairs here, and of all correspondence in the department in relation thereto. Presented 31st January, 1910.—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

78*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1910, for a copy of all papers and instructions given to A. S. Williams, Law Clerk of the Department of Indian Affairs, and to S. Swinford, Inspector of Indians, Winnipeg, in connection with their work among the St. Peter's Indians in Manitoba; also a copy of the report of these gentlemen in connection with the work they have been engaged in during the last few weeks among the St. Peter's Indians. Presented 4th April, 1910.—*Mr. Bradbury.*
Not printed.

79. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 26th November, 1909, for a copy of the several complaints which in 1908 and 1909 have been made by different parties to the Minister of the Interior or to the Superintendent of Immigration of the manner in which immigrants are treated at Quebec. Presented 13th January, 1910—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

80. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 2nd December, 1909, for a copy of all accounts filed during the fiscal year 1907-8 in the Department of the Interior by Sosthène Morisset, one of the clerks of the Immigration office at Quebec. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80*a*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 3rd December, 1909, for a copy (1) of the medical certificate given by Doctors Pagé and Nadeau to justify the order for the sending back of the immigrant Otta Nittenen, in November, 1908; (2) of the correspondence on this subject exchanged between the agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Jules Hone, and Messrs. Lavoie and Stein of the Immigration Office at Quebec, and the Superintendent General of Immigration at Ottawa, Mr. W. D. Scott, in November and December, 1908. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

80*b*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 3rd December, 1909, for a copy of the attendance and pay-lists of the employees in the Immigration Office at Quebec, for the first four months of the present year. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

80*c*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 2nd December, 1909, for the Report of Detentions and Deportations at the port of Quebec for the month of November, 1908. Presented 13th January, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80*d*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th January, 1910, for a copy of the attendance and pay-lists of the employees of the Immigration Office at Quebec, for the months of January, February, March and April of 1909. Presented 10th February, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80*e*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 12th January, 1910, for a copy of the report made in 1906 to the Department of the Interior by Mr. Blair, upon the inquiry held by him at Quebec, at the Immigration Office, on the subject of certain complaints concerning the administration of the said office. Presented 22nd February, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th December, 1909, for a copy of the correspondence exchanged since the 1st of January, 1908, between the medical examiners of immigrants and the Superintendent of Immigration, respecting the inspection of immigrants. Presented 23rd March, 1910—*Mr. Paquet*.. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

80*g*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 10th March, 1910, for the production of all complaints made to the Department of the Interior against the present Immigration Agent at Quebec, and of all the correspondence exchanged on this subject between the different parties in question and the department or any of its officers. Presented 6th April, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers touching the matter of the salmon fishery of Salmon River, Digby county, N.S., and the fishways or passes in said river. Presented 17th January, 1910.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd November, 1909, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and other papers relating to the condition and maintenance of the buoy on the Old Proprietor Ledge in the Bay of Fundy since January 1st, 1908; also of all reports, correspondence and other papers relating to the establishment, equipment, maintenance and operation of the life boat and life saving station at Seal Cove, in the Bay of Fundy; also copy of all instructions issued to Captain Lugar in connection with the inquiry into the wreck of the ss. *Hestia*, and of the findings and report on said inquiry. Presented 17th January, 1910.—*Mr. Daniel*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 83. Presented 14th February, 1910.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th December, 1909, showing: 1. The present indebtedness to the Dominion government of the Montreal Turnpike Trust (*a*) on capital account, (*b*) for arrears of interest. 2. The amount collected at each toll gate belonging to the said turnpike trust during the year ending 31st December, 1908, and for the first six months of the year 1909. 3. The names of all parties who have commuted their tolls during each of the two above mentioned periods and the amount of the commutation money paid to the trust in each case. 4. The amount expended on each section or road division under the control of said trust, during the year ending 31st December 1908, and the contracts given out during the said year, with the name of the contractor and the date and amount of money involved in each case; and a statement in each case also as to whether the contract was awarded after tender called through newspapers. 5. The amount paid out during the said two first above-mentioned periods at each toll gate for salaries of day and night guardians and any other expenditures at each of the toll gates maintained. 6. The names of all parties holding passes for free use of the roads under control of said trust during the period above mentioned, with a statement, in each case, of the reason why the pass was so granted. 7. The expenses of the said trust during each of the two periods above mentioned for rent, salaries of the office, inside or outside service, giving name and remuneration of each official and amounts paid to any civil engineer employed by the trust. 8. The actual present indebtedness in detail of said trust outside of its bonds due to the government of Canada. 9. The amounts collected by said trust during the above-mentioned periods from municipalities under special agreements made as to their share pro rata of the bonded indebtedness of the turnpike trust. 10. The names of all members of the trust elected to represent the bondholders, with date of election in each case, during said two periods. 11. The amounts paid by the trust to any of its members or officials during said two periods, whether as travelling or personal expenses, or indemnity for attendance or for any other reason whatever. 12. The name of any auditor who has acted during said two periods, and the amount paid such auditor. 13. An exact statement of any amounts paid by the trust for purchase or lease of any property outside of the city of Montreal and in defraying the travelling or displacement or maintenance expenses of the trustees or their officials generally. Presented 17th January, 1910.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1909, for a copy of all orders in council relating to the North Atlantic Trading Company, and all correspondence between the North Atlantic Trading Company and the government, or any member or official thereof, since November 1, 1906, and up to 20th November, 1909. Presented 20th January, 1910.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

85*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th December, 1909, for a copy of petition of right of pleas offered in defence in the case of the suit of the North Atlantic Trading Company vs. the King, in the Exchequer Court, and of all correspondence as well as reports and petitions which led up to the government granting a fiat to the suppliant; and a copy of all letters having reference to the said claim now sued upon from the time of the final payment to the said North Atlantic Company. Presented 20th January, 1910.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, and reports since the 1st January, 1908, between our immigration agents in Belgium and the Minister of the Interior. Presented 2 to January, 1910.—*Mr. Paquet*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th November, 1909, giving the names and addresses of all immigration agents at the present time employed by the government in Great Britain, the continent of Europe, and the United States, on salary, the amount of salary paid to each, the amount of other perquisites paid to each, if any; the names and addresses of all immigration agents at the present time employed by the government in the above countries on commission, the amount of such commission, the rate of commission per immigrant, the amount of other perquisites paid to each; the names and addresses of all special immigration agents in the above countries appointed during the fiscal years 1908-9 and up to 1st November, 1909, the date of the appointment of each, the address of each at the time of his appointment, the amount of salary, commission, or other perquisites paid to each, and the length of time served by each in respect of such appointment. Presented 4th February, 1910.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st December, 1909, showing all casualties and accidents attended with danger or loss of human life, that have occurred in the Marine and Fisheries Department owing to the operation of pintsch and acetylene gas as an illuminant, for each year since 1880, together with a copy of all papers and reports in connection therewith. Presented 20th January, 1910.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, and other papers between any person or persons and the government, or any member thereof, or any official thereof, with reference to the dredging of the Napanee river. Presented 20th January, 1910.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox).* *Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th December, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence had between the Post Office and Public Works Departments, together with all reports and other documents relating to the necessity of providing adequate post office accommodation in the city of Lethbridge. Presented 20th January, 1910.—*Mr. Magrath*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 89. Presented 18th February, 1910.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Interim Report of the Dominion Fisheries Commission for the investigation of the waters on Lac du Bonnet fisheries. Presented 20th January, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*a*. Interim Report of the Dominion Fisheries Commission for the investigation of the waters of Manitoba and the West. Presented 20th January, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

90*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd November, 1909, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, applications, contracts, lease or leases and correspondence with regard to Lac du Bonnet fishing. Presented 27th January, 1910.—*Mr. Campbell.* *Not printed.*

90*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 4th February, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence, orders in council, papers and documents relating to the question of fisheries in the Pembina river, in the province of Manitoba, and of regulations or agreements with the United States government in reference to the rivers running from one country into the other. Presented 14th February, 1910.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar).* *Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th December, 1909, for a copy of the pay sheets of the employees on the Lachine canal under the supervision of Denis O'Brien for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November. Presented 24th January, 1910.—*Mr. Verville*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1910, for a copy of all instructions given during his term of office by the Honourable Speaker Blanchet, to the then sergeant-at-arms, or to other officials in connection with the appointment of sessional messengers. Presented 26th January, 1910.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th November, 1909, showing the number of fatal accidents resulting from the use of explosives in the construction of railways and other public works in Canada, reported to either the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Public Works, or the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, within the past three years; the nature of investigation, if held, after each accident; and what precautions have been taken to prevent or minimize the number of accidents from the use of explosives on construction work in Canada under control of government officials. Presented 26th January, 1910.—*Mr. Robb*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th November, 1909, for a copy of all applications, petitions, letters, telegrams, documents, plans, specifications and correspondence with reference to, and in any way concerning the application for subsidy for the building of a dry-dock and ship-building yard by certain persons, or company, at or in the vicinity of the town of Sault Ste-Marie, Ontario. Presented 26th January, 1910.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

94*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th November, 1909, for a copy of all applications, petitions, letters, telegrams, documents, plans, specifications and correspondence with reference to and in any way concerning the application for subsidy for the building of a dry-dock and ship-building yard by certain persons, or company, at or in the vicinity of the town of Port Arthur, Ontario. Presented 11th March, 1910.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1909, showing: 1. A description by sections, townships and ranges, with areas of all lands included in the area controlled by the Southern Alberta Land Company under agreements with the government, and the date of expiry of such agreements. 2. A description by sections, townships and ranges with areas of all lands held under grazing lease or leases or assignment of leases and now controlled by Messers. Cowdry & Maunsall, or either of them, of lands which lie between the Bow and Belly rivers, bounded on the east by range 12 and on the west by range 19, west of the fourth meridian. Presented 27th January, 1910.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th January, 1910, showing: 1. What amount has been annually expended by the government since the year 1900 in connection with the Atlantic Fisheries of Canada, apart from sums spent in the fishery protection service and for bounty, in the respective provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. 2. The amount expended in each of the said provinces annually for fishery breeding purposes, dog-fish reduction plants, bait freezers, cold storage and salaries of officials, respectively. 3. What other general purposes in connection with the fisheries expenditures were made in such provinces within said period. Presented 27th January, 1910.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Regulations of the National Parks of Canada. Presented 28th January, 1910, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, showing all tenders called for by the Department of Railways and Canals, or the purchasing agent of the Intercolonial Railway of Ottawa, at any time during the year 1909, for wire fencing; a copy of any tenders received for such fencing, with the names of the tenderers, and the prices quoted by the said parties tendering for the different kinds of fencing; the names of the successful tenderers, and the particular kind of fencing bought, the gauge of wire, number of stands and distances apart of the brackets in uprights; the price per rod, and where the wire was manufactured. Presented 1st February, 1910.—*Mr. Wilcox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*a*. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st December, 1909, for a copy of all papers in connection with the alleged securing and sale or distribution of passes on the Intercolonial Railway within the last two years, and also of all papers of every kind in connection with the alleged padding of pay-lists on the Windsor Branch Railway, and the re-sale of mutilated railway ties to the government. Presented 16th February, 1910—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1910, showing: 1. How many derailments have taken place on the Intercolonial Railway during the year 1909. 2. At what points of the railway each of these derailments took place, and at what dates. 3. The report made in each case, and the cause or causes mentioned in such report. Presented 17th February, 1910.—*Mr. Talbot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, showing: Since the beginning of the autumn train service of 1909 on the Intercolonial Railway, at what time the train leaves Oxford Junction every week day morning for Pictou is due to leave Oxford Junction and arrive at Pictou; the actual time at which the train departed each day from Oxford Junction, the actual time at which it arrived each day at Pictou; the causes of the delay, if any; and what efforts are being made to improve the service in respect of time. Presented 24th February, 1910.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*d*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 15th February, 1910, for a statement showing in so many distinct columns: 1. The names of all the employees of the Intercolonial Railway who have been dismissed or who have resigned since the Intercolonial Railway was put under the direction of the Commission of that road. 2. The respective salaries of such employees. 3. The date of their appointment. 4. The date of their dismissal. 5. The number of the division or of the section of the railway where they were employed. 6. The domicile of such employees at the time of their dismissal. Presented 19th April, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

98*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, showing: Since the appointment of the Government Railways' Managing Board, how many employees of the Intercolonial Railway have been dismissed at Truro, at Halifax, and at Stellarton, respectively, with their respective names; at what kind of work each was employed; on what dates, respectively, each one was dismissed; how many of them since re-employed; on what dates, respectively, each one was re-employed; how long since such re-employment each one has remained in the service; how many of them are still in the service, with their names and what each one is employed at. Presented 20th April 1910.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd November, 1909, showing the number of passes issued on the Intercolonial Railway from October 1st, 1908, to October 1st, 1909, whether annual, return trip or trip, to whom issued, the authority and upon whose recommendation the passes were issued and reasons for the issue, the several points at which these passes took effect and the destination, and also a copy of the agreement entered into by the various railways of Canada regarding the non-issuing of passes. Presented 20th April, 1910.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1909, for a copy of all letters, communications, petitions and correspondence with and by the government, or any minister, with regard to the appointment of some one to fill the vacancy on the Board of Railway Commissioners, caused by the demise of the late Honourable Thos. Greenway. Presented 1st February, 1910.—*Mr. Campbell*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1909, for a copy of all memorials, reports, correspondence and documents in the possession of the government, relating to the reduction of the representation in the House of Commons, of the several provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and of all correspondence with the governments of these provinces with regard to the restoration to the said provinces of such representation as they respectively had at the time of their becoming provinces of this Dominion. Presented 1st February, 1910.—*Mr. Warburton*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a copy of all declarations, affidavits and solemn declarations made and sent to the Post Office Department, or to the Honourable the Postmaster General, since the first day of September, 1907, up to the fifteenth day of January, 1910, respecting the franking privilege asked for the Arthabaska *Gazette*, with copies of the lists of pretended subscribers to that newspaper with the said declarations, affidavits and solemn declarations; also a copy of the report of Mr. A. Bolduc, Post Office Inspector, respecting the said Arthabaska *Gazette*. Presented 2nd February, 1910.—*Mr. Lavergne.*

Not printed.

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th December, 1909, showing a list of the free mail delivery routes which have been established in Canada, including the port of departure and the place of arrival, the length of each, the number of houses on each route, and the number of boxes on each route. Presented 3rd February, 1910.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

102*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 6th December, 1909, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, documents and correspondence with reference to or in any way concerning the installation of free mail delivery service in the city of Sydney, N.S. Presented 17th February, 1910.—*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1910, for a copy of the report of Commander Wm. Wakeham, Special Commissioner and Inspector of Fisheries for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the Lobster Industry of the Maritime Provinces and the province of Quebec. Presented 3rd February, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*See Sessional Paper No. 22a.*

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th January, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, despatches, documents and other papers relating in any way to the claim for a homestead, by the members of the family of Angus Sauve, who was in the African campaign, and who died a short time after his arrival in the country. Presented 4th February, 1910.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

104*a*. (1909). 1. International Boundary Waters Treaty, signed at Washington, 11th January, 1909. 2. Rider attached by the United States Senate.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

105. Report of a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of Canada and the United States. Prepared by the International Fisheries Commission pursuant to and under the authority of the Convention of April 11, 1908, between Great Britain and the United States. Presented 4th February, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, documents and correspondence, occurring during the first six months of 1908, in connection with suggested amendments to the Northwest Irrigation Act. Presented 7th February, 1910.—*Mr. Magrath*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

107. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th November, 1909, for a copy of all petitions addressed to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, or to the government, or any department thereof; also of all letters, correspondence of all kinds, and all reports had by the government in reference to the navigation, cleaning and deepening of the river known as River des Prairies, following along the northern boundary of the island of Montreal. Presented 7th February, 1910.—*Mr. Monk.*

Not printed.

107*a*. Report of Mr. G. de G. Langnedoc, assistant engineer, in respect of work required to be done along Rivière des Prairies, to give a five-foot channel at low water for navigation. Presented 15th February, 1910, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1910, showing what interest or control the Canadian Northern Railway Company has in any of the following railway companies: The Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company, the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company, the Manitoba & Southeastern Railway Company, the Minnesota & Manitoba Railway Company, the Minnesota & Ontario Bridge Company, the Saskatchewan Northwestern Railway Company, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway Company, the Alberta Midland Railway Company, the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company. 2. What subsidies either in land, money or by way of guarantee of securities have been granted to any of the railway companies mentioned on account of the main or branch lines or both, of the said companies, either by the Dominion government, or the provincial governments of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or any municipality through which their lines run. 3. What portion of these subsidies have been earned to date. 4. How many miles west of Edmonton a line of railway is constructed and in operation

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

by the Canadian Northern Railway Company. 5. What work other than location survey work has been done west of this point up to date, how much and of what nature. 6. What portion, if any, will eventually form part of the proposed line to Vancouver. 7. When the location plan of the route of the C.N.R. between Edmonton and Vancouver, by way of the Yellow Head Pass was approved by the Minister of Railways and the Board of Railway Commissioners. 8. What applications, if any, have been made since to change or in any way alter this location plan. 9. To what extent, if any, the government of Manitoba has exercised its right of control of freight rates under section 8 of schedule B of the Act 1 Edward VII, chapter 53. 10. What effect, if any, this section of said act has had in reducing freight rates in the province of Manitoba. Presented 8th February, 1910.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109. Return for the year ended 31st December, 1909, of permits to take intoxicants into the Northwest Territories, in accordance with the requirements of chapter 62, section 88, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 8th February, 1910, by Hon. F. Oliver. *Not printed.*

110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1909, showing how many officials of the government, or of the Senate or House of Commons, have residences or living rooms in Ottawa supplied by the Crown, with the estimated yearly value and the rent charged in each case. Presented 14th February, 1910.—*Mr. Blain.* *Not printed.*

110*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 110. Presented 24th February, 1910... ..*Not printed.*

111. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 26th January, 1910, showing the total amount of lands set apart for school purposes in Rupert's Land, or what now comprises the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The amount of said lands sold for school purposes yearly before the formation of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the average price realized per acre for same. The amount sold yearly in all the said provinces up to the year 1910, and the average price realized for same. The total amount of acres of school lands yet remaining unsold in the said provinces. Presented 15th February, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Davis*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1909, showing the amount received by the Minister of Finance under the Land Titles Act, section 159, cap. 110, R.S.C., 57 and 58 Vic., cap. 28, sec. 116; how such fund is invested under sec. 160 of the same Act; the amount of interest which has accrued from said fund; and the amount paid for losses arising from bad titles guaranteed by said fund. Presented 22nd February, 1910.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

113. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th January, 1910, showing: 1. The name, cost, date of construction, place of construction, and gross tonnage of each of the steam vessels now owned by the Dominion government. 2. The names of those built in Canada. 3. What ones thrown open to Canadian competition. 4. In each case that was open to Canadian competition, the difference between the lowest Canadian tender and the price paid. 5. In each case where a contract was made with a builder for the construction of any of said steam vessels, the month and day when each of said contracts were signed, and when each of said contracts called for delivery of vessels. 6. The price each of the said steam vessels would have cost if the government in each case paid the current Canadian customs duty chargeable on vessels constructed outside of Canada. Presented 24th February, 1910.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Printed for sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1909, showing: 1. The number and names of the various dredges owned by the government. 2. When and by whom constructed, or when and from whom purchased. 3. The price paid for each dredge. 4. On what work each dredge has been engaged in in each of the years 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908. 5. How many months during each of these years each dredge was working, and how many cubic yards of material each dredge removed per month. 6. The cost of maintaining and cost of operating each dredge for each of these years. 7. The names of the dredges leased during these years, if any, to whom leased, on what terms, and what amounts were received each year under such leases. Presented 24th February, 1910.—*Mr. German*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other correspondence in connection with the establishing of a post office to be named Charleston or Kelmont, on the south side of Assiniboine river, in the parish of St. Charles, province of Manitoba. Presented 24th February, 1910.—*Mr. Staples*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

116. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the District Officer Commanding Military District Number 11 and the Department of Militia, with reference to the battery of 12-pounder B.L. guns recently sent to Esquimalt, or with reference to the proposal that No. 1 Company of the 5th Regiment, C.A., should train on said guns. Presented 24th February, 1910.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, showing the total cost to Canada of the Military College buildings and grounds, and the amount furnished each year by the government towards its maintenance. Presented 24th February, 1910.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, for a copy of all papers, affidavits and correspondence between the Interior Department and John A. Dunn, or anyone in his behalf, and any official of the department, concerning the application for patent of the n.w. ¼ sec. 31, tp. 35, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian. Presented 24th February, 1910.—*Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

119. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited), for the year ended 31st December, 1909. Also a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1909, in accordance with chapter 57 of 39 Victoria. Presented (Senate) 25th February, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 23rd November, 1909, for a copy of each charter granted since 1st June, 1909, by the Secretary of State, by letters patent under The Companies Act, chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes, 1906. (*a*) Incorporating any company with powers for the development, production, distribution or use of water power for any purposes; or with powers for the production, distribution and use of water power for any purposes; or with powers for the production, distribution and use of electricity in any form by any means, whether directly or by the transformation thereof into heat, light, power or any other kind of energy; or (*b*) conferring such powers upon any company previously incorporated. Presented 1st March, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. David*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

121. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1910, showing the amounts that have been paid to the *Whig* Publishing Company for printing and advertising by or for any departments of this government other than Militia and Defence and Marine and Fisheries, each year, from 1896 to the present time. Presented 2nd March, 1910.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

121*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 121. Presented 10th March, 1910.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

122. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th November, 1909, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, papers, bills and memorials, passing between the government of the province of Manitoba and the Dominion government since 1st January, 1907. Presented 2nd March, 1910.—*Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

122*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1910, and also of the Senate, dated 24th February, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the Dominion government and the government of Manitoba on the subject of the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba since the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 13th day of July, 1908. Presented 2nd March, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Watson and Mr. Molloy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

123. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 3rd February, 1910, for the production of all correspondence between the Honourable George E. Foster, M.P., and the government of Canada, or any of their members since the year 1878, in relation to appointment of judges to the judicial bench and of members to the Senate of Canada. Presented 6th April, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Cloran*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1910, showing all sums of money received by the *Soleil* Publication Company, the *Vigie* Publication Company, and the *Daily Telegraph* Publication Company of Quebec, from the different federal departments, and from the Transcontinental Commission, since the first day of March, 1908, and the respective dates of each payment. Presented 3rd March, 1910.—*Mr. Paquet*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th November 1909, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, contracts and other papers and documents relative to the maintenance of a wrecking plant on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts, or in the River or Gulf of St. Lawrence, not already brought down. Presented 3rd March, 1910.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

126. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, showing how much money has been paid by this government in each year from 1896 to 1909, both years included, to the firms of Elliott Bros., and of R. Carson, of Kingston, Ontario, for supplies furnished to, or services of any kind performed by the government. Presented 4th March, 1910.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

127. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, showing: 1. The amount of Canada's copper, silver, and gold coinage, respectively, for each of the last ten years, and the cost and profit of each year's coinage, counting the interest and depreciation of the cost of the Canadian Mint at 6 per cent, and the cost of maintenance and staff for the years during which it has been in operation. 2. The amount of United States silver, and at what cost that has been deported each year, and the estimated amount of United States silver current in Canada from year to year. Presented 4th March, 1910.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, showing the number of chartered banks that have gone into liquidation since 1888, the date of the charters of each, the date of suspension, the capital stock, assets and liabilities, respectively, at date of supension, and the per cent of dividends paid to both holders and depositors respectively. Also what other banks have disappeared by amalgamation or otherwise, with similar information as above in respect to them. Presented 4th March, 1910.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1909, showing particulars of the places where the expenditures mentioned in column 365, unrevised *Hansard*, for wharfs in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, where made, together with amounts expended in each instance for construction and repairs, respectively. Presented 10th March, 1910.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

135. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th November, 1909, for a copy of all petitions addressed to the government or any member thereof, as well as of all letters, correspondence and reports in the possession of the government, and having reference to repairs required at two wharfs built by the government and situated at Ste. Genevieve and Isle Bizard, in Jacques Cartier County, P.Q., and also all the correspondence concerning the construction of those wharfs, and of their use as piers for a bridge. Presented 11th March, 1910.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th January, 1910, showing the foreign exhibitions in which Canada has taken part since July, 1896, the time and place where such was held, the expenditure thereon by the government of Canada, the persons, not common labourers, who had charge of the same or were employed thereat, the sums paid to such severally under the heads of (*a*) salary, (*b*) expenses, and the total cost to the country of each such exhibition; also the amounts received as revenue from the sale of articles or commodities, lumber, buildings and other materials, respectively. The whole statement to be made up in tabular form and the additions of money columns to be made.. Presented 11th March, 1910.—*Mr. Foster.*
Printed for sessional papers.

137. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 18th February, 1910, for a statement showing the number of homestead entries, pre-emptions, scrip locations and military warrant locations in townships 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, in ranges 1 to 19, inclusive, of 4th meridian, and in townships 32, 33 and 34, in ranges 1 to 8 inclusive, west of 4th meridian. Presented 16th March, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Talbot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, and the Imperial South African Service Association, or any of its officers, in reference to a proposed military reserve to be formed by the members of the Imperial South African Veterans' Association. Presented 17th March, 1910.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. ..*Not printed.*

139. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1910, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, documents and papers, relating to the right or privilege to raise the waters of Clear Lake, province of Manitoba, application for which was made by a company to develop power on the Little Saskatchewan river. Presented 21st March, 1910.—*Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, advertisements, tenders and other documents, in connection with a proposal or proposals to lease a part or the whole of the Black Foot Reserve. Presented 21st March, 1910.—*Mr. Magrath*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers relating to the strike of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company and the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, in the counties of Cape Breton and Cumberland, Nova Scotia. Presented 23rd March, 1910.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

141*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 141. Presented 13th April, 1910... .. .. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, showing the total amounts paid by the government in each year since 1896, for all printing, advertising and lithographing done outside of the Government Printing Bureau; the total amount so paid by each department of the government for such purposes during each year; the names and addresses of each individual, firm or corporation to whom any such moneys have been so paid, and the total amount paid to each individual, firm or corporation in each year since 1896. What portion of the said sums, if any, so paid since 1896, was expended after public advertisement, tender and contract, to whom such tenders were awarded, whether to the lowest tender in each case, what portion was expended otherwise than by public advertisement, tender and contract, and to whom it was paid in each instance. Presented 23rd March, 1910.—*Mr. Armstrong.*
Not printed.

143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, showing: 1. How much money has been paid by this government from 1896 to the present time to the firm of Sullivan & Langdon, contractors, of Kingston, or to Mr. Sullivan, contractor, Kingston. 2. What public buildings or other public works that have been let by contract to either of the above firms since 1896, the contract price in each case, and the total amount paid to the said contractors in each case. 3 The total cost of each building or public work in which either of the above mentioned firms was interested. Presented 23rd March, 1910.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, showing: 1. All amounts which may be deducted from the allowances due officers commanding corps of the active militia to cover deficiencies in clothing, &c., deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Consolidated Revenue. 2. The amount of money that has been received from officers commanding corps of active militia during the five years ended 31st March, 1909, in payment for clothing issued to such corps, including deductions from allowances to cover repayment to replace deficiencies. Presented 30th March, 1910.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Rules of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, under the provisions of section 576 of the Criminal Code. Presented 30th March, 1910, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
Not printed.

146. Copy of correspondence between the Canadian government and the government of Great Britain in respect to the purchase by Canada of the cruiser *Rainbow*. Presented 30th March, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

146*a*. Copy of correspondence between the Canadian government and the government of Great Britain in respect to the purchase of the cruiser *Niobe*. Presented 30th March, 1910, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

147. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence respecting the Central Park Post Office during the year 1909 and including particularly a copy of: 1. Representations made to the department that by changing the location of the office and establishing a post office at Collingwood East, the interest of the majority of the residents would be best served. 2. The evidence taken at the inquiry following such representations, and the official report upon such evidence. 3. Communications from residents of Central Park and others with respect to the closing of the post office there, and the answer made thereto in accordance with the facts. 4. The information upon which it was determined that the removal of the post office would be a greater convenience. 5. The largely signed petition from patrons

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

of the Central Park Post Office complaining of the management, &c.; and the report of the inspector who investigated the same. Presented 31st March, 1910.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, showing, for the last two months, the time of each transmission of mails from Montreal to London, England, and from London, England, to Montreal and showing the date and hour of closing, and date and hour of delivery in each case. Presented 31st March, 1910.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed*

149. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, showing the names of the sessional and temporary employees of the House of Commons who were under pay on the 27th January last; and the number of the said employees stated in the estimates of 1909-10. Presented 31st March, 1910.—*Mr. Best.*

Printed for sessional papers.

150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th January, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between Celstin Pregent, of Melocheville, P.Q., either personally or through his attorney, and the Department of Railways and Canals, concerning certain bridges on the Beauharnois canal. Presented 31st March, 1910.—*Mr. Monk.*

Not printed.

151. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, showing what amount of money has been paid each year to Geo. Walton, Manitoba, by the Interior Department, from January 1st, 1906, to December 31st, 1909; and what monies Mr. Geo. Walton has received since January 1st, 1909, from any other department of the government. Presented 4th April, 1910.—*Mr. Schaffner*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence relating to all coal lands reserved for as well as those acquired by the Bow River Collieries by direct application or assignment. Presented 4th April, 1910.—*Mr. Northrup*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Report of Harry Freeman Alward, Commissioner appointed to investigate into the matter of complaints concerning James Dickson, government valuator, Trent canal, pursuant to Part II, of the Inquiries Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, held at Peterborough and Hastings, Ontario, March 23th to March 29th, inclusive, 1910; and also a copy of the evidence in relation thereto. Presented 5th April, 1910. by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Not printed.*

154. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 14th January, 1910, for a statement comprising, in so many distinct columns, the names, dates and appointment, nature of employment, salary, travelling expenses, and indication of the section where the person was employed, of all persons in the service of the Commission for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Moncton and Winnipeg. Presented 6th April, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Bolduc*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1910, for a copy of all pay-sheets, accounts, and vouchers for wages, material and expenditure in connection with work on Skinner's Cove, Boat Harbour, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. Presented 8th April, 1910.—*Mr. Stanfield*..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

155*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1910, for a copy of all payments, accounts and vouchers for wages, materials and other expenditures in connection with work on the Toney river, Boat Harbour, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. Presented 8th April, 1910.—*Mr. Rhodes.*
Not printed.

156. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th December, 1909, showing: At what places in the several provinces armouries and drill halls have been erected, and when they were erected; the total cost of the site in each case, and when and from whom purchased; the contract price of each building, and to whom and when the contract was awarded; the total cost of each building; in what places armouries and drill halls are being constructed at present, and the cost of the site, from whom and when purchased: the estimated cost of the building in each case, and to whom, when and at what price the contract was awarded, and the names of places other armouries and drill halls are to be built by the government in the near future. Presented 8th April, 1910.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

163. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 11th March, 1910, for the production of the report of every inquiry made and of all correspondence exchanged during the last five years on the subject of one or more seizures of goods consigned to or the property of the Quebec Rock City Tobacco Company, as well as on the subject of every remission of fines incurred by the said company for infraction of the Inland Revenue laws or regulations. Presented 14th April, 1910—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

164. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th February, 1910, showing the number of persons appointed as temporary employees of the civil service in the several departments since the present Civil Service Act came into force, the date of the appointment of each, their names, their salaries while employed as such temporary employees, the department in which such employee was placed, the duration of their employment, whether in one department alone or in case of transfer to another or other department, with total length of time employed, the names of those who in consquence of having passed the Civil Service examination have been employed permanently, the names of those who while temporarily employed failed to pass the required examination and are still employed in the service; the names of those who are or have been employed over the statutory six months as temporary employees, and the reasons for such continued employment in each case. Presented 18th April, 1910.—*Mr. Hughes.*
Not printed.

165. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, documents and correspondence in connection with the establishment of the Experimental Farm near Lethbridge, Alta. Presented 18th April, 1910.—*Mr. Magrath*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

166. Certified copies of reports of the Committee of the Privy Council of 17th Januray, 1908, and of the 14th November, 1908, respecting a homestead entry granted to Mr. Charles D. T. Becher, for the n.e. ¼ of section 20, township 52, range 24, west of the fourth meridian, &c. Presented 18th April, 1910, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

167. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 10th February, 1910, of all surveys, plans, reports and other documents connected with the improvement of the Saskatchewan river, with a view to facilitate transportation by water of passengers and freight from the foot of the Rocky Mountains to the city of Winnipeg, Man. Presented 19th April, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Davis*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

168. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, for a copy of all correspondence and papers, and any information possessed by the government relating to the formation and work of the Secretariat decided upon by the Imperial Conference of 1907. Presented 20th April, 1910.—*Mr. Foster.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

169. Correspondence between the Clerk of the House and the Department of Justice with reference to the organization of the staff of the House of Commons. Presented 21st April, 1910, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Not printed.*

170. Certified copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th April, 1910, in respect to chapter 10 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1909, intituled: 'An Act to amend an Act to chapter 19 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1909,' intituled: 'An Act to amend an Act to provide for the transmission of Electrical Power to Municipalities,' to validate certain contracts entered into with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and for other purposes.' Presented 25th April, 1910, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1910, for a copy of all papers and correspondence between different persons or companies and the Department of Mines, in reference to a charge of unprofessional conduct made in the *Canadian Mining Journal* of July 1, 1909, against Mr. Fritz Cirkle, a mining engineer, temporarily employed by the Department of Mines in preparing a report on the asbestos mining industry of the province of Quebec. Presented 27th April, 1910.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

178. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1910, for a copy of all representations made by business or commercial men or citizens of Winnipeg to the department or government since the contemplated action of the government in reference to closing or keeping open the post office to box holders on Sundays, and who made them; and of all orders given by the Postmaster General or his department to the postmasters in reference to this Sunday closing. Presented 2nd May, 1910.—*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 178. Presented 2nd May, 1910.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th November, 1909, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers, correspondence, reports and other papers, not already brought down in connection with the survey of the St. John River channel between Fredericton and Woodstock, N.B. Presented 2nd May, 1910.—*Mr. Croeket*..*Not printed.*

180. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 17th March, 1910, for all documents, letters, returns, &c., concerning the damming of the river La DéCharge, near Lake St. John, in the district of Chicoutimi; which returns are to the effect of showing whether it would be possible to maintain the level of Lake St. John at a reasonable height in order to ensure serviceable navigation on that lake and its tributaries. Presented 2nd May, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Choquette*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

181. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1910, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents and papers not already brought down relating to the construction of the Georgian Bay canal, or any portion thereof, relating to the surveys thereof, and all offers, proposals and written negotiations not already brought down, with respect to the construction of the said canal or any portion thereof by any company, corporation or syndicate, or with respect to the guarantee by the government of bonds or debentures for the purpose of raising the necessary capital for the construction of the said canal. Presented 3rd May, 1910.—*Mr. White (Renfrew)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th January, 1910, showing the various commissions appointed for all purposes by the government since July 1896, the person or persons composing the commission and the date of appointment, the purpose for which appointed, the date of completion of the work in each case, and the cost of each under the head (*a*) salary, (*b*) travelling expenses, and (c) printing report, if any; the word 'commissions' to include the missions of ministers, single or associated, going on public account to the countries outside of Canada. Presented 3rd May, 1910.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 182. Presented 3rd May, 1910.. .. ..*Not printed.*

183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1910, showing the number of persons in the employ of each department of the government during the year 1909 under the following heads: (*a*) civil service employees at Ottawa; (*b*) civil service employees outside of Ottawa; (c) in stated and regular employ, but not under the Civil Service Act, giving the distinctive service of each group; (*d*) those in temporary or casual employment, giving the distinctive work of each group, and also showing the total amount paid under each head. Presented 3rd May, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 2nd May, 1910, showing for each of the last ten years the date of the prorogation of parliament and the date on which the bound statutes of the session were distributed. Presented 4th May, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Power.* *Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1909

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1909

[No. 27—1910.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, September 2, 1909.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

	Page.
Index	VII.
Report of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs	XIX.
Report of Indian Reserve Commissioner for British Columbia	265
Report of Indian Superintendent for British Columbia	261
Reports of Indian Agents and other outside officers	1-279
Reports of Principals of Boarding and Industrial Schools	281-450

PART II.

Tabular Statements—

School Statement	2-25
Indian Land Statement	26-8
Census Return	29-56
Agricultural and Industrial Statistics	57-111
Commutations of Annuity	112
Officers and Employees	113-129
Appropriaion Accounts	130-31
Indian Trust Fund Accounts	132

GENERAL INDEX

A.

Abenakis of Becancour, Que.,	J. R. Dube	43
" of St. Francis, Que.,	A. O. Comire, M.D.	44
Agriculture,	*See* 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 57-111, also side headings in each report: 'Agriculture,' 'Buildings,' 'Crops,' 'Farming,' 'Farm Implements' and 'Stock.'	
Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.,	Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A.	395
Ahtahkakoop's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	133
Alberni Boarding School, B.C.,	Jas. R. Motion	397
Alberta Inspectorate—Agencies,	J. A. Markle	193
" Schools,	"	387
Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.,	A. W. Corker	411
Alexander's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Urbain Verreau	176
All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.,	Sister Superior Constance	409
Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont.,	Martin Mullin	12
" River Desert, Que.,	W. J. McCaffrey	45
" Timiskaming, Que.,	A. Burwash	55
Alnwick Band, Ont.,	J. Thackeray	20
Amalecites of Cacouna, Que.,	Edouard Beaulieu	46
" Viger, Que.,	Same as 'Amalecites of Cacouna'	46
Ancel, Rev. F., O.M.I.,	La Plonge Boarding School, Sask.	331
Annapolis County, N.S., Micmacs,	John Lacy	62
Annuity Commutations,	By Ten Years' Purchase, Part II, page 112.	
Antigonish County, N.S., Micmacs,	John R. McDonald	63
Appropriation Accounts,	Summary, Part II, pages 130-31.	
Arsenault, J. O.,	Prince Edward Island Superintendency	78
Ashton, Rev. R.,	Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.	285
Assabaska Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	94
Assiniboine Agency, Sask.,	W. S. Grant	122
" Band, Sask.,	"	123

B.

Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B.C.,	R. E. Loring	204
Balter, Rev. Leon,	Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.	365
Barner, Rev. Arthur,	Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.	382
Bastien, Antoine O.,	Hurons of Lorette, Que.	47
Batchawana Band, Ont.,	Wm. L. Nichols	27
Bathurst Band, N.B.,	R. A. Irving	56
Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	124
" Industrial School, Sask.,	Rev. E. Matheson	343
Batty, J.,	Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	188
Bay of Quinté, Ont., Mohawks,	Jos. R. Stainton	24
Beardy's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur	140
Beaulieu, Edouard,	Amalecites of Viger, Que.	46
Beaver Lake Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	J. Batty	189
Becancour, Que., Abenakis,	J. R. Dube	43
Beckwith, Chas. E.,	Micmacs of Kings County, N.S.	70
Berens River, Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley	102
Bersimis Agency, Que.,	A. Gagnon	53
" Band, Que.,	"	53
Big Cove Band, N.B.,	R. A. Irving	57
Big Island Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	94
Birdtail Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley	79
Birtle Agency, Man.,	"	78
" Boarding School, Man.,	W. W. McLaren	395

B—*Concluded.*

Black River Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley	100
Blackfoot Agency, Alta.,	J. H. Gooderham	170
" Boarding Schools, Alta.,	H. W. Gibbon Stocken	371
Blain, Jean,	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	48
Blewett, W. G.,	Pelly Agency, Sask.	153
Blood Agency, Alta.,	R. N. Wilson	172
" C. E. Boarding School, Alta.,	Gervase Edward Gale	362
" R. C. Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. J. M. Salaun, O.M.I.	364
Bloodvein River Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley	100
Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. Leon Balter	365
Boening, Rev. H.,	Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.	427
Borthwick, Thos.,	Carlton Agency, Sask.	131
Bousquet, Rev. P., O.M.I.,	Kenora Boarding School, Ont.	301
Boyd, A. J.,	Superintendent for Nova Scotia	76
Brandon Industrial School, Man.,	Rev. T. Ferrier	307
British Columbia,	Indian Reserve Commissioner	265
" "	Indian Superintendent	261
" "	Inspector of Schools, Rev. A. E. Green	429
Broadstock, W. F.,	Wabiskaw C. E. Boarding School, Alta.	378
Brokenhead Band, Man.,	J. O. Lewis	85
Brown, James,	Lac la Ronge Boarding School, Sask.	333
Bryce, Peter H., M.D.,	Report of Chief Medical Officer	267
Buctouche Band, N.B.,	R. A. Irving	57
Buffalo Bay Band, Man.,	R. S. McKenzie	93
Burnt Church Band, N.B.,	R. A. Irving	56
Burwash, Adam,	Timiskaming Agency, Que.	55

C.

Cacouna, Que., Amalecites,	Same as 'Amalecites of Viger'	46
Cairns, R. H.,	Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.	416
Calais, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	Sturgeon Lake Boarding School, Alta.	375
Calverley, C. C.,	Norway House Agency, Man. Suptcy.	99
Cape Breton County, N.S., Micmacs,	D. K. McIntyre, M.D., and A. J. McNeil, M.D.	63, 64
Cape Croker, Ont., Chippewas,	John McIver	8
Carion, Rev. A. M., O.M.I.,	Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.	418
Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	131
Cattle,	*See* 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 57-111, also side heading 'Stock' in each report.	
Caughnawaga, Que., Iroquois,	J. Blain	48
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Kenora, Ont.,	F. T. Dodds	297
Census,	Census Return, Part II, pages 29-56.	
Chapleau Agency, Ont.,	H. A. West	1
" Boarding School, Ont.,	P. R. Soanes	283
Chard, J. G.,	Valley River Reserve, Man.	112
Chaumont, Rev. W.,	Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.	304
Charlebois, Rev. O., O.M.I.,	Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.	325
Chemawawin Band, Sask.,	Fred. Fischer	149
Chipewyan Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	W. Sibbald	148
" Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	J. Batty	189
Chippewas of Cape Croker, Ont.,	Same as 'Chippewas of Nawash'	8
" Christian Island, Ont.,	Chas. McGibbon	6
" Georgina and Snake Island, Ont.,	John Yates	7
" Nawash or Cape Croker, Ont.,	John McIver	8
" Rama, Ont.,	Duncan Graham	9
" Sarnia, Ont.,	Wm. Nisbet	10
" Sangeen, Ont.,	John Scoffield	34
" Thames, Ont.,	S. Sutherland	5
" Walpole Island, Ont.,	J. B. McDougall	42
Chisholm, Daniel,	Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S.	68
Chisholm, W. J.,	N. Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agencies.	163
"	" " Schools.	349
Christian Island Band, Ont.,	Chas. McGibbon	6
Claessen, Rev. P.,	Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.	423
Clandeboye Agency, Man.,	J. O. Lewis	83
Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. P. Manns, O.S.B.	413
Cockburn, Geo. P.,	Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.	37
" Island Band, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn	13
Colchester County, N.S., Micmacs,	Robert H. Smith	66
Comiré, A. O., M.D.,	Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.	44

C—*Concluded.*

Commutations of Annuity,	By Ten Years' Purchase, Part II, page 112.	
Conroy, H. A.,	Report on Treaty No. 8	197-9
Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.,	R. H. Cairns	416
Corker, A. W.,	Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.	411
Cory, Thos.,	Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.	143
Coté Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W. G. Blewett	153
Couchiching Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	88
Couture, Rev. Th., S. J.,	Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.	292
Cowessess Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar	137
" Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.	321
Cowichan Agency, B.C.,	W. R. Robertson	213
Cox, G. D.,	Stikine Agency, B.C.	254
Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar	136
Crops,	*See* 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 57-111, also side headings in each report.	
Crosby Girls' Home, Port Simpson, B.C.,	Hannah M. Paul	400
Cross Lake Band, Norway House Agency,	C. C. Calverley	104
Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I.	366
Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. W. McWhinney	323
Cumberland Band, Sask.,	Fred. Fischer	152
" County, N.S., Micmacs,	F. A. Rand, M.D.	67
Cunningham, Rev. E. J., O.M.I.,	Onion Lake R. C. Boarding School, Sask.	337
" Jennie.	File Hills Boarding School, Sask.	327

D.

Dalles Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	91
Dauphin, Rev. R. L., O.M.I.,	Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.	367
Day, J. P. G.,	Battleford Agency, Sask.	124
Day Star's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	W. Murison	161
Delmas, Rev. H., O.M.I.,	Thunderchild's Boarding School, Sask.	341
Decorby, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	Keeseekouse Boarding School, Sask.	330
Desert River, Que., Algonquins,	W. J. McCaffrey	45
Digby County, N.S., Micmacs,	Jas. H. Purdy	68
Ditcham, Rev. Geo.,	Lytton Industrial School, B.C.	426
Doods, F. T.,	Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School	297
Dokis Band, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn	38
Denald, W. B. L., M.D.,	Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	180-183
Doucet, Rev. L., O.M.I.,	Peigan R. C. Boarding School, Alta.	373
Dubé, Jules R.,	Abenakis of Becancour, Que.	43
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur	139
" Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I.	325
Dunvegan Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,	W. B. L. Donald, M.D.	181-4

E.

Eagle Lake Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	96
Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Urbain Verreau	175
Edmundston Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell	59
Education,	*See* side heading 'Education' in each Indian Agent's report; also pages 281-450, Part I, and pages 2-25, Part II.	
Eel Ground Band, N.B.,	R. A. Irving	56
" River Band, N.B.,	"	56
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.,	A. E. Wilson	309
Employees,	Return of Officers and Employees, Part II, pages 113-129.	
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Urbain Verreau	175
Ermineskin's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.,	Geo. G. Mann	178
Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	367
Escoumains Band, Que.,	A. Gagnon	53
Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.,	A. J. McNeil, M.D.	63

F.

Falher, Rev. C., O.M.I.,	Lesser Slave Lake R. C. Boarding School, Alta.	370
Farrell, James,	Northern and Southwestern Divisions of New Brunswick	59
Ferrier, Rev. T.,	Brandon Industrial School, Man.	307
File Hills Bands, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	H. Nichol	158
" Boarding School, Sask.,	Jennie Cunningham	327
Fischer, Fred.,	Pas Agency, Sask.	149
Fisher River Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley	101
Fishing Lake Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	W. Murison	162
Fleetham, T. J.,	Stony Agency, Alta.	192
Flying Post Band, Ont.,	H. A. West	3
Fort Alexander Band, Man.,	J. O. Lewis	86
" Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. Ph. Geelen, O.M.I.	298
Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.,	Sr. M. McDougall	370
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.,	J. P. Wright	87
" Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. M. Kalmes	300
Fort William Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall	30
" Boarding School, Ont.,	Sister M. T. Clare	284
Fraser River Agency, B.C.,	R. C. McDonald	220
Frog Lake Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	W. Sibbald	146

G.

Gagnon, Adolphe,	Bersimis Agency, Lower St. Lawrence	53
Galbraith, R. L. T.,	Kootenay Agency, B.C.	240
Gale, Gervase Edward,	Blood C. E. Boarding School, Alta.	362
Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley	80
Garden River Band, Ont.,	Wm. L. Nichols	27
Geelen, Rev. Ph., O.M.I.,	Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man.	298
George Gordan's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	Same as Gordon's Band	160
George, Rev. T. T.,	Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.	288
Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas,	John Yates	7
Gibson (or Watha) Band, Ont.,	D. F. Macdonald	32
Golden Lake Agency, Ont.,	Martin Mullin	12
Gooderham, J. H.,	Blackfoot Agency, Alta.	170
Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	W. Murison	160
Gordon's Boarding School, Sask.,	M. Williams	329
Gore Bay Agency, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn	13
Graham, Duncan,	Chippewas of Rama, Ont.	9
Graham, W. M.,	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate, Agencies	169
"	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate, Schools	358
Grand Rapids Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley	103
Grand River, Ont., Six Nations,	Gordon J. Smith	35
Grant, W. S.,	Assiniboine Agency, Sask.	122
Grassy Narrows Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	99
Green, Rev. A. E.,	Inspection of Schools, B.C.	429
Guysborough County, N.S., Micmacs,	John R. McDonald	63

H.

Hagan, Samuel,	Thessalon Agency, Ont.	40
Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs,	Daniel Chisholm	68
Halliday, W. M.,	Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.	244
Hanson, Thos., M.D.,	Medical Report	121
Hants County, N.S., Micmacs,	A. Wallace	69
Harlow, Charles,	Micmacs of Queens and Lunenburg Counties, N.S.	72
Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie District,	Rev. A. J. Vale	391
Haynes, Rev. W. R.,	Peigan C. E. Boarding School, Alta.	372
Hendry, W. A.,	Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.	305
Henvey Inlet Band, Ont.,	D. F. Macdonald	34
Heron, R. B.,	Regina Industrial School, Sask.	346
High River Industrial School, Alta.,	Rev. J. Riou	385
Hipson, John,	Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.	74
Hobbema Agency, Alta.,	G. G. Mann	178
Hollies, J.,	Sioux Agency, Man.	109
Hollowwater River Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley	100
Hugonard, Rev. J.,	Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Sask.	345
Hungry Hall Bands, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	87
Hurons of Lorette, Que.,	A. O. Bastien	47

I.

Indian Island Band, N.B.,	R. A. Irving	57
Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.,	A. W. Vowell	265
Indian Superintendent for B.C.,	"	261
" " N.S.,	A. J. Boyd	76
Indian Trust Fund Accounts,	Summary, Part II, page 132.	
Industries,	*See* side heading in each report 'Occupations and names of industries.	
Inspection of Agencies,	*See* 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'W. M. Graham,' 'J. A. Markle,' 'Rev. J. Semmens' and 'S. Swinford.'	
Inspection of Schools,	*See* 'W. J. Chisholm,' 'W. M. Graham,' 'Rev. A. E. Green,' 'J. A. Markle' and 'Rev. J. Semmens.'	
Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. D. MacPherson	70
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.,	J. Blain	48
Iroquois of St. Regis, Que.,	George Long	49
Irving, R. A.,	Northeastern Division of New Brunswick	56
Irwin, Archibald,	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.	229
Islington Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	95

J.

Jackhead Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley	101
James Seenum's Band or Whitefish Lake Band, Alta.,	J. Batty	189
James Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur	141
John Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	"	141
Joseph's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Urbain Verreau	177

K.

Kahkewistahaw Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar	136
Kalmes, Rev. M.,	Fort Frances Boarding School, Ont.	300
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. A. M. Carion, O.M.I.	418
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	A. Irwin	229
Keeheewin Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.,	W. Sibbald	147
Keenoshayo's Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,	W. B. L. Donald, M.D. ..180,	183
Keeseekoose Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W. G. Blewett	154
Keeseekouse Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. J. Decorby, O.M.I.	330
Keeseekoowenin's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley	79
Kenemotayoo's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	133
Kenora Agency, Man. Suptcy.,	R. S. McKenzie	91
" Boarding School, Ont.,	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.	301
Key Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W. G. Blewett	154
King, Geo. Ley,	Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	290
Kings County, N.S., Micmacs,	C. E. Beckwith	70
Kingsclear Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell	60
Kinistino Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.,	J. Macarthur	142
Kootenay Agency, B.C.,	R. L. T. Galbraith	240
" Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. Jas. Wagner, O.M.I.	421
Kopwayawakenum Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	129
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. P. Claissen	423
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.,	W. M. Halliday	244

L.

Lac des Mille Lacs Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	97
Lac la Biche Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	J. Batty	189
Lac la Croix Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	90
Lac la Ronge Boarding School, Sask.,	Jas. Brown	333
Lac Seul Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	98
Lacy, John,	Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.	62
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate—Schools,	S. Swinford	317

L—*Concluded.*

Lake St. John, Que., Montagnais,
" Superior, Ojibbewas,
" Timiskaming Band, Que.,
" Two Mountains Band, Que.,
" Winnipeg Inspectorates,
" " and Kenora Inspectorate—Schools,
Lands,
La Plonge Boarding School, Sask.,
Lennox Island Band, P.E.I.,
Leonard, Rev. G., O.M.I.,
Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,
" R.C. Boarding School, Alta.,
LeVern, Rev. J. L., O.M.I.,
Lewis, J. O.,
Little Bone Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,
Little Forks Band, Ont.,
Little Grand Rapids Band, Man.,
Little Pine Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,
Little Red River Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,
Logan, Robert,
Long, George,
Long Lake Band, Ont.,
Long Sault Bands, Ont.,
Lorenz, E.,
Lorette, Que., Hurons,
Loring, Richard E.,
Lousley, J. A.,
Lunenburg County, N.S., Micmacs,
Lytton Industrial School, B.C.,

Armand Tessier 52
See 'Ojibbewas'.
A. Burwash 55
Jos. Perillard 49
See 'North Lake Winnipeg' and 'South Lake Winnipeg' Inspectorates.
Rev. John Semmens 313
See 'Indian Land Statement,' Part II, pages 26-8.
Rev. F. Ancel, O.M.I. 331
J. O. Arsenault.. 78
Sandy Bay Boarding School, Alta. 306
W. B. L. Donald, M.D... .. ..180, 183
Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I. 370
Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta. 366
Clandeboye Agency, Man. 83
M. Millar 137
J. P. Wright 88
C. C. Calverley 102
J. P. G. Day 126
W. B. L. Donald, M.D. 181-5
Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies.. 105
Iroquois of St. Regis, Que. 19
Neil McDougall 28
J. P. Wright 88
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C. 248
A. O. Bastien 47
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B.C... 204
Norway House Boarding School, Kee .. 303
Charles Harlow 72
Rev. Geo. Ditcham 426

Mac. or Mc.

Macarthur, J.,
McCaffrey, W. J.,
Macdonald, A. J.,
Macdonald, D. F.,
McDonald, A. R.,
McDonald, J. R.,
McDonald, R. C.,
McDougall, J. B.,
McDougall, Neil,
McFarlane, Wm.,
McGibbon, Chas.,
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.,
McIver, John,
McKay, Rev. H.,
McKenzie Robert S.,
McLaren, W. W.,
McLean, J. K., D.L.S.,
MacLeod, Rev. J. D.,
McMillan, M. D.,
McNeil, A. J., M.D.,
McNeill, A. J.,
MacPherson, Rev. Donald,
McWhinney, Rev. W.,

Duck Lake Agency, Sask.. 139
Algonquins of River Desert, Que... 45
Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S.. 74
Parry Sound Superintendency.. 31
Moravians of the Thames, Ont.. 26
Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties, N.S... 63
Fraser River Agency, B.C.. 220
Walpole Island Agency, Ont.. 42
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.. 28
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont. 22
Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont.. .. 6
Sydney Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S. 64
Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Ont. 8
Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.. .. 340
Kenora and Savanne Agencies.. 91
Birtle Boarding School, Man... 295
Survey Report.. 121
Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S. 71
Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S. 73
Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton, N.S.. .. 63
Sarcee Agency, Alta.. 190
Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S.. .. 70
Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.. 323

M.

Maganatawan Band, Ont.,
Manitou Rapids Band, Ont.,
Manitoulin Island, unceded,
Manitowaning Agency, Ont.,

D. F. Macdonald and C. L. D. Sims.. .. 33, 17
J. P. Wright.. 88
C. L. D. Sims.. 19
" 15

M—*Concluded.*

Manitowapah Agency, Man.,	R. Logan	107
Maniwaki Reserve, Que.,	W. J. McCaffrey	45
Mann, George G.,	Hobbema Agency, Alta	178
Maria, Que., Micmacs,	Rev. J. D. Morin	50
Markle, J. A.,	Alberta Inspectorate—Agencies	193
"	" Schools	387
Matachewan Band, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn	39
Matheson, Rev. E.,	Battleford Industrial School, Sask	343
Matheson, Rev. J. R.,	Onion Lake C. E. Boarding School, Sask.	339
Mattagami Band, Ont.,	H. A. West	3
Maurus, Rev. P., O.S.B.,	Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C	413
Medical Report.	Peter H. Bryce, M.D	267
"	Thos. Hanson, M.D	121
Metlakatla Band, Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.,	E. Loreuz	251
Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	Urbain Verreau	176
Michipicoten Band, Ont.,	Wm. L. Nichols	28
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.,	John Lacy	62
" Antigonish County, N.S.,	John R. McDonald	63
" Cape Breton County, N.S.,	D. K. McIntyre and A. J. McNeil	64, 63
" Colchester County, N.S.,	Robert H. Smith	66
" Cumberland County, N.S.,	F. A. Rand	67
" Digby County, N.S.,	Jas. H. Purdy	68
" Guysborough County, N.S.,	John R. McDonald	63
" Halifax County, N.S.,	Daniel Chisholm	68
" Hants County, N.S.,	A. Wallace	69
" Inverness County, N.S.,	Rev. D. MacPherson	70
" Kings County, N.S.,	Charles E. Beckwith	70
" Lunenburg County, N.S.,	Charles Harlow	72
" Maria, Que.,	Rev. J. D. Morin	50
" Pictou County, N.S.,	Rev. J. D. MacLeod	71
" Prince Edward Island,	J. O. Arsenault	78
" Queens County, N.S.,	Charles Harlow	72
" Restigouche, Que.,	J. Pitre	51
" Richmond County, N.S.,	M. D. McMillan	73
" Shelburne County, N.S.,	John Hipson	74
" Victoria County, N.S.,	A. J. Macdonald	74
" Yarmouth County, N.S.,	Wm. H. Whalen	75
Millar, Rev. J. L., B.A.,	Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C	395
Millar, Matthew,	Crooked Lake Agency, Sask	136
Mingan Agency, Que.,	J. E. Tremblay, M.D	54
Missinaibi Band, Ont.,	H. A. West	1
Mississagi River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan	40
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.,	John Thackeray	20
" the Credit, Ont.,	W. C. Van Loon	21
" Mud Lake, Ont.,	Wm. McFarlane	23
" Rice Lake, Ont.,	"	22
" Scugog, Ont.,	A. W. Williams	23
Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	132
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.,	Rev. R. Ashton	285
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont.,	Jos. R. Stainton	24
Montagnais of Lake St. John, Que.,	Armand Tessier	52
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence, Bersimis Agency, Que.,	A. Gagnon	53
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence, Mingan Agency, Que.,	J. E. Tremblay, M.D	54
Montana Reserve, Hobbema Agency, Alta.,	George G. Mann	178
Montreal Lake Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	134
Moose Lake Band, Sask.,	Fred. Fischer	149
Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Cory	143
Moosejaw Sioux, Sask.,	W. S. Grant	124
Moosomin Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	128
Moravians of the Thames, Ont.,	A. R. McDonald	26
Morell Band, P.E.I.,	J. O. Arsenault	78
Morin, Rev. J. D.,	Micmacs of Maria, Que	50
Motion, Jas. R.,	Alberni Boarding School, B.C	397
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.,	Rev. T. T. George	288
Mud Lake, Ont., Mississaguas,	Wm. McFarlane	23
Mullin, Martin,	Golden Lake Agency, Ont	12
Munsees of the Thames, Ont.,	S. Sutherland	5
Murison, W.,	Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask	159
Muscowequau Band, Sask.,	W. Murison	159
" Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. J. E. S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I	336
Muscowpetung Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	H. Nichol	156

N.

Nanaimo Band, Cowichan Agency, B.C., W. R. Robertson 217
Neill, Alan W., West Coast Agency, B.C. 255
New Brunswick, Jas. Farrell and R. A. Irving.. .. .. .. 59, 56
New Brunswick House Band, Ont., H. A. West 3
Niacatchewenin Band, Ont., J. P. Wright 89
Nichol, H., Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask... 155
Nichols, Wm. L., Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division 27
Nickickousemenecaning Band, Ont., J. P. Wright 89
Nipigon Band, Ont., Neil McDougall 29
Nipissing Band, Ont., Geo. P. Cockburn 37
Nisbet, William, Chippewas of Sarnia 10
North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate—Agencies, Rev. John Semmens 113
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agencies, W. J. Chisholm 163
" " Schools, " 349
North Sydney Band, N.S., D. K. McIntyre, M.D. 65
Northwest Angle Bands, Ont., and Man., R. S. McKenzie 93
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C., E. Lorenz 248
North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate, John Semmens 113
Norway House Agency, Manitoba Suptcy., C. C. Calverley 99
" Band, Kee., " 103
" Boarding School, Kee., J. A. Lousley 303
Nova Scotia, *See* under names of Counties, also under 'Micmacs.'
" A. J. Boyd, Supt. for the Province 76
Nut Lake Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask., J. Macarthur 142

O.

Oak Lake (Sioux) Band, Man., J. Hollies 111
Oak River (Sioux) Band, Man., " 109
Obidgewong Band, Ont., Robert H. Thorburn 14
Ochapowace Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask., M. Millar 136
Officers, Return of Officers and Employees, Part II, pages 113-129.
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division, Wm. L. Nichols 27
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division, Neil McDougall 28
Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Ont., S. Hagan 40
Oka Band, Que., J. Perillard 49
Okanagan Agency, B.C., *See* 'Kamloops-Okanagan'.. 229
Okemassis' Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask., J. Macarthur 140
Old Sun's Boarding School, Blackfoot Reserve, Alta., H. W. Gibbon Stocken 371
One Arrow's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask., J. Macarthur 140
Oneidas of the Thames, Ont., S. Sutherland 4
O'Neill, Rev. J. P., O.M.I., St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C. 406
Onion Lake Agency, Sask., W. Sibbald 144
" Band, Sask., " 144
" C.E. Boarding School, Sask., Rev. J. R. Matheson 339
" R.C. Boarding School, Sask., Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I. 337
Oromocto Band, N.B., Jas. Farrell 61

P.

Parry Island Band, Ont., D. F. Macdonald.. 31
Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont., " 31
Pas Agency, Sask., Fred. Fischer.. 149
" Band, Sask., " 150
Pasqua Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask., H. Nichol.. 157
Paul, Hannah M., Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C.. 400
Paul's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta., Urbain Verreau.. 177
Pays Plat Band, Ont., Neil McDougall.. 30
Peace River Crossing or Landing, Alta., W. B. L. Donald, M.D... .. ..181, 184
Peigan Agency, Alta., E. H. Yeomans.. 186
" C. E. Boarding School, Alta., Rev. W. R. Haynes.. 372
" R. C. Boarding School, Alta., Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.. 373

P—*Concluded.*

Pekangekum Band, Man.,	C. C. Calverley	102
Pelly Agency, Sask.,	W. G. Blewett	153
Perillard, Jos.,	Lake of Two Mountains Band, Que	49
Perrault, Rev. S., O.M.I.,	Cowessess Boarding School, Sask	321
Petequakey's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	132
Piapot Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	H. Nichol	155
Pic Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall	29
Picton County, N.S., Micmacs,	Rev. J. D. MacLeod	71
Pierreville, Que., Seigniory,	*See* 'Abenakis of St. Francis'	44
Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. W. Chaumont	304
Pitre, Jeremie,	Micmacs of Restigouche, Que	51
Point Grondin Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	16
Poor Man's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	W. Murison	161
Poplar River Band, Kee.,	C. C. Calverley	103
Population,	*See* 'Census return,' Part II, pages 29-56, also side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report.	
Port Simpson Band, Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.,	E. Lorenz	251
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, B.C.,	Geo. H. Raley	398
" Girls' Home, B.C.,	Hannah M. Paul	400
Portage la Prairie Agency, Man.,	R. Logan	105
" " Boarding School, Man.,	W. A. Hendry	305
" " Sioux Band,	R. Logan	106
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, Ont.,	J. B. McDougall	42
Poundmaker Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	126
Prince Edward Island,	J. O. Arseneault, Superintendent for the Province	78
Providence Mission Boarding School, Mackenzie River District,	Sisters of Charity	394
Purdy, James H.,	Micmacs of Digby County, N.S.	68

Q.

Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	H. Nichol	155
" Industrial School, Sask.,	Rev. J. Hugonard	345
Queens County, N.S., Micmacs,	Chas. Harlow	72

R.

Raley, Geo. H.,	Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, B.C.	398
Rama, Ont., Chippewas,	Duncan Graham	9
Rand, F. A., M.D.,	Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S.	67
Rat Portage Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	91
Red Bank Band, N.B.,	R. A. Irving	57
Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.,	Rev. Arthur Barner	382
Red Earth Band, Sask.,	Fred. Fischer	151
Red Pheasant Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	124
Red River Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,	W. B. L. Donald	181, 185
Red Rock Band, Ont.,	Neil McDougall	30
Regina Industrial School, Sask.,	R. B. Heron	346
Reid, J. L., D.L.S.,	Survey Report	203
Religion,	*See* 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 29-56.	
Restigouche Band, Que.,	J. Pitre	51
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas,	Wm. McFarlane	22
Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs,	M. D. McMillan	73
Riou, Rev. J., O.M.I.,	High River Industrial School, Alta	385
River Desert Band, Que.,	W. J. McCaffrey	45
Robertson, W. R.,	Cowichan Agency, B.C.	213
Rolling River Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley	80
Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. H. McKay	340

St.

St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.,	Sister M. A. Carroll	376
St. Francis, Que., Abenakis,	A. O. Comiré, M.D.	44
St. Joseph's Boarding School, Fort William, Ont.,	Sister M. F. Clare	284

St.—*Concluded.*

St. Mary's Band, Kootenay Agency, B.C.,	R. L. T. Galbraith	240
" Band, N.B.,	James Farrell	61
" Mission Boarding School, B.C.,	Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I.	406
St. Peter's Band, Man.,	J. O. Lewis	83
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois,	Geo. Long	49

S.

Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.,	J. Batty	188
" Band, Alta.,	"	188
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.,	M. Millar	137
Salaun, Rev. J. M.,	Blood R.C. Boarding School, Alta.	364
Samson's Reserve, Hobbema Agency, Alta.,	George Mann	178
Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man.,	Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.	306
Sanitation,	*See* side heading 'Health and Sanitation' in each report, also medical reports, pages 121, 267.	
Sarcee Agency, Alta.,	A. J. McNeill	190
" Boarding School, Alta.,	Ven. Archdeacon Tims	374
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas,	Wm. Nisbet	10
Savanne Agency, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	96
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas,	John Scoffield	34
Schools,	*See* side heading 'Education' in each report, also pages 281-450, Part I, and pages 2-25, Part II.	
Scoffield, John,	Chippewas of Saugeen	34
Scugog, Ont., Mississaguas,	A. W. Williams	23
Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Theresine	402
Seine River Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	90
Semmens, Rev. John,	North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate—Agencies	113
"	Lake Winnipeg and Kenora Inspectorate—Schools	313
Serpent River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan	41
Seven Islands Band, Ont.,	J. E. Tremblay, M.D.	54
Shawanaga Band, Ont.,	D. F. Macdonald	32
Sheguiandah Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	19
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs,	John Hipson	74
Sheshegwaning Band, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn	14
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	Geo. Ley King	290
Shoal Lake Bands, Man.,	R. S. McKenzie	92
" Band, Sask.,	Fred Fischer	151
Sibbard, W.,	Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	144
Sims, C. L. D.,	Manitowaning Agency, Ont.	15
Sioux Agency, Man.,	J. Hollies	109
Sister M. A. Carroll,	St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.	376
" M. F. Clare,	Fort William Boarding School, Ont.	284
" Superior Constance,	All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.	409
" Mary Amy,	Squamish Boarding School, B.C.	404
" Mary Flore,	Wabiskaw R. C. Boarding School, Alta.	379
" M. McDougall,	Fort Chippewan Boarding School, Alta.	368
" Theresine,	Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.	402
Sisters of Charity,	Providence Mission Boarding School, Mackenzie River District	394
" of St. Joseph,	St. Joseph's Indian Home, Ont.	284
Six Nations of the Grand River, Ont.,	Gordon J. Smith	35
Smith, Gordon J.,	Six Nation Indians, Ont.	35
" Robert H.,	Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S.	66
Snake Island, Ont., Chippewas,	John Yates	7
Soanes, P. E.,	Chapleau Boarding School, Ont.	283
Songhees Band, Cowichan Agency, B.C.,	W. R. Robertson	214
South Bay Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	19
South Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate—Agencies,	S. Swinford	117
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate—Agencies,	W. M. Graham	169
" " " Schools,	"	358
Spallumcheen Band, Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.,	A. Irwin	238
Spanish River Band, Ont.,	S. Hagan and C. L. D. Sims	41, 17
Squamish Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Mary Amy	404
Stainton, Jos. R.,	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	24
Standing Buffalo Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.,	H. Nichol	157
Stangecoming Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	89

S—*Concluded.*

Statistics, Agricultural and Industrial,	*See* 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 57-111.	
Statistics, Vital,	*See* side heading 'Vital Statistics,' in each report, Part I; also 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 29-56.	
Stikine Agency, B.C.,	G. D. Cox	254
Stocken, H. W. Gibbon,	Blackfoot Boarding School, Alta	371
Stony Agency, Alta.,	T. J. Fleetham	192
" Bands, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	127
" Plain Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.,	*Same as* Enoch's Band	175
Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn	37
" Lake Band, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	90
" Lake Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	131
" Lake Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,	W. B. L. Donald, M.D.	182-6
" Lake Boarding School, Alta.,	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.	375
Sucker Creek Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	18
" " Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,	W. B. L. Donald, M.D.	180, 183
Sucker Lake Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	18
Survey Report,	J. K. McLean, D.L.S.	121
"	J. L. Reid, D.L.S.	203
Sutherland, S.,	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames	4
Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	125
Swinford, S.,	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate—Schools	317
"	South Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate—Agencies	117
Sydney Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.,	D. K. McIntyre, M.D.	64
" Band, Cape Breton County, N.S.,	"	64

T.

Tahgaiwinini Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	17
Temagami Band, Ont.,	Geo. P. Cockburn	39
Tessier, Armand,	Montagnais of Lake St. John, Que.	52
Thackeray, John,	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont.	20
Thames River, Ont., Chippewas,	S. Sutherland	5
" " Moravians,	A. R. McDonald	26
" " Munsees,	S. Sutherland	5
" " Oneidas,	"	4
Thessalon Agency, Ont.,	S. Hagan	40
" River Band, Ont.,	"	40
Thibaudeau, Rev. J. E. S., O.M.I.,	Muscowequan Boarding School, Touchwood Hills, Sask.	336
Thorburn, Robert,	Gore Bay Agency, Ont.	13
Thunderchild Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.,	J. P. G. Day	128
" Boarding School, Sask.,	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	341
Timiskaming Agency, Que.,	A. Burwash	55
Tims, Ven. Archdeacon J. W.,	Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.	374
Tobique Band, N.B.,	Jas. Farrell	60
Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.,	W. Murison	159
Treaty No. 8,	H. A. Conroy	197-9
Tremblay, J. E., M.D.,	Mingan Agency, Lower St. Lawrence	54
Turtle Mountain (Sioux) Band, Man.,	J. Hollies	111
Tuscarora Township, Mississaguas,	W. C. Van Loon	21
" " Six Nations,	Gordon J. Smith	35
Tyendinaga Band, Ont.,	Jos. R. Stainton	24

V.

Vale, Rev. A. J.,	Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie River District	391
Valley River Band, Man.,	J. G. Chard	112
Van Loon, W. C.,	Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont.	21
Verreau, Urbain,	Edmonton Agency, Alta.	175
Vermilion Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,	W. B. L. Donald, M.D.	181, 184
Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs,	A. J. Macdonald	74
Viger, Que., Amalecites,	Edouard Beaulieu	46
Vowell, Arthur W.,	Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.	265
	Indian Superintendent for B.C.	261

W.

Wabigoon Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	97
Wabiskaw Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,	W. B. L. Donald	182-5
" Lake, C. E. Boarding School, Alta.,	W. F. Broadstock	378
" Lake R.C. Boarding School, Alta.,	Sister Mary Flore	379
Wabuskang Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	98
Wagner, Rev. Jas., O.M.I.,	Kootenay Industrial School, B.C.	421
Wahpaton Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.,	Thos. Borthwick	134
Wallace, Alonzo,	Micmacs of Hants County, N.S.	69
Walpole Island Agency, Ont.,	J. B. McDougall	42
Watha (or Gibson) Band, Ont.,	D. F. Macdonald	32
Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,	Geo. Ley King	290
Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.,	G. H. Wheatley	79
West, H. A.,	Chapleau Agency, Ont.	1
West Bay Band, Ont.,	Robert Thorburn	14
West Coast Agency, B.C.,	Alan W. Neill	255
Whalen, Wm. H.,	Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S.	75
Wheatley, G. H.,	Birtle Agency, Man.	78
White, C. D.,	Whitefish Lake Boarding School, Alta.	380
White Eagle's Boarding School, Blackfoot Reserve, Alta.,	H. W. Gibbon Stocken	371
Whitefish Bay Band, Ont.,	R. S. McKenzie	95
" Lake Band, Ont.,	C. L. D. Sims	16
" Lake Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.,	W. B. L. Donald, M.D.	182-5
" Lake Boarding School, Alta.,	C. D. White	380
" River Band, Ont.,	W. B. L. Donald, M.D.	15
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.,	Rev. Th. Couture, S.J.	292
Wild Land Reserve, Ont.,	J. P. Wright	88
Williams, A. W.,	Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont.	23
" M.,	Gordon's Boarding School, Sask.	329
" Lake Agency, B.C.,	(No report—agent died.)	
" Industrial School, B.C.,	Rev. H. Boening	427
Wilson, A. E.,	Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.	309
" R. N.,	Blood Agency, Alta.	172
Woodstock Band, N.B.,	James Farrell	60
Wright, John P.,	Fort Frances Agency, Man. Suptcy.	87

Y.

Yale (All Hallows) Boarding School, B.C.,	Sister Superior Constance	409
Yarmouth County, N.S., Micmacs,	Wm. H. Whalen	75
Yates, John,	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont.	7
Yeomans, E. H.,	Peigan Agency, Alta.	186

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1909

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, July 16, 1909.

The Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1909, and for detailed information to refer you to the reports from the various officials and agents, as well as to the statistical statements herewith presented.

It is gratifying to be in a position on the threshold to anticipate so far as to observe that the flow of general prosperity which as a rule attends Indian affairs, but was somewhat interrupted during the preceding year, in the course of that now under review, resumed its normal sway.

In consequence of the considerable difference in the time during which the Indians of the younger and older provinces, respectively, have been in contact with civilization and the somewhat divergent character of that civilization, more or less marked distinctions exist in their condition and environment.

To appreciate these differences, a somewhat close study of reports from the districts concerned is necessary, but speaking generally, it may be observed that in the younger provinces the large influx of settlement has recently introduced an element of life and activity which has strongly affected considerable numbers with regard to their methods of life, the main direction tending toward substitution of agricultural or other industry for more nomadic pursuits, of which hunting and fishing are the most conspicuous, and most markedly affected by advancing settlement.

First contact with civilization rarely proves an unmixed blessing to aboriginal races, but the Indians now referred to, have for the most part been in sufficient touch

with the superior race to afford reasonable ground for expectation of that benefit which accrues after increased experience and more intimate and prolonged familiarity.

Much depends not only upon the receptive preparation of the weaker individual or community, but also upon the class of settlement to the influences of which they become exposed.

Incoming settlement in these younger provinces is of course a diversified character that the effect of contact must for some time have a good deal of the experimental about it.

Some prejudice, suspicion, and mistrust on both sides must have time to wear away, and on the one hand respect for existing class legislation must be learned, and on the other the power of resistance to unaccustomed temptation in various directions has to be acquired.

When, however, both settlers and natives have had time to become familiar with what is more or less strange to both, there seems no more reason to fear a happy issue beneficial to all concerned, than has in the past resulted from more or less kindred conditions.

It seems clear that there can be no stagnation in the condition of the Indians and that with regard to them both individually as communities or as a race, if there is no progression (however gradual and imperceptible it may be under certain circumstances and at certain stages) there must inevitably sooner or later come retrogression.

There are indications, however, that the stage attained by these Indians is far from that of stagnation, but rather one at which certain ambitions, cravings or instincts, whichever they may be called, have been checked in the desired direction of their development, and so far from becoming moribund, have gone astray in an effort to seek room for fruition in a wrong direction.

Without pursuing this subject in other directions, it may suffice for the present to show how the laws prevailing relative to self-government, to municipal and ultimately political ambition, seem to be working among the more developed of them.

It seems strange and can not be without significance, with what rare exceptions, Indian communities have refused to avail themselves of the provisions of the advancement part of the Indian Act, designed as a stepping stone to municipal government.

It is not that the Indians lack the spirit of independence nor the desire to conduct their own affairs, but that they fail to recognize the benefits likely to accrue from the adoption of the white man's methods. This, without question, largely results from the limitation of interests and ambitions imposed by the segregation of existence upon reserves, and as a natural consequence the somewhat ill-defined craving of the Indians for progress, rather seeks scope in the direction of an effort to return to the independence of the old tribal form of government, a desire which keeps cropping up afresh amongst communities possessed of most life and character, and which is often too hastily assumed to be a mark of retrogression on their part.

How this misdirected energy is to be guided into proper channels, how the reserve-imposed limitation of interest is to be broken down, seems a hard problem to solve; but it appears clear that one main factor will be found in simplifying measures for enfranchisement.

Apart from retarding and apparently unnecessary complications under the existing system, there must be borne in mind the necessity for finding a way to enfranchise upon a more extended scale, and allow communities or parts thereof to thus afford to their individual members the necessary mutual moral support of numbers in venturing into new conditions.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Of the following tables the first shows the number of births and deaths by provinces with the respective gains and losses; the second the aggregate population throughout the Dominion as compared with that for the preceding fiscal year.

It will be observed that the figures for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories outside of treaty limits remain unchanged, because it is not possible to secure a census annually, and alteration is only made from time to time as opportunity for correction may occur.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario	614	585	29	
Quebec	269	235	34	
Nova Scotia	72	63	9	
New Brunswick	37	20	17	
Prince Edward Island	6	8		2
British Columbia	651	737		86
Manitoba	315	224	91	
Saskatchewan	261	165	96	
Alberta	170	179		9
	2,395	2,216	276	97
			97	
Net increase			179	

Province.	March, 1908	March, 1909	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario	23,518	23,898	380	
Quebec	11,469	11,523	54	
Nova Scotia	2,129	2,103		26
New Brunswick	1,861	1,871	10	
Prince Edward Island	276	274		2
British Columbia	24,964	24,871		93
Manitoba	8,595	8,327		268
Saskatchewan	7,496	7,971	475	
Alberta	5,529	5,541	12	
Northwest Territories, inside Treaty limits	4,212	4,508	296	
Northwest Territories, outside Treaty limits	16,854	16,854		
Yukon	3,302	3,302		
	110,205	111,043	1,227	389
			389	
Net increase			838	

It is to the figures in the first table, viz., that of births as compared with deaths, that the greatest significance attaches, since they show the natural increase or decrease of the race, and it is gratifying to those who feel an interest in its survival to find that there has again been an increase from this source amounting to 179 for the year. It is deserving of notice that the only province which shows any significant exception to the general rule of increase is British Columbia, and it is regretted that some of the bands there manifest a lack of vital energy, which a few years ago was pointed out as the case with some other bands, more particularly in Alberta, which, however, have shown signs of improvement, as it is hoped those in British Columbia referred to may also do.

Infantile mortality and tuberculosis in some form or other have again contributed to keep this increase much below what it would otherwise have been; but, as pointed out in connection with the subject of health, there are causes operating which seem to furnish justification for the expectation that before long a decided improvement in this respect may be looked for.

The net increase of the Indian population throughout the Dominion, as will be seen, has been some 838.

Of these 179 are as shown, from natural growth, and some 296 have occurred in the treaties recently made, leaving an increase of 363, which may be attributed to the usual fluctuation, or an excess of immigration over emigration, and to some extent to additions to the bands through marriages.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Indians seems to have been quite equal to, where not rather above, the average standard, during the year.

Small-pox is always looked upon with a good deal of dread, and although the type of that disease which has for a few years past been breaking out here and there among the reserves has fortunately been a mild one, it has shown potentiality under favourable conditions for considerably increasing the malignity of its form.

No doubt the extent to which vaccination has been carried out among the Indians has had much to do with moderating the character and dissemination of the disease. On three reserves in Ontario some two or three cases occurred, but prompt action prevented further spread.

The same remark applies to the Blackfoot reserve in Alberta and to Indian communities in Nova Scotia, the only difference worthy of mention being that in the last-named the type was considerably more severe. By far the most serious outbreak was in the Cowichan agency, in British Columbia, where more than a hundred cases occurred, but despite there having been a good many exceptions to the mildness of the prevailing character, it is very gratifying to notice that none ended fatally.

Typhoid fever appeared at Lake Simcoe, and among the Six Nations twenty-six cases occurred, two of which unfortunately had a fatal termination.

Whooping-cough broke out at the Pas, in Manitoba, and during the winter among the children of the Assiniboine and some reserves in Duck Lake and Battleford agencies, where the form was mild; but at Onion Lake, where it supervened upon measles, it developed into bronchial pneumonia, and a good deal of infantile mortality resulted.

Measles, seldom dangerous of itself, is apt to be so among Indian children on account of lack of sufficient care when convalescing, and liability to complications; and followed by grippe caused somewhat heavy fatality among the children of the Blackfeet.

The only other point where measles proved serious was at Birtle, where it claimed some half-dozen victims.

Grippe was more or less prevalent on some of the reserves in all the provinces, the points most seriously affected having been at Hobbema, in Alberta, and Manitowapah, in Manitoba, and worst of all, Walpole Island, in Ontario, where a number of deaths resulted.

Of course the extent to which various forms of ill health are prevalent during any single year is largely due to accident of exposure to infection and prevailing climatic conditions, and, while it is gratifying to find that the Indians were rather fortunate in these respects during the year, it is still more so to observe increasing improvement in the constitutional condition which tends to escape infection and resist attack and in no direction is this more noticeable than with regard to tubercular, scrofulous and kindred diseases, so prevalent among the Indians throughout the Dominion, and most marked at the earlier stages of contact with civilization.

The main ameliorating factors are more liberal and wholesome diet, which to no small extent depends upon improved methods of cooking, the introduction of more space, light and ventilation into the houses, warmer clothing, and particularly more serviceable foot wear, greater cleanliness of habits with regard to person and surroundings, and better attention to the instructions of medical advisers, all of which largely contribute to the building up of resisting tissue, the throwing off of attack, and the formation of conditions inimical to the propagation of disease germs.

The invocation of the services of the native medical man is very rarely met with nowadays, and then almost entirely confined to districts remote from civilization, and may be attributed far more to a survival of superstitious fear of offending than to faith in his healing powers.

DWELLINGS.

Intimately connected with the health of the Indians is the character of their dwellings.

The natural tendency is to overcrowd the houses and to exclude light and air, the effect of which in the propagation of disease germs is peculiarly disastrous upon a people among whom tuberculosis is so prevalent.

All that the first remove from the wigwam, teepee or tent to the little one-storey log cabin or hut, with its roof and floor of mud, has to recommend it, is the fact that it forms the initial stage in that fixity of abode which is the first essential step towards civilization.

In so far as concerns ventilation the change is distinctly disadvantageous and the superior cleanliness secured by more or less frequent change of site, over the accumulated filth of a stationary mud floor, is obvious. The most favourable stage for ventilation is that of the open fireplace and chimney, and before the introduction of stoves. Changes in these structures are necessarily very gradual.

In the older provinces the type of dwelling generally prevalent, although somewhat small, is fairly decent and comfortable, and for the most part is built of frame with thatched if not shingled roof, plank floor and manufactory doors and windows.

In the prairie provinces where this type has not already been, it is fast being attained, while in British Columbia, unless at points remote from settlement where the old-fashioned rookeries still survive, the houses show a marked advance and can hold their own with, when they do not surpass, those of the settlers.

Slow as improvement may be, the accumulated results are up to a certain standard very marked, and it is comparatively rarely that a new structure is not a distinct improvement on that which it supersedes, and increasing facilities for obtaining windows is leading to their greatly extended use.

With regard to furniture, it is becoming quite exceptional to find any lack of such articles as beds, tables, chairs, stoves and other conveniences, while the area is fast increasing in which sewing-machines, musical instruments and other articles indicative of a certain amount of cultured taste, may be not uncommonly met with.

In another essential direction fairly rapid progress is being made, viz., with regard to the partitioning of the interiors of the dwellings, and the separation of the sleeping accommodation of the sexes, the improving effect of which upon habits of decency and morality can be readily understood.

In cleanliness of housekeeping very decided progress is being made, and doubtless there is no stronger factor in bringing about this desideratum than the instruction and habits acquired at the boarding and industrial school, although much of the credit is due to the wives of the farming instructors for their efforts in this direction.

AGRICULTURE.

There has been during the year a very considerable increase in the earnings from agricultural produce, amounting to nearly $200,000, but that does not necessarily indicate more strenuous prosecution of the industry, since better seasons and increased market values may have most to do in producing the augmented value. More can be inferred from a comparison of the extent of area put under crop, and it will be noticed that the expansion was little short of 4,000 acres, and in so far as it has any significance, occurred in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This is not unnatural, since it is in these provinces that the Indians are most exclusively dependent upon agriculture, and have comparatively few other directions in which to apply the habits of industry acquired in the pursuit of that avocation.

There has not yet been time for the recently made treaties to increase the ranks of the farmers, but a good many of the hunting class find that the chase is becoming so curtailed and precarious as to render it necessary for them to turn to some more reliable occupation.

The strongest operating cause seems to be the impetus given by increasing settlement which to some extent brings the Indian communities into sympathy with the prevailing interest which more and more environs them and greatly enhances the value of land in their eyes, and provides milling and marketing facilities which render farming more profitable.

The position of the industry throughout the provinces, and its relative importance in proportion to population in each can be readily gathered from a slight consideration of the following statistical table:—

Province.	Land cropped.	Population.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
	Acres.		Bush.	Tons.	$ cts.
Ontario	17,662	23,898	482,008	41,305	575,527 00
Quebec	4,651	11,523	96,978	19,339	140,848 00
Nova Scotia	251	2,103	11,467	910	15,174 00
New Brunswick	494	1,871	12,343	276	6,745 00
Prince Edward Island	45	274	2,414	54	992 00
British Columbia	8,876	24,871	405,445	14,506	355,750 00
Manitoba	6,046	8,327	127,321	12,537	119,837 00
Saskatchewan	10,894	7,971	174,277	32,924	169,743 00
Alberta	3,980	5,541	97,706	17,674	93,381 00
	52,899	86,379	1,409,959	139,525	1,477,997 00
Totals, 1908	48,931	.....	1,335,221	118,334	1,279,131 00
Increase	3,968	.....	74,738	21,191	198,866 00

The character of the seasons had much to do in Ontario with producing the very satisfactory results of the year experienced in that province, for with hardly any exception conditions for seeding and planting, growth, maturing and harvesting left little to be desired.

In Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the spring was on the whole very favourable for farming operations.

For maturing the summer was too dry in parts of Quebec and in New Brunswick, but in other places the weather continued sufficiently propitious.

Much as was the success which attended operations in the prairie provinces, it was materially reduced by a frost in the month of August, which was experienced over an extended area, although not with equal severity throughout.

In the districts in British Columbia where agriculture is practised the seasons were by no means unfavourable, notwithstanding some tendency to drought, but that was to a considerable extent overcome by means of irrigation.

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock, in the eastern provinces kept pretty much as a branch of mixed farming, but in the younger to a considerable extent as a separate industry, has as usual contributed its share towards the maintenance of the owners, and the extent to which this has been done during the year is shown by the following table.

This does not include the value of milk, butter and cheese, which are being more and more extensively used by the Indians as articles of diet.

VALUE OF BEEF CONSUMED AND SOLD.

Ontario	$ 45,553 00
Quebec	34,155 00
New Brunswick	5,600 00
Nova Scotia	1,445 00
Prince Edward Island	30 00
British Columbia	31,160 00
Manitoba	16,218 00
Saskatchewan	76,924 00
Alberta	45,854 00
Total, 1909	$256,939 00
Total, 1908	247,297 00
Increase	9,642 00

The year has, generally speaking, been a very favourable one for the maintenance of live stock, the winter season not having been a particularly trying one for the cattle, and the supply of hay having been fairly abundant.

The Indians of the prairie provinces are discovering experimentally the value of cattle, and the economy of treating them properly; but with regard to providing shelter, they have a good deal yet to learn, although they are improving fast in this respect.

Great care has still to be, and is exercised, to prevent the depletion of the herds by selling or beefing animals at an unprofitably early age, or cows required for breeding purposes, and as a general rule an Indian who is allowed to sell is required to devote a portion of the proceeds to the purchase of a young animal to replace the one disposed of, although of course much depends upon the number of animals possessed and its approximation to the limit of what can be profitably handled.

In Ontario the winter was decidedly mild and with the exception of a few points, was short, while the haying season with respect to weather and grass crop was unusually propitious.

In Quebec so far as concerned the character of the season, conditions were reversed: a long cold winter having been experienced, but the supply of hay and the weather for putting it up were about the same as in Ontario, and as in that province the cattle wintered well.

In the maritime provinces the winter without much severity was somewhat prolonged, and the haying conditions were not quite so satisfactory as in Ontario and Quebec, but enough was secured to meet the requirements of the few animals kept, which wintered fairly well.

In Manitoba the season was somewhat long, but not characterized by any particular severity, and excepting at some few points where excessive rain-fall flooded the meadows, hay was abundant and easily cured and the cattle came through in good condition.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan the winter, although perhaps a little late in starting, was decidedly prolonged, and generally speaking very severe for a period of from six to eight weeks about the beginning of the year, but with little exception the grass was plentiful and the conditions for haymaking good, so that little cause for complaint existed with regard to the manner in which the cattle came through.

In British Columbia the winter, although not unduly prolonged, was unusually severe, and particularly so about the middle thereof, and haying conditions were somewhat unequal; but on the whole the live stock wintered fairly well.

The usual care has been taken relative to maintaining, and where necessary improving, the breed of cattle on the reserves, and the policy of raising the standard of ponies to that of serviceable general purpose horses has been continued with satisfactory results.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

There are three main classes of occupation to which the Indians devote their industrial efforts, viz., agriculture, including the kindred branch of live stock, hunting and fishing, called natural resources, and various more or less desultory pursuits.

It may be roughly estimated that about equal proportions, or 37 per cent, engage mainly in the respective avocations of agriculture and the prosecution of natural resources, and the balance of 26 per cent in general pursuits, but the cleavage between avocations is by no means an abrupt one, and one class of employment interlaps another according to local environment of communities.

The following tables show the aggregate amounts furnished by these main classes of avocation and with regard to wages and various industries the earnings in the various provinces:—

Agriculture	$1,477,997
Beef	256,939
Wages	1,626,546
Various Industries	644,388
Fishing	510,419
Hunting and Trapping	616,834

Province.	Wages.	Various Industries.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	547,972 00	122,536 00
Quebec	390,241 00	98,268 00
New Brunswick	57,150 00	23,650 00
Nova Scotia	25,075 00	24,195 00
Prince Edward Island	80 00	14,480 00
British Columbia	462,713 00	191,714 00
Manitoba	61,224 00	27,015 00
Saskatchewan	44,719 00	57,919 00
Alberta	37,372 00	84,611 00
Total, 1909	1,626,546 00	644,388 00
Total, 1908	1,660,211 00	666,249 00
Decrease	33,665 00	21,861 00

Speaking generally, it will be found that any falling off in one direction results in increased exertion in another, and during the year under review the very considerable increase in proceeds from agriculture has to an extent been accompanied by reduction in other directions.

It is almost superfluous to point out that strong sympathy exists in industrial directions between the general prosperity of the country and that of the aboriginal class.

For example, when money is plentiful articles more or less nearly approaching luxuries are comparatively freely purchased and it can readily be seen how this must affect the sale of furs, the movements of tourists, upon which largely depends the market for Indian curios, the engagement of guides by fishing parties, the undertaking of municipal and other locally public works which give employment to many Indians, and in various other ways matters with which the welfare of the Indians is intimately connected.

For a year or two there was such phenomenal prosperity as rapidly inflated the earnings of the Indians, and much less surprise need be felt that there has followed some comparative depression of excessive buoyancy than that the tone is so rapidly recovering itself.

FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

As already incidentally noticed in another connection, hunting and fishing which may be regarded as the natural aboriginal pursuits, are becoming largely, if gradually, curtailed.

To an extent this is the natural result of lack of providence and foresight in the early days, by which, for example, the buffalo was exterminated in the west.

In the younger provinces game and fur animals have of late years been steadily receding before the invasion of their haunts by settlement.

The efforts now made by the imposition of legal restrictions to preserve so far as possible the fish and game do not excite much sympathy in the breasts of the Indians,

who regard them as an infringement of their hereditary and treaty rights, nor is it easy to open their eyes to the truth that no class of the community is so deeply interested as they are in the prevention of destruction.

Of course lapse of time and contact with civilization have among many communities eradicated the natural craving for the excitement of the chase, and substituted other pursuits; but there are still many whose numbers have been augmented by the treaties made during the last few years, who will cling to these pursuits as long as they may continue to afford them even a precarious means of existence, but matters will adjust themselves through time as they have done elsewhere.

The value of the fisheries to the Indians in British Columbia very largely exceeds that in any other province, not only in a mercantile aspect, but as a source of food-supply.

The wages earned at the salmon canneries are of much importance, but the contribution to the larder is even more so.

During the year salmon fishing was not a great success, it having been what is known as an 'off year,' but this was confined mainly to the sock-eye or commercial species, and did not affect the other varieties used as food by the Indians, and their home supply was abundant.

In that and the other provinces fishing generally was quite up to the average, having been rather better in some and not quite so good in other districts.

The prevalence of game and fur animals depends largely upon relative distance from settlement, and speaking very generally it may be said that game both large and small was fairly plentiful, and fur animals decidedly scarce.

Viewed from the aspect of aggregate financial returns, the fur season may be regarded as satisfactory for the time being, but as that has resulted from very exceptionally high prices, it remains to be seen how far it may prove an indication of future prosperity.

The following table indicates the value to the Indians of their fishing and hunting and trapping, respectively:—

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.
	$	$
Ontario	82,566	131,192
Quebec	3,580	116,437
New Brunswick	9,380	7,025
Nova Scotia	4,860	5,908
Prince Edward Island	2,820	22
British Columbia	334,267	182,980
Manitoba	48,670	84,832
Saskatchewan	20,256	75,391
Alberta	4,020	13,047
Total, 1909	510,419	616,834
Total, 1908	534,342	564,530
Decrease	23,923	
Increase		52,304

MORALITY.

With regard to Indian morality, the most noticeable feature continues to be the absence of serious crime.

The extent to which Indian interests are confined within the reserves, no doubt has a good deal to do with this gratifying condition of affairs, since the complex nature of life in the larger world offers many temptations in various directions to which the Indians are not exposed.

There is no one form of immorality so provocative of others, and of improvidence and discord, as is indulgence in intoxication, and this truth has peculiar significance in application to the temperament of the aborigines and the lack of control whether natural or acquired through training and heredity.

It may be remembered too that the very limitations of environment already noticed as withholding incentive to crime in certain directions has the opposite tendency with regard to the use of liquor, since the deprivation of various forms of more legitimate excitement and amusement encourages the inclination to seek refuge from the monotony of existence so easily found in the artificial stimulus furnished by the use of alcohol.

Moreover it has to be borne in mind that a comparatively moderate extent of intoxication among a people to whom the law entirely prohibits any indulgence, excites a corresponding degree of attention, and the fact is commonly overlooked that the very law which is intended to prohibit has a tendency to increase temptation, because the element of danger involved in contraband trade involves profits such as ensure its active prosecution by lawless and unscrupulous vendors.

The department by no means flatters itself that its efforts are successful to prevent intoxicants from reaching individuals or communities bent upon obtaining them, and in constant contact with others where little, if any, restraint exists upon the manufacture and sale, but none the less it is satisfied that much is accomplished, and districts can be pointed to where very marked reform has been effected recently, as for example on the Lower St. Lawrence, where the orgies of which so much was heard a few years ago among Indians in from their hunt, seems to have quite ceased to occur, and at points along the boundary line where much trouble was experienced comparatively little is met with, much of the credit for which improvement is due to intelligent co-operation in suppression on the part of the authorities of the United States.

There are features peculiar to the Indians which largely affect another branch of morality, viz., sexual relationship.

Of these the most distinctly operative feature is to be found in their marriage customs, the validity of which is recognized by the courts in so far as their rites contemplate permanent and exclusive union.

Unfortunately, however, these tribal marital arrangements by no means universally exclude the intention of bigamy or polygamy.

Again in British Columbia, or a considerable part thereof, so-called marriage contracts are virtually agreements to cohabit in which provision is made for termination on fulfilment of certain conditions. The same desire to maintain the sanctity of the nuptial bond which induces the law to recognize one class of marriage, but to refuse endorsation to another, attaches no force to tribal divorce, and it is difficult to impress the significance of these distinctions upon the Indian mind, and it need not be wondered at, when the door is closed to separation, no matter what the provocation may be, if the Indians sometimes take the law into their own hands and adjust their marital relations to what comports with their own sense of justice and their own ideas as to the fitness of things.

On the whole, however, it seems surprising to what a small extent the ties of marriage are discarded, and possibly what largely serves to prevent more frequent separations is the powerful bond of common interest formed by the strong development of parental affection generally found in the Indian constitution.

The stage has at any rate been reached when the discarding of a wife, even among Indians who have been for a comparatively short time subject to the influence of Christian civilization, provokes strong disapproval and remonstrance from the generality of a community.

In so far as concerns honesty, the class legislation which is necessary for protection against aggression on the part of the stronger race, has some retarding effect, and tends to encourage dishonesty by exempting property within the reserve from legal process for the recovery of debts; but that the Indians generally speaking have learnt the lesson that their credit depends rather upon their sense of honour than upon compulsion of law, is demonstrated by the sometimes excessive readiness evinced to let them get into debt.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools of all classes in operation during the year 1908-9, in the various provinces was as follows:—

Province.	Class of School.			
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.	Total.
Ontario	79	4	5	88
Quebec	21			21
Nova Scotia	10			10
New Brunswick	6			6
Prince Edward Island	1			1
British Columbia	42	8	8	58
Manitoba	43	9	2	54
Saskatchewan	18	14	3	35
Alberta	4	19	2	25
Northwest Territories		3		3
Outside Treaty	7			7
Total	231	57	20	308

Compared with the preceding year this shows an aggregate decrease of five day and two industrial schools, and the various changes in the provinces during the year were as follows:—

In Ontario, the two day schools at Fort William were closed owing to the surrender and sale of part of the reserve and the removal of the Indians. These two schools will be replaced by the building of others at another point.

The school at Whitefish River in the Manitowaning agency was closed owing to lack of attendance.

Arrangements were made with the trustees of the white schools at Scugog and at S. S. No. 1, Snider and Waters townships, for the attendance of Indian children residing near these points, the department paying for their tuition.

There were, therefore, three day schools closed and two opened in Ontario during the fiscal year.

In Quebec, there was a gain of one day school, the St. Regis Island school, which had been closed since June 30, 1896, having been re-opened in October last, the prospect of attendance being such as to warrant this action.

British Columbia shows an increase of two in the day schools and a decrease of one in the industrial school class.

New day schools were opened at Atlin, in the Stickine agency, at Homalco and Sliammon, in the Fraser River agency, at New Town in the Northwest Coast agency, and at Scholus in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency.

The following day schools were closed, viz., Clayoquot (Prot.), Kisgegas and Kyoquot; all in the West Coast agency.

The Metlakatla industrial school was discontinued at the end of the fiscal year 1907-8.

In Manitoba there has been a decrease of two day schools.

The schools at Eagle Lake, in the Savanne agency, Islington, in the Kenora agency, and Oak River (Sioux), in the Birtle agency, were closed on account of insufficient attendance to justify their continuance in operation.

The Assabasca day school, in the Kenora agency, was re-opened in July, 1908, after having been closed for three years.

In Saskatchewan there is a decrease of one day school, the Key's school, in the Pelly agency, having been closed for want of attendance.

Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, has been permanently closed, although in operation for part of the year.

In Alberta, the day schools at the Louis Bull's and Samson's reserves, in the Hobbema agency, and those of St. Anthony and Upper Peace River were discontinued.

The Calgary industrial school was closed during the previous year, and it is not intended to re-open it.

The Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake was discontinued, and the per capita grant transferred to a new boarding school, which was opened by the Church of England at St. Andrew's Mission on Whitefish lake, the day school at this latter point having been thus discontinued.

A day school was also opened at Morley, in the Stony agency, during January, 1909, to replace the McDougall Orphanage boarding school, which was discontinued from November 10, 1908.

The various religious denominations under whose auspices the schools are conducted and the number by each, in the several provinces, are as follows:—

Province	Undenominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.
Ontario	40	26	13	9		
Quebec	4	13	1	3		
Nova Scotia		10				
New Brunswick		6				
Prince Edward Island		1				
British Columbia	2	18	16	16	4	2
Manitoba	4	11	26	8	5	
Saskatchewan	1	10	17		7	
Alberta		12	7	6		
Northwest Territories		2	1			
Outside Treaty			5	2		
Total	51	109	86	44	16	2

The total enrolment for the year was 10,479 pupils, 5,323 boys and 5,156 girls. This as compared with the preceding year shows an increase in the enrolment of 171 pupils, viz., 103 boys and 68 girls.

The percentage of the average of total attendance was 63·69 or slightly higher than the preceding year, during which it was 62·58.

There is, of course, a natural tendency to let affairs which have answered existing conditions run in a groove long after changed circumstances may have introduced potentialities for improvement, and the department is beginning to question whether this danger with regard to Indian education has not arrived.

The pronounced favour for industrial and boarding schools entertained so far, especially in the younger provinces, has been based mainly upon two considerations, viz., the necessity for avoiding the retarding and retrogressive influence upon the intended benefits of education to which the children were necessarily subjected when after school hours they returned to their own homes, and the overcoming of that irregularity of attendance which necessarily resulted from the nomadic habits of parents before changed methods of employment had brought about fixity of residence.

Conditions have, however, been very greatly changing in these respects, and it has been borne in upon the department that such have been reached as contain the true potentialities for the recognition and development of the day schools.

No idea of encouraging anything like a spirit of rivalry between these various classes of schools is intended, for each will at any rate for some time to come have its own field of usefulness, but rather to restore the balance in the extent of their utilization, which for reasons just indicated, has led to some neglect of the day schools.

One strong consideration is the fact that, if home conditions have so changed as to remove the danger of deleterious influence upon the children, and permit of the development of the day school, a long stride will be made towards exciting the interest and sympathy of the parents in the education of the children, and there will be much better prospect of their growing up together, and so avoiding the danger of finding that in the course of separation for years they have grown far apart in tastes, sympathies and interests.

To make the contemplated plan successful, there will doubtless have to be certain changes introduced into the manner of dealing with the day schools, and the most fundamental of these will be the securing of a superior class of teacher who requires no ordinary amount of skill and tact if expected to make school life interesting and agreeable to Indian children, to say nothing of enlisting the intelligent sympathies of the parents.

This will necessarily involve the payment of better stipends, but will prove truest economy in the long run, and probably eventually effect a decided saving in so far as it may tend to diminish the far heavier expenditure upon other methods of education.

Certain other improvements will doubtless have to be effected, such as to the buildings, and in places it may be necessary to make arrangements for the transport of children to and from their homes and for a simple mid-day meal, which is always found to prove a strong attraction, and under special conditions boarding houses or nurseries may have to be established for the care of children during the week, but these details can probably be readily arranged as experience demonstrates their necessity, and outstanding examples of what day schools have been able to accomplish even amongst very partially civilized surroundings encourage the expectation of the development of a class of day school calculated to be of great use in elevating the standard of life on the reserves.

The future of graduates from boarding and industrial schools also appears to demand closer attention.

An effort will be made to secure conditions which will make the most important event in a pupil's life, viz., graduation, a guarantee of fitness to assume its duties and responsibilities, and assistance financial and other will be provided to start the graduates at suitable occupations and in a fitting environment.

LANDS.

The policy described last year of encouraging Indians to dispose of spare lands rendered valuable through the requirements of settlement which they were impeding, has worked to the advantage of all concerned.

Free course has been given to settlement, while many Indians have acquired an equipment of live and other stock necessary for the prosecution of agricultural and other industries, and the country has been proportionally relieved of the burden of such provision.

During the past year, an aggregate area of 64,924.21 acres was disposed of and realized the sum of $462,682.00.

Of the surrendered lands at the Pas, after subdivision into town lots, 160 lots were sold by public auction, and brought an amount of $21,015.

The portion of the Coté reserve which was surrendered last year and subdivided was offered for sale by public auction at Kamsack on June 24, 1908, and 67 quarter sections were sold, realizing $89,682.80.

On May 13, 1908, the Enoch's band of Indians surrendered to the Crown 6,300 acres of the Stony Plain reserve to be disposed of for their benefit, and subdivision into sections and quarter sections has been made with a view to sale.

The lands on the Crooked Lakes reserves, Nos. 72 and 73, situated on Crooked lakes, Saskatchewan, which were surrendered last year, were subdivided and offered for sale by public auction at Broadview on November 25, 1908. The total number of quarter sections offered for sale was 322, and the number sold 199, realizing the sum of $229,117.20.

The portion of the St. Peter's reserve which was surrendered last year and which remained open for disposition after allotment to the Indians in accordance with the provisions of surrender, was offered for sale by public auction at Selkirk, December 16, 1908, and all was disposed of, bringing in the sum of $86,185.23.

On January 28, 1909, the Samson band of Indians, resident at Bear Hills, in Alberta, surrendered to the Crown a portion of their reserve, No. 137, containing 9,380 acres, which will be subdivided and placed in the market in the usual way.

Crown grants have been issued during the year to the number of 665. Returns of patents to the number of 55 have been prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts concerned, and 4 returns made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within the province.

MINERALS.

During the past year very few applications have been received for minerals.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indians Act to individual Indians for land on their reserves, were issued during the past year to the number of 23, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,484 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 112, and on March 31, last, there were 1,281 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses in force on March 31, 1909, was 34; berths vacant, 7.

The eight berths on Dokis reserve were sold by auction on June 24, 1908, and realized the sum of $871,500.

The purchaser of berth 2 was unable to comply with the conditions of sale, and it will be sold by auction during the ensuing summer.

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were made during the fiscal year, viz.:—

Nova Scotia.

The boundaries of the reserve at Horton, Kings county.

An addition of 40 acres to the Millbrook reserve, Colchester county, and subdivision of same into two-acre lots.

New Brunswick.

The re-survey of the boundaries of the Pabineau reserve, in the parish of Bathurst.

Quebec.

The survey and levels for a proposed drainage ditch at the northwestern corner of the Caughnawaga reserve.

Ontario.

The reserves provided for under stipulations of Treaty No. 9, at Abitibi, Flying Post, New Brunswick House and Matachewan.

A survey of Burnt island and the re-survey of a portion of the lake shore in the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island, and the lots adjacent thereto.

A re-survey of a portion of the boundaries of the Wild Lands reserve, Rainy river.

A re-survey of the boundaries of the Sturgeon Falls, I. R. No. 23 and the Seine river, I.R. No. 23 A, Rainy River district.

A survey of the lands in the Tyendinaga reserve held by the late Dr. Oronhyateka.

The survey of a new road from the G. T. P. bridge over the Kaministiquia river, south and west through the northwest part of the Fort William reserve and part of the surrendered lands.

The survey and subdivision of the Dokis reserve into timber berths.

The re-survey of the boundaries of the Watha or Gibson reserve.

The survey of lands occupied by Indians at Jackfish Island, Lake Nipigon, and on the mainland opposite the island.

A retraceal of the boundaries of the Lower French river.

A re-survey of the boundaries of the Maganatawan reserve and a definition of the limits of the addition north of the Maganatawan river.

Manitoba.

The St. Peter's reserve having been surrendered by the Indians, the very large number of subdivisions required under the provisions of the surrender were surveyed and allotted to the Indians. The unsurveyed portions were subdivided into sections for sale, and a new reserve for the St. Peter's band was surveyed at Fisher river.

The boundaries of Fisher River reserve were retraced.

The surrendered portions of the Swan Lake reserve, No. 7, were surveyed for sale.

Saskatchewan.

The Little Bone's reserve, having been surrendered for sale, was subdivided into sections for the purpose.

A portion of the Fishing Lake reserve, No. 89, was surrendered for sale and has been subdivided for that purpose.

Alberta.

Three reserves at and near Sturgeon lake and three at Utikoomak (or Whitefish lake) were surveyed under the provisions of Treaty No. 8.

The surrendered portion of the Stony Plain reserve, No. 135, was subdivided for sale.

British Columbia.

Four additional reserves were surveyed for the Hagwilget band, in the Babine ageney.

The Kitwangar reserve, Babine ageney, was subdivided for Indian occupation.

Two reserves near Alberni of the Seshart band were re-surveyed.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1909, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $5,181,090.41, had increased to $6,022,187.08. The large increase was due to sale of timber limits, the property of the Dokis band. The balance sheet of this fund will be found at page 132 of Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was $1,307,245.09.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses, was $53,393.60.

Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $26,084.85, and withdrawals $25,383.68.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April, 23, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909, embracing Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at Missinaibi reserve; Crees, Treaty 9, Chapleau reserve; Ojibeway, Treaty 9, Chapleau reserve; Mattigami Indians, Treaty 9, Ojibeways, Mattagami reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty 9, Flying Post reserve; New Brunswick House Indians, Treaty 9, Ojibeways.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, AT CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the River Nebsquashing, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. The country is very rocky and only small spots are fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band for the year has been very good.

Occupations.—The members of this band rely chiefly on hunting and fishing. The women make and sell moccasins and snow-shoes in the winter months, and in this way make a little money.

Education and Religion.—These Indians speak only their own tongue, and so far none of their children have attended any school. Their religion is Anglican.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians mostly all live in their own houses, which they keep very clean, though some prefer the tents or teepees. They have no stock of any kind and seem to make no effort to get any.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate. I have never heard of a single case of liquor being on the reserve, and their morality and behaviour are extremely good.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 216 acres as well as two small islets, one containing 4 acres and the other half an acre, adjoining the reserve; it is situated near the village of Missinaibi on Dog lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health in this place during the past year has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians live mostly by hunting, trapping, fishing and acting as guides, some being engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company, and also the French Company at Moose Factory, taking in supplies.

Buildings and Stock—The majority live in houses which are kept clean, only a few living in teepees. They have two cows among them. This comprises all the stock.

Education and Religion.—They have a public school at Missinaibi at present. This gives them a great advantage. Some of these children go to the school at Chapleau. They are all Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—This point is the worst in my district for intemperance; they get the liquor in spite of all we can do, and where liquor is among the Indians morality as a rule is not very good. Lately I hear there has been a marked improvement for the better. Some whisky pedlars were caught and received heavy sentences. This will no doubt have a tendency to lessen the evil for a time at least.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 160 acres fronting on the Kerebesquashesing river.

Population.—The population of this band is 70, a decrease of 2, and they practically all live in the village of Chapleau.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians mostly all own their houses, and these are very comfortable and clean. They have no stock whatever.

Occupations.—The majority work by the day as labourers; some hunt and trap in the winter. The women wash and work out as servants.

Education and Religion.—Nearly all these Indians speak good English and can write. They send their children to the public school, though in some cases we had to compel them to do so. Their religion is Anglican.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate, though we have a few who will drink liquor if they can get it, but it is hard for them to get it, as they are watched closely. Their morality is none too good. I have had several complaints in this respect.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly south of the reserve owned by the Robinson Treaty Indians, and contains 160 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 65, a decrease of 11 since last report.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year just ended there has been considerable sickness in this band, resulting in a good many deaths, mostly from colds and lung diseases. Sanitary conditions are not very encouraging, but are improving.

Occupations.—These Indians all hunt, fish, and act as guides, and all are expert canoemen and good workers.

Buildings and Stock.—They have erected some buildings and are making some preparation for more, but do not take as much interest in their reserve as they should. A great many live in tents and teepees. They have no stock.

Education and Religion.—Very few speak any English, and they have comparatively no education and do not appear to take any interest in educating their families. Compulsion will be the only remedy. These Indians are Anglican.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and I hear no complaints of any immorality among them.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the Mattagami lake, three-quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and has an area of 20 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band is 88, a decrease of 6.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band in the past year has not been of the best. There were a few cases among them of consumption; some fatal. Sanitation seems very good, and cleanliness is well observed by the Indians.

Occupations.—They live altogether by hunting and trapping. Many of them are employed by the Transcontinental Railway Company as guides and canoemen and some are engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—They live altogether in tents and teepees, except a few houses owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. There is one house on the reserve, the only one owned by the Indians.

Education and Religion.—These Indians with very few exceptions speak only their native language. Some few employed by the Hudson's Bay Company speak good English. They have no opportunity of educating their children. They have a small church visited once a year by a missionary. They are all of the Anglican denomination.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never heard of any intemperance at this point. Their morals are very good.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Six Mile rapids on the east side of Ground Hog river, and has an area of 23 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, in spite of the number of aged Indians among them, is very good. Some few of the old ones we have been obliged to assist. The sanitation is good, although there is plenty of room for improvement.

Occupations.—They earn their living by hunting, fishing, trapping, and many of them by working for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—They have no buildings and live in tents and teepees. These are kept in a very comfortable condition.

They have no stock except what is owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, and very few, if any, live on the reserve in the winter months.

Education and Religion.—These Indians speak only their own language and have no education. None of the children ever saw a school, but we are endeavouring to get some of them to attend the Indian school at Chapleau during the coming term. They have a small church, but never see a minister more than once a year. Their religion is Anglican.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, as they have no means of getting liquor. But their morality is bad, the worst in my district; I have had some bad reports only lately in this respect. I had some trouble there before, and expect it will be repeated at my next visit.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of the Missinaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post and covers an area of 27 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band is 130, a decrease of 6 from last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitation of this band is very good. They are the most industrious and healthy Indians in my district.

Occupations.—These Indians earn their living by hunting, fishing and trapping, and some of them act as guides for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—Very few of these Indians live on the reserve. Some of them have houses, but many of them live in tents and teepees, which are kept very clean and comfortable.

Education and Religion.—They have no school; consequently the children's education is neglected. Some few are going to the Indian school at Chapleau.

They have a small church, but are only visited rarely by a clergyman. In religion they are Anglicans.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are all temperate and their morality is good.

Besides the above bands I have paid along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, mostly at Missinaibi, 145 Indians belonging to the Michipicoten reserve, Robinson treaty, under Mr. W. L. Nichols at Sault Ste. Marie; also 55 Indians belonging to the Spanish River, Robinson treaty, were paid by me, mostly at Biscotasing, 49 belonging to the Mississagi band, and 8 belong to the Serpent River band. I found all these Indians healthy and rather an intelligent class.

I have, &c.,

H. A. WEST,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEDIAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, May 26, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains 5,271 acres of choice farming land.

Population.—The population of this band is 777.

Health and Sanitation.—Consumption is the most prevalent disease; otherwise the general health of the band has been good during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians of this band is day labour. They earn a large amount of money by pulling flax, wood-cutting among the whites and berry-picking. They also work in the canning factories. During the fall and winter they make mats and baskets. Some of the Indians of this band are fairly good farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame buildings and are in a fairly good state of repair. There are several brick and cement block houses. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average breeding. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements and farm buildings.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve. The attendance has been very good and the progress made by the children during the year has been very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneidas are industrious and law-abiding. There are a few members of the band who are progressing very well, but as a whole their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors, and the marriage law is not as well observed as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, comprising 8,702 acres, which, for the most part, is a beautiful, undulating, fertile tract of country.

Population.—The population of this band is 474.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed, consumption being the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are principally day labour and farming. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from pulling flax and cutting wood among the whites and from employment in connection with the canning factories.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. There are several good brick houses on this reserve. The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. Their horses and cattle are of good quality.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve. The attendance was fairly good during the year and the progress made by the children very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and fairly industrious. They do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are unusually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it might be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies 2,098 acres, a portion of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, sanitary measures being well observed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally day labour and farming.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired on this reserve. There is one good brick house on the reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with farm implements. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of good quality.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance was fair, and progress made by the children very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, May 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. Geueral of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian island at the southern end of the Georgian bay on the steamboat route from Collingwood to Parry Sound and from Collingwood to Midland and Penetanguishene.

Population.—The population is 228—the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases have been prevalent and sanitary requirements have been observed and premises kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—The Indians work on their farms during the summer months; fish in the fall and during the winter, and take out logs and wood from their locations during July and August. The young men act as guides to tourists.

Buildings.—Several new buildings have been erected this past year of a modern and substantial class, which much improved the appearance of the reserve.

Stock.—This reserve is an ideal place for stock-raising and the Indians have the best cattle in this vicinity. They take great pride in them and obtain good prices from dealers.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well provided with implements, such as a good threshing-machine, binders and mowing-machines and all other implements necessary to carry on the work of the farm.

Education.—There is one good school on the island, and the children make good progress and receive encouragement from the parents to acquire a useful education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are sober and industrious and are improving, becoming yearly more comfortable, their families always appearing well dressed and respectable.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians are temperate and are improving. The law in this respect is rigidly enforced. The young Indians are growing up temperate and well behaved in all respects.

I have &c.,
CHAS. McGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the twelve months ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being two miles from the main shore, three miles east of Jackson's Point, a summer resort where large numbers spend the summer months, it being the terminus of the Stouffville branch of the Grand Trunk railway, as also of the Metropolitan Electric railway. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, one mile from Morton Park, another popular summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres and is a good clay soil and well adapted for raising grains of all kinds and roots, and is especially adapted for raising stock; there are numerous swales running through the fields that make the work of tilling the land more difficult.

Population.—The population of this band is 103. There are also about 25 non-treaty and illegitimate Indians living on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been very good during the past year. There has been no epidemic during the year. There were several cases of typhoid fever, but no deaths resulted. Pneumonia caused three deaths during the year. The ordinary precautions, such as keeping the premises clean and dressing warmly, and using none but good water, are well observed. There was a general vaccination last year. With regard to the isloation of persons suffering from contagious disease, the Indians do as well as can be expected. In some cases the patient is taken to a small house during the last stages of consumption, the house afterwards being destroyed or abandoned.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians do some farming and raise some stock, and nearly all of them raise vegetables. Most of the young men work for farmers or in the lumber camps part of the time; a few of the Indians go hunting and trapping, others go as guides for tourists and hunters; some old men take campers out fishing and dig roots and peel bark for sale for medicinal purposes; some sell a little wood. The women make baskets and fancy-work and find ready sale and good prices for all they can make. Burning lime is an industry that the Indians might take up with profit, as there is plenty of limestone and wood on the reserve. Sheep-raising would also be profitable.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are pretty good. There are a number of good frame dwelling-houses and frame barns, also some good warm stables.

Stock.—The stock is very good, but not enough. There is a scarcity of teams. The stock as a rule is well housed, fed, and cared for.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of farm implements of all kinds for the use of the Indians, and most of them are well taken care of.

Education.—There is one day school on the reserve, taught by Mr. J. H. Prosser. At times the chilren attend school pretty well and the parents seem to be desirous that their children should be educated; at other times the children either stay away from school of their own accord or are kept away for a time, and that prevents them

from making the progress they ought and would make if made to attend school regularly. Nearly all these Indians can read and write, and a number of them are advanced sufficiently in arithmetic to enable them to transact ordinary business. All of them understand and speak the English language.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are quite industrious and make a little progress; others are indolent and make no progress whatever. The women as a whole are much more industrious than the men. All of them like to dress well and travel around a good deal, and spend a good deal of time and money in that way.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are temperate, but there are a few, mostly young men, that will drink if they can get a chance. None of the women drink liquor. A few of each sex are rather immoral in other ways.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this reserve that have teams get along pretty well, as they till their own land and some land for those that have no teams. The crops last year on the reserve were very good. Hay was an abundant crop. The stock is in splendid condition. The women contribute largely to the support of the families by the sale of their wares made of birch bark and porcupine quills and scented grasses grown for the purpose. Some of the women always have a stock ready-made when the tourists arrive in June. There are a number of the Indian women that are first-class housekeepers.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
McIVER, March 13, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ending March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated on the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce, and contains nearly 16,000 acres, about 60 per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers about 378 on the pay-list and about 25 non-treaty who reside on the reserve. On the pay-list are 104 men, 118 women, 90 boys and 66 girls. There were 9 births and 10 deaths; 2 went out by marriage and 1 came in by marriage, making a decrease of 2 as compared with the census of last year. The principal causes of death were consumption and old age.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, the death-rate being only half and the birth-rate double that of the preceding year, there being only two cases of death from consumption, which is on the decrease. All sanitary measures have had the strictest attention, and the houses are being improved and made more comfortable, and are being built on sanitary principles.

Occupations.—With reference to agricultural pursuits it may be remarked that the past two seasons have been very dry in this part of the country and the crops were away below the average, consequently the Indians have to depend on this winter's timber operations for a livelihood. They fish and do some hunting in the fall; take

cut pulp-wood in the spring, and some of them work in the saw-mills and help the farmers to harvest in the summer, while the women, who are very industrious, make baskets, pick berries, and attend to their poultry and gardens and in general stay at home.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve, but one has been closed from January 1, 1909, to April 1, 1909, there being no attendance on account of the families moving to the lumber woods. The other two schools have a good average attendance. The schools are well equipped and are supplied with industrious teachers.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the band are strictly total abstainers and belong to temperance societies. The fine churches, good schools and the increasing energy of the school teachers and the Rev. Father Cadott, Rev. R. Rogers and Rev. Mr. Gauder are of great assistance in stamping out crimes in morality and intemperance, in which there continues to be a decided improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrious Indians are getting along fairly well, and are gradually getting into better circumstances, notwithstanding the fact that they have had two poor crops on account of the very dry seasons. The band is slowly becoming more like the whites in manners and customs, and, generally speaking, they are peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve. The Methodist, looked after by the Rev. Robert Rogers, is a stone structure and has about 200 adherents, and the Roman Catholic, also a stone structure, built two years ago at a cost of $6,000, is a model of beauty. There are about 150 adherents, the spiritual welfare being zealously looked after by the Rev. Father Cadott. The Anglicans, who are small in number, hold their meetings monthly in private houses on the reserve under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Gauder, of Lions Head. Nearly all the Indians take a deep interest in religious matters and they have over $10,000 invested in churches.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

GAMEBRIDGE, June 8, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the county of Ontario, along the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, and contains 2,000 acres of land. The part lying along the lake is nearly all cleared up and is composed of good clay soil suitable for raising all kinds of grain and roots; the part lying farther to the east and north is not so good, being lighter soil and some rock. Parts of this land are fairly well timbered.

Population.—The population is 233.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good. No epidemics have occurred and the sanitary regulations are well observed and enforced by the attending physician.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians do some farming; most of their cleared land is rented for pasture. In the summer months the young men work at the mills near-by; some act as guides to the tourists or work out with farmers in the vicinity; in the winter these same men find work in the lumber camps. Some trapping and fishing is done, the fish being for home use.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings are fairly good and comfortable. Quite a number of them are frame. The outbuildings are not nearly so good.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much live stock, a few very good milch cows and some horses of medium grade.

Implements.—They have not many farm implements, but what they have are ample for their requirements.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve. The building is well suited in every way for teaching in. Some of the children attend quite regularly and are making marked progress, but there are quite a number who appear to take no interest in learning and do not attend the school. There is not more than 50 per cent of the children of school age attending.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered fairly industrious; their progress is slow; they are, generally speaking, law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate. A few of them will indulge in liquor too freely if they have an opportunity to do so.

I have, &c.,

D. GRAHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, May 15, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters connected with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians on the three reserves in this agency form one band and are descended mainly from the three united tribes, Ojibbewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. After the war of 1812 a few Shawanoo Indians from Ohio took refuge in Canada and were finally located on Kettle Point reserve, where their descendants form a considerable portion of the population. All the Indians of this band speak the Ojibbewa language.

Reserves.—The Sarnia reserve adjoins the town of Sarnia to the south, and extends along the east bank of the St. Clair river for a distance of about 4 miles and is wider at the south end than at the north. It contains 6,259 acres and is all good land. While there is a considerable portion of this reserve which is not cleared fit for cultivation, there is little or no heavily timbered woodland. The whole reserve is fenced. Generally speaking every lot is fenced separately, so that it is available for pasturage even when not cleared fit for ploughing. This reserve is all located. The Kettle Point and Stony Point or Au Sable reserves are about 2 miles apart, but practically form only one reserve. They are situated in the township of Bosanquet on the south shore of Lake Huron, and unitedly contain 4,676 acres, and are both more or less covered with woods. These reserves are surveyed into lots containing 80 acres

each. Nearly half of these are not allotted to any particular person. Most of the unallotted land is of inferior quality.

Population.—The population of the Sarnia reserve is 288 and that of the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves 134.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been better than for a number of years past and the death-rate lighter. During the winter season they have always been subject to colds and rheumatism, but during the past winter much less so than usual. The physician at Kettle Point, especially, reports much less sickness than is usual at that season of the year. Consumption is still the most fatal disease. Efforts are being made to induce the Indians to take the precautions now recognized as necessary to prevent the spread of this disease. At Kettle Point and Stony Point there are no cases at present and there have been none during the past year. There has been on the whole considerable improvement during the year. The sanitary conditions are all as good as could be looked for, and there is nothing to complain of in that respect.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians do a little farming, but as a rule they do not take to it as heartily as is desirable, although some of them are making very successful and praiseworthy efforts in this direction. During the summer a great many work on the docks at Sarnia, loading and unloading vessels, and some hire out as sailors on the river and lakes. Others work at the oil refinery at Sarnia, making good wages; also some work in the large saw-mills there, and a number are employed on the Grand Trunk railway at Kettle and Stony Point reserves. The chief industry besides farming is acting as boatmen for the sportsmen who every summer visit the Kettle Point bay for the black bass fishing, and also pulling flax for the Thedford and Forest flax mills and gathering and packing apples and other fruits in the fall. The women of all these reserves are expert basket-makers, and do a comparatively large business in making and selling baskets. On account of its nearness to a good market, gardening on the Sarnia reserve would be profitable, the climate and soil being well adapted for small fruit culture and the raising of vegetables, and it could be gone into without the expenditure of much capital. There is also room for great expansion in the poultry business, which at present prices would be highly profitable. At Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves a comparatively small expenditure for fencing would result in a large area of land being available for pasturage, which is not now producing any revenue.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians on all of these reserves have fairly good frame houses, which, while in most cases rather small, may be said to meet their requirements fairly well. There are also three good brick houses, two of which are on Sarnia reserve and one on Stony Point reserve. There are not many barns for hay and grain such as other farmers in the vicinity of these reserves have, but nearly all the Indians who engage in farming have sufficient stabling for their horses and stock.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians who do any farming have horses, and a few colts are raised every season. With regard to cattle I have to report that there are not enough kept. There are a few fairly good herds, and among them some that look to be thoroughbred Shorthorns, but, as there is plenty of pasture on all the reserves, there is no reason why there are not many more than there are. Some few are engaged somewhat in dairying and are quite enthusiastic, but these are the exceptions to the general rule. There are no sheep kept on any of the reserves and not many pigs. Nearly all the Indians keep some poultry.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who engage in farming are fairly well supplied with implements and machinery.

Education.—There are three schools. The St. Clair school on the Sarnia reserve is a good capacious brick building in commodious grounds, and is well taught and fairly well attended. The two other schools are situated, one at Kettle Point and one at Stony Point, and are both well attended considering the number of children who

are available. There are several children from the Sarnia reserve at the Mount Elgin Institute and at the Shingwauk Home, at Muncey and Sault Ste. Marie respectively. Most of the parents take good interest in getting an education for their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The leading characteristic of these Indians that require to be noted in this report is an apparent disinclination to work for themselves on their own farms. They are quite industrious when working for wages, and, being willing and active, have no difficulty in getting employment, and, generally speaking, are peaceable and law-abiding. During the past year there has been some progress made, especially at Kettle Point, and, all things considered, a fairly prosperous year can be reported.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of the Indians of this band are strictly temperate, but there is still a number of well-known characters among them who are very frequently in a state of intoxication. These have been pretty closely looked after, and on the whole there is, I believe, less drinking than formerly. On account of the nearness of Port Huron on the Michigan side of the river, they can procure liquor more easily here than at most other places.

With respect to morality in other ways, there are a great many whose morality is above suspicion; still there is much yet that could easily be amended. There are two churches on the Sarnia reserve, two at Kettle Point and one at Stony Point. When we remember that civilization and Christianity have been in their possession for only one or two generations, we cannot be surprised that they are not yet as far advanced as those who have had superior advantages, and we can confidently expect that the religious instruction they are now receiving with the Christian surroundings they possess will yet bear fruit and that the Chippewas of Sarnia, in material prosperity, in moral rectitude of conduct, and in intellectual attainments, will yet be fully up to the standard of the other people in their neighbourhood.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM NISBET,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, Renfrew county.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there was an increase of 7, but there were 2 deaths, leaving a population of 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is very good. There is no disease at present, though there was whooping-cough last fall, and one young child died of it and one old woman died. They keep their houses pretty clean. They are just as clean as any other class of people.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is working in the lumber camps in winter and on the river in summer. They are all good drivers; they get

good pay. They do not care about farming as long as they can get good pay for working out.

Education.—The children are doing well in this school; we have a very good teacher.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance.—The Indians of this reserve are not any better than any others; some will drink liquor if they get it, but the majority of them are not given to drink. It is a bad place here: the liquor comes from every point on the train.

The two last seasons were very dry here; the Indians had scarcely any crop.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin island. It has an area of about 1,250 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 52.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good; there have been no epidemics on the reserve. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale, and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal occupations are working in the lumber woods, making ties and posts in winter, and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable and fairly well furnished. Their construction shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements. They have some cattle and horses and other stock. The implements and vehicles they buy are modern and of a good quality.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but an arrangement has been made to have the children educated at Wikwemikong industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober, industrious and law-abiding, making a good living by their thrift.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect, and the isolation of the Indians has kept them in their primitive state of morality, above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, adapting themselves more and more to the ways of the white man, and inclining more and more to agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island, and comprises in all 13 square miles. The soil is sandy clay and clay loam and clay, producing good crops; it is timbered with hardwoods, with patches of cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band numbers 339.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat and clean and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were mostly due to the white plague and grippe. No fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they make good progress. Some thirty families reside permanently on their farms and are doing well. They also work in the lumber camps in winter, and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. During this winter the resident members of the band cut about 200,000 feet of oak and basswood and elm saw-logs, which would net them nearly $2,000. Sugar-making, basket-work, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of logs, hewed and neat and clean. There is a marked improvement in the furnishings of the houses; nearly every house has a sewing-machine, and organs and other musical instruments are in many homes. Their stock of cattle and horses is improving in quality. The implements purchased are modern and are well cared for.

Education.—The educational facilities on this reserve are good. The children are fairly well educated; many of them read and write well both in Indian and English. In addition to the regular course, sewing and the making of all kinds of clothing is taught, some material being supplied by the department to facilitate the work.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding as a rule. They are copying the white settlers in many respects, improving the roads and spending a good deal of money in addition to the usual statute labour on repairs, and are doing away with their old ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Along these lines there are few complaints excepting for intemperance.

General Remarks.—This band is progressive. A store and post office is kept by a member of the band, and, following the lead of the white settler and agriculturist, they are improving their lands and repairing the roads. The past season was very favourable for all kinds of produce. Hay and grain were abundant and root crops good. The winter has been long and steady; all kinds of stock have wintered well. The Indians are well dressed and drive good horses and vehicles.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

This band consists of only nine persons. Their reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsley, Manitoulin island. The area is about 400 acres. Some of it is exceptionally well timbered with hardwood. The members of the band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen, and in winter make ties and posts, and in summer make quite a sum by peeling ties and posts and loading vessels.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about 5,000 acres. It is fairly well timbered with hardwood, cedar, spruce and other soft woods.

Population.—This band numbers 172.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor; the sanitary regulations are well carried out, and the houses are neat and clean. Their clothing is well made and adapted to their work.

Occupations.—Farming and gardening are their chief occupations. Some sixteen families reside permanently on their farms, cultivating their farms and raising stock. Others are employed in timbering, loading vessels and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, hewed outside and in. They are kept clean and neat, some of them being furnished with sewing-machines, musical instruments and other luxuries. Their stock is well cared for. Cattle, horses and pigs are numerous. The implements used are modern. Covered buggies, democrats and wagons are numerous, and a threshing-machine is owned by members of the band.

Education.—The school is well attended. Good work is being done, not only in teaching the usual courses, but in practical housework. The cutting out and making of clothing is taught the girls, and some of the work shows unusual skill.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the band who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. The insufficiency of water has always been a drawback heretofore to those living on the farms, but the department having drilled four wells on the farms, a good supply has been secured. The farmers' children are the best educated, and appear to have more inclination to steady pursuits, and are improving in their system of cultivating the land. The band as a whole is fairly industrious, law-abiding and increasing its property.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole the band is fairly temperate; some families are rather unsettled, but appear to be improving.

General Remarks.—Some of the members of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons, Negonnewenahs and Bennessawahbais have erected good houses, where they reside permanently. The past year gave an abundant crop of hay, grain and roots, and all kinds of stock have wintered well. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well supplied with money and are improving the reserve by building good roads, having spent $300 last summer, besides the usual statute labour in opening out and repairing the roads.

I have, &c.,
R. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600

acres. A goodly portion of the land is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year; there was no epidemic and all necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning their premises.

Occupations.—The occupations engaged in by these Indians are farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, making mats and baskets and sugar-making.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction, and present a clean and tidy appearance.

Stock.—Their stock is composed of horses, cattle and pigs, which are well cared for and are of the average quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows as well as an ample supply of hand tools, such as hoes and spades.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but they do not devote as much attention to agricultural pursuits as is desirable. Generally speaking, they work well, and could they only be induced to see the benefits of closely following farming for a livelihood, satisfactory results would follow.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good, and, with few exceptions, they are a temperate people.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. A large portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland.

Population.—These Indians number 48.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians for the past year has been good; no contagious diseases have been prevalent for the past year. Sanitary precautions have been very well observed, and these Indians are clean in their habits and dwellings.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming, fish, hunt, pick berries in the summer, work in the lumber-mills, load barges, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable log houses, which they keep in a good state of repair.

Stock.—They have scarcely any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve. The children attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—Industry and sobriety are characteristics of these Indians, and were they only good farmers, they would soon show great improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate people and commendably conformable to the laws of morality.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about 12 miles from Sudbury, on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good agricultural land.

Population.—This band has a population of 166.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fairly good; there have been no epidemics and all the resident members of the band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in gardening and hunting. They plant small gardens, fish, hunt, act as guides to prospectors and work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and are kept in a very good state of repair.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have but few farm implements.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve in charge of a competent teacher, and the Indians seem to be taking more interest in the education of their children than formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fond of hunting and averse to agriculture. Were they to adapt themselves to the latter, they would soon advance to a higher level and there would be a general improvement amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—They have a reserve at Wahnipitae on the north shore of the Georgian bay, but the greater portion of the band reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island. Their reserve contains an area of 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

Population.—This band has a population of 201.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health and observed the sanitary regulations of the department. They keep their houses in good order from a sanitary view.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation of these Indians.

Buildings.—Their buildings are constructed principally of logs and are kept in a good state of repair and are comfortable and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is of fair quality and showing improvement.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of modern farm implements, which they take very good care of.

Education.—The children of this band are educated principally at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving more practical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians on the whole are moral and temperate in their habits.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 41. They live mostly at West Bay and on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden and are generally prosperous and contented. In winter they find employment in the lumber camps, and are remuneratively engaged in loading lumber barges in the summer months. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the West Bay and Manitoulin Island unceded bands. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound agency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 368. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. They are of the Ojibbewa tribe and their general affairs

are identical with those of the Indians of Manitoulin Island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the township of Assiginack on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres.

Population.—The Indians of this band number 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good, and their houses and premises are kept clean.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are constructed of logs and are in a fair state of repair. There is one fine frame barn on the reserve which would do credit to any white farmer.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of farm implements, which they take very good care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children receiving their education at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and with few exceptions are a moral people.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island, about 4 miles from the prosperous town of Little Current. It has an area of 1,665 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 100.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are, generally speaking, healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravaged the reserve, and sanitary precautions are very well observed.

Occupations.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising. Some of them work steadily during the summer season at the lumber-mills at Little Current, and they also find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels.

Buildings.—Most of them have comfortable dwellings, which are kept neat and clean and well furnished. In this respect they compare favourably with the white settlers throughout the township.

Stock.—This band has a very fair assortment of stock, consisting of horses and cattle; these are well cared for by their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with modern up-to-date agricultural implements.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, which is attended by the children, who are making very good progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians, and quite up to the standard of advancement. Their chief is a good man, who takes practical interest in the local government of the band, and is for improving and encouraging progress both by precept and example.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the members of this band are addicted to the use of liquor and use the same to excess at every opportunity; but the majority of the band are teetotalers, for which they deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the island, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men ready by

covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to the moral barriers behind which they have learned to shield themselves.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes are represented in this band.

Reserve.—This reserve lies convenient to the waters of the Georgian bay, in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah, close to the white village of the same name. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is suitable for farming; the remainder is grazing land.

Population.—The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the year has been very good, there having been no epidemic among them. They keep themselves and premises clean, observing to a marked degree the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations.—Their chief avocation is general farming. Sugar-making, basket-making, berry-picking and cutting wood are also engaged in, and they also find employment in loading barges at Little Current during the season of navigation.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are well constructed and furnished as well in many cases as those of the average settler.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of farm implements for their requirements, which they take very good care of.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is in charge of a competent teacher, and the children are making satisfactory progress in their studies. The parents seem anxious to have their children educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty; they are progressing as well as can be expected, and are a well-behaved people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 62. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of the Manitoulin Island unceded band, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, easterly of Haywood sound and Manitoulin gulf. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A large portion of this reserve is land of excellent quality for agricultural purposes; the remainder is timber and grazing land.

Population.—These Indians number 663.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, on the whole, for the past year has been very good; no contagious disease, other than consumption, has visited the reserve. All necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning premises. The majority of their dwellings are kept neat and clean and are comfortably furnished.

Occupations.—These Indians are taking a very lively interest in farming, and are progressing very favourably. They took out this winter 25,000 cedar railway ties and a quantity of shingle timber, all of which the department disposed of for them at very high figures. They also engage in fishing, lumbering, making fancy bark work, sugar-making and berry-picking.

Buildings.—Their log and frame dwelling-houses are generally very comfortable, commodious and neatly and tastefully constructed. Barns and other outbuildings are kept very well renovated.

Stock.—Their stock is in very fair condition and more attention is being given from year to year to the quality and raising thereof.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with modern farm implements.

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well-qualified staff of management, and untiring efforts are being made by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this very important subject. There are also good day schools at South Bay and Wikwemikongsing. A great number of the parents are quite alive to, and appreciative of, the benefits to be derived from such invaluable training.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being industrious, law-abiding and intelligent. They are making satisfactory progress along educational lines and in agricultural pursuits. Their labour is in great demand during the season of navigation by the lumber industries, and many of them by taking advantage of these opportunities supplement their income considerably.

Temperance and Morality.—As with other bands, liquor is prohibited on the reserve, and close vigilance exercised against liquor vendors; hence the Indians have little chance to offend in this respect. They are up to the standard in morality.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, April 2, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and now contains 3,536·58 acres, including Sugar island in Rice lake. There are now about 1,547 acres rented to white men exclusive of Sugar island. The sum of $1,535.38 was collected last year in rents. The remaining cleared parts are worked by the locatees, several of whom are doing very well indeed.

Vital Statistics.—The population now numbers 254, being an increase of 3 over last year. We had 9 births and 7 deaths, and 1 woman was brought in by marrying a member of the band, making an increase of 3.

Health.—The health of the members of the band is very good. I know of but one case of sickness. Consumption was the cause of five deaths during the year. Sixty-three of the members of the band have been vaccinated during the past month by Dr. Hayden, the physician of the band.

Occupations.—Nine families are farming and doing well as a rule, sending milk to cheese factories, selling eggs, butter, grain, hay and fat hogs. Wages have been good and many of the members earned good pay for their labour working for farmers and on the rivers driving saw-logs to saw-mills. The amount earned for work during the year was $7,780.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame and very well kept. With a few exceptions most of the Indian women are clean and very good housekeepers.

Farm Implements.—The machinery used by the farmers is up to date in every respect.

Education.—Mr. F. Joblin is the teacher of the school and is well liked. The attendance has been very much better than in many cases in the past. There has been a slight falling off in the attendance recently on account of many of the school children having been vaccinated, but they will all soon resume their attendance at school.

Progress.—The Indians are improving their holdings each year by building good fences, and the reserve on the whole is well fenced.

Temperance.—As is always the case, some of the young men will take intoxicating liquor whenever they can get it, but few of the old men will touch it, nor will many of the young men take it.

I have, &c.,

J. THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the Credit for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 6,000 acres, 4,800 in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. The greater part of the reserve is good tillable land under cultivation. The remaining part consists mostly of pasture-land with very little timber.

Population.—The population is 269.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good throughout the past year. There were two cases of small-pox, but by the prompt action of the health committee the disease was prevented from spreading. All sanitary measures are rigidly carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians on this reserve are farming, working as farm labourers and on fruit farms in southern Ontario. Those cultivating their land are making good progress and steadily improving their holdings.

Buildings.—There has been some improvement during the year. The dwellings occupied by Indians, generally speaking, are well kept and quite comfortable. The public building would be a credit to any rural municipality.

Stock.—Their stock comprises horses, cattle and hogs. While there has not been much improvement in quantity, there has been in quality.

Farm Implements.—Those working their land are well supplied with modern farm implements, and a large majority of them take good care of what they have.

Education.—There is but one school on the reserve, centrally located, taught by Miss L. Mitchell, a most efficient teacher. There has been some falling off in the attendance lately. Those who attend regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making some progress, improving their buildings and farms each year. Some of them have farms and stock

that compare favourably with those of the best white farmers in the vicinity and are very successful. This is having a good effect on others that have been inclined to be shiftless in the past. Plenty of hay and grain was retained by them to bring their stock through the winter fairly well. On the whole year by year they are getting more industrious, law-abiding and better off.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of the band are temperate. A temperance society, which has been in existence for a number of years, meets regularly at the council-house and has been the means of keeping quite a number from drinking. Some, however, are inclined to drink; but it is getting more difficult every day for them to procure liquor in this locality. The reason is that nearly all of them when brought before a justice of the peace will tell where they got it, consequently no one will supply them. They are, generally speaking, moral.

I have, &c.,

W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, May 7, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 860 is cleared; 130 acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good. Vaccination of the children was very successfully attended to by Dr. McWilliams.

Occupations.—Some remain at home and cultivate land. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months. In the spring a few of them spend all their time trapping and in the summer months act as guides for the tourists.

Buildings.—There is one brick house here, the others are frame and log. The majority are very well kept.

Stock.—There are some very good cows and horses, and all get very good care.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern machinery, and most of them take very good care of it.

Education.—There is a very well equipped school here, which the children belonging to the band, and the white children, attend together. The school is built in a nice shady spot near the lake shore, which makes it very pleasant for the pupils.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are very industrious and as a result are becoming richer; others are very indolent. They are altogether a very law-abiding band.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are strictly temperate; others will have liquor every chance.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which over 300 is cleared.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 198.

Health and Sanitation.—The health here has been very good, there being but one death during the year. A good many of the homes are very clean and tidy.

Occupations.—A few spend a while in the spring trapping, afterwards with tourists for the summer months; others attend to their farms and are making steady improvement in agriculture.

Buildings.—They have a very pretty little church, also a very nice hall, both of brick, but all the other buildings are of frame and log.

Stock.—The stock here is very well cared for. A good many have a few cows and horses, and take very good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Most of them are very careful of their machinery, of which they have a very good supply.

Education.—Here they have a nice comfortable school-room, well ventilated. The children do not attend school very well, and, of course, as a result the progress they are making is very unsatisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are very industrious and are making very rapid progress, becoming richer each year, while others are very indolent and, unless they change greatly, will always be poor.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many are very fond of strong drink, but others are strictly temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, June 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mississagua band of Indians for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Mississagua reserve in the township of Scugog, in the county of Ontario, is distant about 8 miles from the town of Port Perry. In all there is an area of about 800 acres of land, 500 of which is rented to the whites; of the remainder part is timbered and part farmed by members of the band.

Population.—The population is 34. During the year there was one death from old age and one from consumption.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good. The women are neat about their homes and the general surroundings are good.

Occupations.—The senior members of the band spend most of the time hunting and fishing; while the young men engage in farming or hire with the whites.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern and in a good state of repair, there remaining only one old log residence.

Stock.—The live stock is only fair, due to neglect of supply of sufficient feed and care.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements, although good and plentiful, are not properly housed or cared for.

Education.—The public school close at hand, although not separate to the Indians, is conducted by a competent teacher. The children are progressing favourably and their parents are assisting them in regular attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The young men are ambitious and willing to work, still they are not good managers for themselves.

Temperance.—Occasionally an older member of the band may indulge in intemperance, but the young men do not at all seem so inclined. The Indians are apparently at all times very friendly to the whites and the best of harmony prevails.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWAKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
DESERONTO, May 16, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Tyendinage band of Indians for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, situated in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, reaches from the township of Thurlow on the west to the town of Deseronto on the east, and borders on the north shore of the Bay of Quinté, sloping southerly to the bay, and contains in round numbers about 17,000 acres, the greater part being good tillable land and in a good state of cultivation, the remaining part being pasture-lands and in some parts partly timbered with second-growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, rocks and marshes.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,354, being an increase over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. There were a few cases of scarlet fever and measles, which were quickly overcome. There were two cases of tuberculosis, but two cases out of a population of 1,354 is a low average. I attribute this to endeavouring to educate the Indians to keep their houses in a sanitary condition, and I beg to say they have carried out these instructions, as their houses and yards are well cleaned and will compare favourably with any community of white people.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming and working at cement-mills and factories in Deseronto. The land is very productive when properly tilled. Some farms are kept in a good state of cultivation, others are badly worked, thereby having a tendency to grow up with foul weeds. Some of the land, being level, needs draining. In some instances fences are in bad repair, and in some cases new fences should be built, as some are wholly gone. Each summer a portion of new fence is being built, mostly of cedar posts and Frost wire, and also old fences repaired, which is a noticeable improvement each year. In several instances the Indians seem to take a delight in keeping their farms in good repair, providing houses for their stock and implements.

There are some sixty farms on this reserve under lease to white people, the rents from which are partly applied on fences and buildings. The remainder goes to the living expense of the locatee.

The crops were hardly as good as former years, owing to the extreme wet weather during seeding. In fact, some of the lands, being wet, could not be seeded, and in some cases where seeding had taken place, the land baked, consequently the grain did not germinate. Hay and straw were rather short owing to dry weather immediately after a wet seed-time. However, the stock seems to have wintered in fairly good condition and scarcely any fodder had to be purchased.

The Indians have an agricultural society, which was established some five or six years ago, and has held six very successful fairs on its grounds at the council-house, the interest in this enterprise being well maintained, the stock and products exhibited comparing favourably with that of the whites in the surrounding townships, which is an incentive to the Indians, they vieing with each other to produce better stock as also better grain and other produce.

Buildings.—Some new buildings were erected during the year, and considerable repairs have been made to old buildings, which were badly needed.

Stock.—The horses and cattle are chiefly a mixed breed and of very good quality. There is a tendency still further to improve this stock, as some Indians have bought well-bred Jerseys and also Holsteins and pride themselves on these improvements.

Dairying.—Dairying is carried on to considerable extent, the Indians sending their milk to the cheese factories, which pays them well. The cows are mostly well cared for and are in good condition. Pigs are raised and fed with whey from the factory, and are sold at a good profit.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of the latest improved farm implements are used by the Indians, as also the white tenants, but they are poorly housed. However, the Indians see the necessity of carefully housing these implements and have in several instances erected buildings to house them.

Education.—There are four schools on this reserve. Some of the children were attending the adjoining school. We, therefore, thought wise to move the school known as the Swamp school 2 miles further west, thereby providing accommodation for these children and also a saving to the band of nearly $200 each year and still maintaining the efficiency of the school. Two of these schools are taught by members of this band with very satisfactory results; the other two have white teachers. Some parents are very dilatory in sending their children to school and require constant watching.

Characteristics and Progress.—Indians who are sober and industrious are law-abiding and are constantly bettering their circumstances and properties, while those who are idolent and dissipated are gradually getting more destitute and miserable as they advance in years. But there are very few who are in this condition.

Temperance and Morality.—There are members of this band who use liquor to excess, thereby wasting their means, not only for liquor, but paying fine and costs in cases where they do not go to prison. A large majority are temperate in their habits and a number are teetotalers. Intemperance is a curse and it is almost impossible to convict those who supply liquor to the Indians.

Most of the adult members of the band attend church regularly, having two fine churches on the reserve which they pride themselves in. The children attend Sunday school regularly. Morally the band is very good; the only trouble being in some cases drunkenness and a distaste for payment of debts, and when called upon to testify in regard to drunkenness they have no regard for truthfulness.

I have, &c.,

JOS. R. STAINTON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, April 21, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravian Indians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 3,010 acres in the northern part of the township of Orford in the county of Kent, on the south bank of the Thames river.

Population.—The population is 330.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. During the past year there have been no epidemics of any kind. These Indians are particularly clean about their yards and whitewashing their houses. The doctor made 123 visits and filed 472 prescriptions for their benefit.

Occupations.—Nearly all these Indians farm more or less; quite a number of the young men work for neighbouring farmers. Some trap, hunt, and make baskets and mats.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame and log. No new ones were erected last year, the old ones being made as comfortable as possible. Many wire fences are taking the place of the old rail and brush fences, adding much to the appearance of the farms.

Stock.—These Indians have considerable stock, some very good horses, cattle and hogs. One can see quite an improvement at their annual fall fair.

Implements.—All implements necessary for farming are used on the reserve.

Education.—There is but one school, centrally located, and within reach of all, and the children have been doing well, being efficiently taught by Miss Ross during 1908. Since then we have been unfortunate; we could not secure a teacher for the first three months of 1909.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are constantly improving; they are mostly industrious, and very few of them ever are in want. They hold a fair every year, which attracts thousands of people and is a source of considerable revenue for them. The roads are well kept up and are under the supervision of eight pathmasters.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band as far as temperance is concerned is not just what we should like, but is fairly good. Their morals are improving. They attend church very regularly, twice a day on Sundays, and quite often have week night meetings, assisted by the resident minister. They are all Methodists.

I have, &c.,
A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION.
SAULT STE. MARIE, April 15, 1909

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The Garden River reserve covers about 29,000 acres of land, situated a short distance east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, on the north bank of the St. Mary river, through which the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs from east to west. Garden station is situated in the reserve. The greater part of the settlement is along the banks of the river, where the Indians have small holdings of cultivated land.

Population.—At the last census the population was 434.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics have broken out in this band during the past year. The general health is fairly good, although a good deal of tubereulosis is found among members of the band.

Occupations.—Small farming and lumbering in the winter are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Some of the band occupy comfortable frame houses, and many hewed log houses neatly whitewashed are to be found. All the Indians of this band occupy houses; none of them live in wigwams.

Stock.—These are the ordinary farm implements, such as ploughs, harrows and cultivators. Very little other machinery is to be found here.

Education.—There are two public schools, one conducted under the regulations of the Church of England, the other under the Roman Catholic, and they are reasonably well attended.

There is an Anglican church, also a Roman Catholic church.

Characteristics and Progress.—No great advancement has been made in this respect. Some of them are fairly industrious, others improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the members of this band are strictly temperate, while others drink when they get an opportunity.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—All the reserve owned by this band at the present time is situated on the west shore of Goulais bay, composed of about 1,600 acres, where a portion of the band reside. About 50 of them live on the west shore of Batchawana bay, being squatters on private land. Two or three families live at Gros Cap on a lot purchased by the department for them a few years ago. The majority of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—At the last census the band numbered 391 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been free from epidemics during the past year, and their health has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Those living on the Garden River reserve cultivate small portions of land and engage in lumbering in the winter. The residents of Goulais Bay and Batchawana engage mostly in fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—A few frame houses are to be found, but the greater number are of logs.

Stock and Implements.—The stock kept by the members of this band residing at Garden River is mostly cattle and horses. Very little stock is owned by any of the others.

Education.—The Roman Catholic school at Goulais Bay is the only one belonging to this band. Children at Garden River attend the Garden River schools.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but when the opportunity offers, many of them use intoxicating liquors.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of about 9,000 acres, a short distance west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Population.—The population of the portion of this band visited by me during the past year is about 120; of these only 18 souls, consisting of five families, reside on the reserve; of the others, 31 reside at Michipicoten River and a portion of the remainder reside at Sault Ste. Marie and others on the Garden River reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—Very little sickness and very few deaths have been reported during the past year among this portion of the band.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserve at Michipicoten River are employed in hunting and trapping during the winter season.

Buildings.—There are five dwelling-houses on the reserve (Little Gros Cap), also a Roman Catholic church.

Education.—There is a school at Michipicoten River attended by the children of the band and supported by the department.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, the members of the bands visited by me are temperate in their habits

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest end of Long lake, and contains 640 acres; the land is sandy loam, well timbered.

Population.—The band numbers 256 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is hunting. During the past three years a number of the young men have been employed with the Grand Trunk Pacific as

packers and canoemen. During the summer a large number are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. in transporting supplies.

Buildings.—They have only three houses built, which are only used during the summer.

Education.—A school was open at Long Lake post until October, and was closed for the want of a teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do very little land-cultivating. They are law-abiding and industrious as hunters and in their employment as canoemen and packers.

Temperance and Morality.—The opportunity to procure liquor is far removed. Their general conduct is good.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situate on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres divided into 25 farms facing the river. The land is sandy loam, suitable for potatoes and vegetables. Most of the lots are well fenced.

Population.—The band numbers 218 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; they keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing and picking blueberries in season. A number find employment with the Hudson's Bay Company, Revillon Bros. and the Grand Trunk Pacific survey as canoemen and packers.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly log, well built, and are comfortable and clean.

Education.—The school was re-opened in November under a capable teacher. The attendance is increasing and the interest taken by the parents and children is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians show considerable industry in their gardens by raising potatoes, and keep the fences in good order; the reserve shows an improvement in this respect. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They give little cause for complaint; liquor is far removed. Their general conduct is good.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserves.—The regular reserve is at the mouth of Gull river and contains 7,500 acres. The land is sandy clay loam, is well timbered with spruce, tamarack, poplar and jack-pine. There are two other divisions of this band—one at Grand Bay, containing 585 acres, and the other on Jackfish island containing 286 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 455 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good with the exception of a number of bad colds during the early part of the present winter. The houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations. A number find employment with the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, Revillon Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company as canoemen and packers. They do little towards cultivating their lands except to raise potatoes.

Education.—A school has been open at the Grand Bay reserve; the attendance is increasing.

Buildings.—The buildings are made of logs, are comfortable and kept clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious when employed as canoemen and packers and are well spoken of. They are good hunters and trappers. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are far from where intoxicants can be obtained and have few opportunities to indulge. Their morals give little cause for complaint.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 640 acres, well timbered with tamarack, spruce and poplar. The greater portion is good land.

Population.—The population of the band is 58 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. Their premises and houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations, also acting as guides for tourists and explorers, picking berries in season. Ready sale could be had for hay and root crops.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly small log cabins. They are comfortable and are kept clean.

Education.—These Indians have had no school during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious when employed. They do no farming except raise potatoes for their own use.

Temperance and Morality.—The chief has good control over the band and their conduct is generally good.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Nipigon river above Lake Helen, and contains 486 acres well timbered. The land is a clay loam suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 235 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; during the early part of the present winter there were a number of bad colds owing to the changeable weather. Precautions are observed in keeping the houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—Acting as guides to fishermen tourists on the Nipigon river they earn good wages and are considered good guides. They transport supplies for Revillon Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company, and in winter they hunt and trap.

Buildings.—Their houses are mostly built of logs, are comfortable, warm and clean.

Stock.—Individually they own several horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—The ploughs, harrows and garden tools are cared for by the chief.

Education.—The Lake Helen Mission school, under Mr. J. Alix, shows fair advancement and good attendance. The parents take an interest in the advancement of the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority are law-abiding and industrious in their work where employed. If they could be induced to pay more attention to farming, they could sell all the hay and vegetables they could raise.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is sold at Nipigon village and strict observance has to be maintained by the constables to see that it is not purchased or taken to the reserve. Generally speaking, their conduct is good.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia river, extending to Lake Superior, and contains 11,550 acres. A portion of the reserve is well timbered, a large portion is rocky, but there is sufficient good land for cultivation.

Population.—The band numbers 275 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; precautions are observed in regard to keeping houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking in season are the chief occupations; little farming is done; a number of the young men work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame and log, and are comfortable.

Stock.—Individually they own a number of horses and cattle.

Education.—The St. Joseph's Indian industrial school, formerly at the old mission, has removed to Fort William. The school at Mission Bay has been open since last June, has a good attendance and shows improvement. The school at the Mountain will probably be opened this spring.

Characteristics and Morality.—The Jesuit mission has considerable control over them and sets a good example, which could be profitably followed. The majority are law-abiding. With a few exceptions their morals are good.

Temperance.—A small number are inclined to use intoxicants. Two paid constables on the reserve keep good order and their presence tends to lessen the chances to get liquor.

I have, &c.,
NEIL McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, June 4, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. The Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk Railway system has a lake port terminus on this reserve at Depot Harbour. It contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is sandy loam; 60 per cent of the area is suitable for agriculture and pasturage.

Population.—The population of this reserve, exclusive of the half-breeds and Indians who are not members of the band, is 107.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band has been very indifferent during the year. There has been no epidemic among them nor any contagious disease. They have acquired rheumatism and bronchial troubles, caused chiefly by improper ventilation and over-heating the small domiciles they occupy.

Occupations.—The resources of this band are agriculture and grazing on a small scale, wood-cutting, bark-peeling and loading vessels at the adjacent mills. Hunting and fishing are not followed as sources of livelihood or profit. During the tourist season many are employed as guides and boatmen for the tourists and health-seekers.

There are a few who pay some attention to farming, and live more independently and comfortably than those that follow other pursuits. If they could be persuaded to house their cattle more comfortably and harvest their crops properly and store them up, they would find the benefit in a short time.

Crops.—The crops were very light owing to the severe drought, and the slovenly manner in which the Indians stack their hay left the cattle fodder with many very scarce during the winter.

Buildings and stock.—The buildings are neat and comfortable, and the dwellings are kept clean and well whitewashed.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on this reserve, about 6 miles apart. They are taught by female teachers, each holding a third-class certificate. There are 20 children in the band of school age, besides the children of the non-members who are attending the school. The attendance during the year has been very good among the smaller ones. The boys as they grow up to 14 or 15 cease to attend, and seldom can be persuaded to return to the school class. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected for the past year.

Characteristics.—The older members of this band are a sober, industrious, law-abiding people. The younger people are not, as a rule, sober or a well-behaved lot. They will not divulge from whom they get their liquor, and the flimsy penalty of a few days in jail for a punishment is more of a comfort to the delinquent than otherwise.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 3 miles inland from the Georgian bay on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from the town of Parry Sound via the mail stage route. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve, which will be a boon to the Indians by creating a market for hemlock bark, railway ties, fence posts and telegraph poles, &c. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light and sandy loam, about 50 per cent of agricultural and grazing land; residue, rock and marsh.

Population.—This band numbers 114.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very indifferent. There have been very few cases of serious illness, but many have suffered from rheumatism and the effects of grippe.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are not inclined to agriculture. Roaming from place to place and at times out on the deep waters of the Georgian bay in the trout and whitefish netting season; on the rivers driving saw-logs or coasting with the health and pleasure seekers among the thousands of islands in the bay, or in the autumn with the hunters and hounds; no matter to them the cold or wet, any thing but manual labour. The women pick berries and make baskets and cultivate the small patches of vegetables for the sustenance of themselves and the children.

Education.—The children of this band are taught in the school on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by Mr. W. A. Elias, who has done good work since he took charge of the school. During the winter months he opened a night school, which was well attended by the larger boys and young men.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that notwithstanding the temptations that were thrown in the way of these Indians for the past two years during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's work through the reserve, their conduct has been very exemplary when hundreds of navvies from all quarters of the globe are moving among the Indian houses daily. There has not been a case of violence or disorderly conduct reported to me. Constable Jones is a stern, trustworthy officer.

WATHA (FORMERLY GIBSON) BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Muskoka lake and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band for the year has been very indifferent. Early in the summer a visitor from the Brantford reserve suffering from diphtheria introduced the deadly disease, which lingered in the band for nearly three months. I promptly closed the school and put A. M. Burgess, M.D., of Bala, in full charge, and he quarantined the settlement. Everything was done that could be done to stamp out the epidemic. The school-house and dwellings were fumigated. It required stern promptitude, without harshness, to get the people to understand the fatality of the dreaded disease, which was finally stamped out.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. In the winter months many of the young men find employment in the lumber camps, in the spring they go river-driving, and in the summer many are engaged at peeling hemlock bark; others are employed as canoemen by the tourists and the proprietors of the summer resorts.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are good, clean and comfortable, constructed principally on the same style as the Quebec habitant domiciles. Stables and outhouses are far superior to those on any other reserve in this superintendency. Their school-house is second to no country school-house in the district of Muskoka. Their church is a neat and prepossessing structure.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered among the most industrious and progressive in the superintendency. These Indians have two small saw-mills, which are proving a boon to the band, where they can get lumber and shingles for their buildings.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. It is known as the 'Sahanatien' school, and is conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is 36. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society. The progress of the education up to January 1, 1909, has not been as good as it should have been, owing to the teaching having been farmed ut to persons from choice and not for qualification.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the band in these respects is fair.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganatawan river. It contains an area of 11,370 acres.

Population.—There are on the reserve 30 members of this band who reside permanently here; the remainder reside scattered around the Manitoulin coast.

Health.—The health of the resident members of this band for the past year has been exceptionally good.

Occupations.—The members of this band cultivate small gardens, growing vegetables, such as potatoes, corn, beans, onions, carrots, beets, &c. They find a ready market for the same during the summer season at the boarding-houses and among the millmen's families.

Hunting and fishing are about abandoned among these people.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are small, neat, clean and comfortable. Their live stock will compare favourably with that of their French Canadian neighbours.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children who do go to school go a distance of 2 miles to the public school at Byng Inlet north.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are an industrious and well-behaved people. The male portion are addicted to tippling when they can get the liquor.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, almost midway between Byng Inlet and French River. The village is known as Kahbekahnong. The reserve contains an area of 30 square miles; 60 per cent of this reserve is rock and marsh. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast corner of the reserve. The Canadian Northern railway has a branch line running through the reserve to the Georgian bay at the mouth of the Key river on the west side of the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 171.

Health.—The health of this band has not been very good during the past year.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, guiding and berry-picking seem to be their choice of work. Some of the young men work around the mill, loading vessels in a transitory manner during the summer months.

Education.—The number of school children is 32. There is one school on the reserve. The school is conducted by Mr. Partridge, an Indian teacher, holding a certificate or permit from the district school inspector. The children have made good progress in their studies and are in a fair way of being as far advanced as many of those that have had better advantages.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by the members of the band are neat and substantial hewed log houses, whitewashed and clean, giving them an appearance of neatness and comfort, built on the sloping hillsides of the dark deep waters of the inlet.

The horse and cattle stables are nothing more than a few logs rolled together and poorly thatched.

Farm Implements.—The few implements they use are principally grub-hoes, mattocks, rakes and garden hoes, which they look after with a degree of care.

Characteristics.—The older members of the band, residents of the reserve, are temperate and moral and very thrifty, but the weight of years is making its impression on them. The younger members prefer cruising around the shores of Lake Huron and the Manitoulin island.

I have, &c.,

D. F. MACDONALD,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SAUGEEN AGENCY,

CHIPPAWA HILL, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres. The soil is principally of a light swampy character, and about one-half of the total area of the reserve is still under timber.

Population.—The Chippawas of Saugeen number 413 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of some who suffer from hereditary diseases like consumption, the health of the Indians has been good. The Indians are giving increased attention to the observance of sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—The greater number of the Indians of this reserve are engaged in clearing and cultivating their holdings. Many of each sex also work with white people of the neighbouring towns and country as hired help. A number work at baskets, rustic work, berry-picking in its season, gathering medicinal roots and taking out dead and fallen timber in winter.

Buildings.—The public buildings are good, being all brick or stone. Private buildings are fair and are kept in good repair. Additions are being made and new buildings taking the place of those that become unfit for occupation.

Stock.—The live stock on the reserve consists of horses, cattle and hogs. There are not nearly a sufficient number of cattle kept to consume the pasture during the summer, but more than are properly fed during winter.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements that are necessary for seeding and harvesting the crop.

Education.—The important question of education is continually being brought to the attention of the Indians. The reserve is divided into three school sections, in each of which there is a fairly well-equipped school-house, which is kept open during the school year. Many of the parents send their children with commendable regularity, but there are cases which require compulsion. On the whole, the schools are doing good work and the progress of the pupils is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band, on the whole, are indolent, although some are industrious. They all lack thrift and energy. The progress is, therefore, slow, but each year sees them generally adding to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the constant use of intoxicants, but some occasionally indulge, although very seldom since local option came into force in the neighbouring municipalities.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, April 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises the township of Tuscarora and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

Population.—The Six Nations consist of:—

Mohawks	1,765
Oneidas	361
Onondagas	359
Tuscaroras	396
Cayugas	1,014
Senecas	213
Delawares	167
	4,275

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations Confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a small outbreak of typhoid fever of an unusually severe type, 26 cases in all, with 2 deaths. Two Indians and a white tenant contracted small-pox in an adjoining township. They were isolated in a tent at the hospital and recovered, the expense of the outbreak being only $35.20.

In September last a tent hospital was opened at Ohsweken for the treatment primarily of tubercular patients, but incidentally of all sick. There are two large double-walled tents with accommodation for ten beds in each, a matron's tent, surgical tent, isolation tent and servant's tent. A frame kitchen, latrines, septic tank, ice-house and windmill were also erected in connection therewith. Notwithstanding many very cold and windy days, the patients and attendants passed the winter without any discomfort. Much credit is due Dr. Holmes, the medical officer, for the construction of the hospital, as all the work was done under his personal supervision and direction. Since the hospital was opened 22 patients have been admitted; of these six were tubercular, of whom one died, four recovered, and one is still under treatment. The Indians at first were slow to take advantage of the hospital, but their prejudice is gradually being removed.

During the year 5,605 patients were treated at the medical office on the reserve; 1,310 visits were made; 1,648 patients seen on calls, and 4,125 miles travelled by the physicians on the reserve.

The board of health is doing good work in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The general health has been fairly good. The physicians and others have publicly addressed large audiences, urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings and prevention of disease by more careful observance of the laws of health.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were fairly good, except the pea crop, which, owing to the late spring and heavy land, was a failure. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve and also the fencing, which is now almost entirely of wire. Many new dwelling-houses, barns and fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. Many of the Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve, and are not depending as much on the raising of crops as formerly.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band, while those who depend entirely on farming for a livelihood are well supplied with the most modern implements.

Education.—There are ten schools under the control of a board consisting of nine members—five Indians chosen by the Six Nation Council, three whites representing the joint interest of the New England Company, the Church of England and the Methodist Church, and the Indian superintendent representing the department. Six of the eleven teachers employed are Indians. The Ohsweken, being a graded school, has two teachers. A teachers' convention was held in the month of October at the Ohsweken school, at which great interest was evinced by both teachers and trustees. Individual desks have been placed in all the schools at a cost of $1,051.45. In April the teachers joined the Brant County and City of Brantford Teachers' Institute in a convention in Brantford. The Six Nation Council issued a special invitation to teachers and trustees to participate in the annual New Year feast at the council-house on January 4, when the importance of education was urged upon the parents by the chiefs, inspector, trustees and others. The work of the truant officer is having satis-

factory results, and parents are realizing that their children must attend school. Two Indian pupils wrote on the entrance examination of the high school at Caledonia. There are four attending the Caledonia high school, three at the Brantford Collegiate Institute and one at Woodstock College. There is also an Indian from this reserve studying medicine at Toledo, Ohio.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock and implements seek and obtain other employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built nine barns, ten frame houses, besides a large quantity of fencing and several new wells.

The Farmers' Institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in the council-house on January 19, last, both of which were well attended. A Women's Institute also held meetings at the same time, in which much interest was manifested. The Six Nation Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair, and was a great success in exhibits and attendance as any of its predecessors. None but Indians are permitted to compete. The main building was destroyed by fire last year, but a larger and better building, of metallic shingles, is now in course of erection at a cost of $1,200.

The public roads are kept in a good condition under the direction of forty-five pathmasters who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their January meeting. The Indians have built two new steel bridges with cement abutments, one cement arch bridge and several cement culverts, and half the cost of a boundary bridge at a cost of $4,904.24. Cement sidewalks have been laid in the village of Ohsweken.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits, and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings.

An organization was formed in December last by the Indians under the name of 'The Indian Moral Asociation of the Six Nations,' having for its object ' the moral advancement and uplifting of the social conditions on the reserve, and especially the safeguarding and directing the rising generation in the way of social morality and purity of life.' Under the auspices of this association meetings have been held in every part of the reserve, addressed by the superintendent, medical officer, missionaries, Indians and outsiders. Good results are already noticeable, particularly in more respect being shown for the marriage contract and purity of life.

I have, &c.,

GORDON J. SMITH,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

NIPISSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, 2 miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,240 acres. This band

surrendered all of its land north of the Canadian Pacific railway, and this portion has been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, namely, Pedley, Beaucage and Commanda, which will be sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the band. The reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation, as the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These with the Big and Little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane and their tributaries, all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population.—This band has a population of 252.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists and surveying parties. A number cultivate small farms along the lake front, but the majority do not take to farming. During the winter months they work in the adjacent lumber camps. At present a number are employed in cutting spruce, pulp-wood and telegraph poles. The women gather berries and make moccasins and fancy bead-work for sale, which sells readily in the adjoining towns and villages.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians of this band have been improving their buildings, especially their houses, during the past summer. A number of new houses were erected at the Garden village. Their dwellings are kept very clean and comfortable. They have only a few small barns and stables, as they do not pretend to farm. They have now a considerable stock of horses, cows, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows and are well supplied with spades, shovels, hoes and garden tools. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Education.—There are two good schools on the reserve—one at Beaucage and the other at the Garden Indian village. They are presided over by competent teachers holding certificates. The attendance is good and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and are always improving their home surroundings, while others are idle and do not appear to advance.

Temperance and Morality.—There are still a few of this band who are addicted to liquor, and whenever an opportunity offers they will get it. During the past year a number of fines were imposed on persons supplying them liquor, which helps to keep a check on the members of the band.

The morality of these Indians is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okiekendawt island and peninsula. These Indians surrendered the pine timber on their reserve last winter, and the department had it surveyed and subdivided into eight timber berths, and disposed of it by auction in the city of Ottawa on June 24, last, realizing a very large sum of money as bonus for the timber; this, together with the dues collectable as the timber is removed, places the members of this band in a very desirable position. A portion of the band resides on the island adjoining Lake Nipissing, leaving the larger portion uninhabitated.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been exceptionally good.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing, and acting as guides to tourists, while others work in the lumber camps and on the drives.

Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, but do not farm to any extent.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has improved its houses during the past year. The stock comprises horses and cattle, and a number of the band have purchased horses during the year.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve; although a school has been frequently offered to these Indians, they will not consent to having one built on the reserve.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious, but appear to be quite content in the present surroundings. They do not take to farming, but rather to hunting, fishing, &c.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is the best in this agency.

TEMAGAMI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Temagami, while quite a number live on Bear island near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay, and is reached by the Timiskaming and New Ontario railway operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands, and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—The band has a population of 96.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists who frequent Lake Temagami in the summer months. They cannot supply the demand, which necessitates bringing in guides from other reserves. They do not farm, as they have no land selected yet for them. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake front.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited. A number have houses on Bear island, while others have small cabins erected around the shores of the lake.

Education.—This band has a summer school on Bear island, Lake Temagami, in charge of Miss Bourke, a competent teacher. The majority of the children are away in the woods with their parents during the winter months, but they appear to be progressing with their studies when at school.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright, intelligent body, and take very readily to the mode of living of white people. They are noted canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose. They are fairly industrious and make good wages when working.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are addicted to liquor, and when an opportunity offers they do not fail to get it, but are very reticent about giving the necessary information as to the guilty persons. Fines have been imposed on persons supplying them liquor, which has proved beneficial. With few exceptions they are moral in their habits.

MATATCHEWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Fort Matatchewan, on the Montreal river, and contains an area of 16 square miles. This was given to the band under the new Treaty No. 9.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band has a population of 96.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally hunting and fishing for their own supply.

Buildings.—Some of this band have log cabins, but the majority live in teepees and tents the year round.

Stock.—This band has no stock

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are a happy contented body and appear to be well satisfied with their surroundings. They devote their time entirely to hunting, and dispose of their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company at Matatchewan post.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with a few exceptions, temperate, and are moral in their habits.

I have, &c.,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THESSALON AGENCY.

THESSALON, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report relating to the affairs of the several bands of Indians in my agency for the year ending March 31, 1909.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, about 6 miles east of the town of Thessalon, and has an area of 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; there were no epidemics of any kind during the past year. The Indians' houses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—They make railway ties, load vessels, work in saw-mills, are good bushmen, and make money.

Buildings.—Their buildings are warm and clean.

Stock.—They have no stock of any account; what they have is poor.

Farm Implements.—They do most of their work with hoes and rakes. When they want a piece of ground ploughed they hire a farmer.

Education.—They have a school-house, and will soon need it, as there are some children growing up, but there is no school at the present time.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—They will compare favourably with the same number of white people.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river and west of the Penewabekong river, and comprises an area of about 3,000 acres.

Population.—There are 113 souls on the reserve; there are quite a number at Biscotasing.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year; no epidemics of any kind.

Occupations.—They make railway ties in winter and some of the young men work in the lumber camps, and in summer they load vessels and work in saw-mills.

Buildings.—These are fairly good and are kept clean.

Stock.—The stock is poor and very little of it. These Indians depend upon their daily labour for a living.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm tools, as they do no farming.

Education.—They have an excellent school on the reserve and a very good teacher. The school is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly moral and law-abiding, and compare favourably with their white neighbours.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the Serpent river and is bounded on the south and west by Lake Huron, and on the north by the Serpent river, and contains 27,282 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and clean. There have been no epidemics during the year.

Occupations.—They work at the Cutler mills and load vessels at Cutler and Spragge. They find plenty of work.

Buildings.—They have good buildings and they keep them clean.

Stock.—They have a few horses, a few pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They do very little farming; have a poor assortment of implements.

Education.—They have a good school-house and it is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, fairly moral, and are progressing favourably.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of Lake Huron, and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains about 28,000 acres. This band is divided into three divisions—the first and second divisions are living on the reserve and are in my charge; the third division is on the Manitoulin island, and is in charge of Indian Agent C. L. D. Sims.

Population.—The population of the two divisions under my jurisdiction is 265, and some are at Biscotasing under the charge of Indian Agent W. L. Nichols.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy; there are no diseases of any kind among them.

Occupations.—These Indians work at saw-mills and loading vessels in the summer, and in the lumber woods in winter, and earn good wages.

Buildings.—They have good buildings, erected on a beautiful point near their church and school-house, which they occupy in summer, and some of them have log houses which they go to in winter; these are built in the shelter of the woods.

Stock.—They have some nice horses and very good cows and take good care of them. They have some pigs and poultry of the common sort.

Farm Implements.—They have some ploughs and light harrows and a number of small implements, such as hoes, spades and rakes.

Education.—They have a good school-house at Sahgamook (which is division No. 1) which is well attended, and one at Spanish River. They seem to take an interest in having their children learn to read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and, with a few exceptions, are moral and temperate. They dress well and seem quite content

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians in my agency are improving, especially the younger portion; it is difficult to change the mode of living of the older people. Crops were fairly good last year, and the season for saving them was fair. Fishing was very good, and with a few exceptions they have plenty to eat and wear. There are a few of them tainted with consumption, but, generally speaking, their health is improving; sanitary conditions are better looked after. On the whole, we have reason to be thankful.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 15, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole, St. Anne's and Squirrel islands.

The reserve is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, and on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair, and has an area of 10,480 acres of first-class land for farming and grazing purposes.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 561, and that of the Pottawattamie band is 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was fairly good until an epidemic of grippe set in during the months of February and March, from which there has been a number of deaths. The sanitation of the reserve is getting better each year, a number of ditches being dug that take off the stagnant water.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians work among the farmers and factories of the surrounding country both summer and winter, and make good wages. There are a small number that farm, and they are doing fairly well.

Buildings.—Several of the Indians have erected new buildings during the year, and a number of others have improved their houses and fences.

Stock.—The stock that is raised by the Indians is of a good grade, and there is ready sale for all the stock at good prices.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep the supply of implements up to their requirements and have all they need for use.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, one at the southern end and one at the front, on the River St. Clair. Both schools have a fairly good attendance, and pupils are making fair progress. Quite a number of the children of this reserve are attending different industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious, but prefer working out amongst the whites, where they can get paid every week for their work, rather than working their own land. Those who work away from the reserve make good wages, but spend the money as fast as they get it.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance, but there are some that get intoxicated and always will as long as they can procure liquor. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral, and will compare with any white settlement in the same circumstances.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet. The area of the reserve is exactly 135¾ acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are called the Abenakis of Becancour.

Population.—The population of this band is still 27, including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic on the reserve this year. Most of the Indians are enjoying good health, and sanitary precautions are observed.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis of Becancour consists, as far as two families are concerned, in the cultivation of their land, while others work in the shanties in winter and in the floating of logs in spring. Most of these Indians are poor; there are several who are unable to work.

Buildings.—The buildings are well maintained. No new ones have been erected this year.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses and several milch cows, all of good quality. They have also other stock, such as pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They try to improve their land. They have the implements necessary for cultivation.

Education.—The school-house on the reserve is closed, because the number of children who could attend is not sufficient; there are only two, and even they do not go; besides, the municipality of Becancour grants these children the privilege of attending the public school situated near the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians for the most part are industrious and able to do heavy work; they easily obtain employment in the shanties. They are more economical than formerly. Very few use intoxicating liquor.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. Most of them attend to their religious duties fairly well. As they have no church on the reserve, they attend the parish church, and their spiritual welfare is looked after by the parish priest who acts as their missionary.

General Remarks.—The Indians are well civilized. There are very few of them who are full-blooded Indians; most of them are half-breeds, for the mothers of the young people are white women.

I have, &c.,
JULES R. DUBE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS.
ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, May 3, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The portion of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres.

The villiage is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it is a very picturesque site.

Population.—The population of the band is 293.

Health.—There has been no epidemic disease during the year, but there have been several cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy-work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the White mountains and to the seaside resorts of the United States and Canada, where they sell their wares. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue.

There are also some families that hunt in addition to making baskets, but what they realize from this source is decreasing each year in proportion as game becomes more rare.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some do no cultivation at all; others raise some vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which necessitates their being away the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving the necessary attention.

Buildings.—The Abenakis build good houses, and several of these are very pretty and very comfortable.

Stock.—The Abenakis have several horses, a fair number of cows, some pigs and hens.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis have only a few farm implements and what they have are of little value.

Education.—The education of the children is carefully attended to. All the Indians can read and write, and several of them have gone through a complete course of study. There are two schools on the reserve—one Protestant, taught by Mr. H. L. Masta, and the other Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Grey nuns, who conduct the class in a pretty little convent. However, as the number of the pupils is continually increasing, the convent is already too small to accommodate them. Three nuns give a complete commercial course in both languages, including stenography and typewriting, and the pupils receive a diploma approved by the Superintendent General when they pass the necessary examination.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Abenakis are industrious. They make baskets, and the sale of these brings them in sufficient revenue to enable them to to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family that returns in the fall is in possession of a fairly good sum of money, and, if they were economical, they

would be able to put something aside for a rainy day. However, several of them build themselves good comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been only little disorder caused by the abuse of intoxicating liquor, and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is good as a rule.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people surrounding them, and live in harmony with the latter. There are only a few left who are full-blooded Indians; all have more or less of the blood of the white man in their veins. A large number of them have lost the characteristics of the red man and it is very difficult for one who sees them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. They all speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their relations with white people, but in the family and in their meetings of council they speak the Abenakis language, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, April 17, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated in the county of Wright on the banks of the River Desert at its confluence with the Gatineau river. The village of Maniwaki, having been surrendered from the reserve, occupies the point of land between the two rivers. The reserve is bounded by three rivers, the Eagle on the west, the Desert on the north, and the Gatineau on the east. The reserve as at present constituted contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches. There are two gravel mountains, one on the north and the other on the south of the Congo bridge. These mountains consist of the finest gravel I ever saw. About two-thirds of the land is good agricultural land. It is not ordinary clay land, but a deep rich soil.

Population.—The population of this band is 409.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good during the past year. No contagious disease other than consumption has visited the reserve.

The annual circular is carefully explained, but only a minority observe or practise these instructions.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are not inclined to agriculture with the exception of a few. They are in close proximity to a vast hunting country, and from this source they earn a considerable amount each year. This and working in the lumber woods and river-driving forms their chief occupations.

The principal and most remunerative occupation of which the Indians do not take advantage is that of agriculture, considering the splendid opportunities they have.

They have a good market in Maniwaki for every kind of agricultural product, together with the assistance they receive from the department each year.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are chiefly log. There are a couple of frame buildings, one of which was erected during the past year. There are still many who live in shanties, some of which have been occupied for a number of years.

Stock.—Their stock comprises horses, cattle and hogs, but these are badly divided, a few having many and many having none.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who farm a little are fairly well supplied with farm implements and take very good care of them, especially their vehicles, for which they build little scooped sheds to preserve them from the weather.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, which have been open during the course of the past year. Although the attendance is somewhat better than usual, there is still plenty of room for improvement. There are a number of the parents who cannot be induced to send their children regularly to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These sons of the forest, accustomed as they have been for generations to pass the summer months as a holiday season, find it hard to give up old habits and customs. They find it pleasanter to rest in the shade or roam around in groups than to engage in any kind of laborious work; of course, there are exceptions to this rule. This trait in their character is the chief cause of their poverty.

When the autumn comes on they seem to regain vitality, and are ready and able to do any kind of work, but their most congenial occupation is travelling.

They are progressing favourably in dress and manners, and some of them are steadily becoming prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—The temperance of the Indians for the past year has been greatly improved, but the bringing about of this state of affairs cost the liquor vendors both money and chagrin. There is also a policeman on the beat in Maniwaki village, which has a beneficial effect upon the suppression of this vice.

There has been a decided improvement in the morality of the Indians during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, accompanied by statistical statement, in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the St. Lawrence river, near the village of Cacouna, but most of the Indians are scattered over various counties; that is why it is so difficult to take a census of them.

Vital Statistics.—There are 105 Indians on the reserve. During the year there have been 2 births and 1 death.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is satisfactory, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy articles. The last named are made by the women and sold to

tourists during the summer. The men do a little fishing and hunting; they also make snow-shoes in winter.

They are nearly all poor. The government assists the poorest of them, especially the widows, and they are very grateful, for it is an act of charity to give some relief to these unfortunates.

Some families have done little cultivation during the last few years and have made no progress. They have been working at the lumber shanties in the Metapedia valley for some months during the winter.

Education.—The children go to the school and to the convent, but they are not very numerous on the reserve.

Religion.—So far as I can judge, they are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With rare exceptions temperance is well observed. The morality of these Indians is very good.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, June 14, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the subject of the Huron tribe of Lorette and the other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve of the village of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one now owned by the band. It contains an area of 26·75 acres. Most of these Indians reside near the old chapel. This building always attracts the attention of strangers.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased by 10; it is to-day 484 instead of 474, which it was last year. This number does not include the Indians who reside outside of the reserve. Thus, in the parish of Laval, county of Quebec, there are two families of Amalecite Indians, composed of 9 persons. Also 9 Abenakis Indians reside at St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette. At St. Urbain, county of Charlevoix, there is one Abenakis family and four Montagnais families.

The combined population of these groups of Indians, including the Huron population of Lorette, is 523.

Resources and Occupations.—In my last report I observed that the making of snow-shoes and moccasins, the chief industry of the Indians, was far from flourishing. I regret to say that this industry, instead of becoming vigorous again, has decreased more this year. The heads of families on the reserve are obliged in order to maintain their families to go off at a distance in order to earn money in the neighbouring towns. The fishing has been nil, but the hunt has been fairly plentiful for the five or six Indians who have followed that pursuit. Hunting has been fairly remunerative, as the price of fur is very high.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band generally is excellent. This is the result of the fact that sanitation is well observed and that all means of cleanliness are employed in order to prevent contagious diseases.

Education.—The teaching given to the children of the village by the nuns could not be better; no complaint has been made under this head, and the members of the band are perfectly satisfied.

Religion.—All the Indians of my agency are Roman Catholics, with the exception of one Anglican and six Presbyterians.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians of my agency in regard to morality and temperance is good generally. There have been some exceptions, but there has been no disturbance.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
MONTREAL, June 8, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report in regard to the Caughnawaga agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is distant about 9 miles from Montreal on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, and contains an area of a little more than 12,000 acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population, exclusive of whites, is 2,139. The band is decreasing owing to an excessive death-rate among children; over 80 died of scarlet fever last summer. Dr. Bryce, acting for the department, did effective work in stopping this epidemic.

Health.—The Indians are in fairly good health; the trouble is that there are too many deaths among the children. This increasing mortality could, to some extent, be prevented by the spread of the principles of hygiene.

Occupations.—Work was exceedingly scarce this past year, and many suffered on that account. Opportunities for work are now increasing and the Indians are finding their usual employment.

Last summer many of the Caughnawaga Indians participated in the historical tableaux given at Quebec in honour of the tercentenary of the founding of the city of Quebec, and won the praise of the public for their merit and behaviour.

Education.—There are four schools on the reserve—there are two in the village for the Roman Catholics, one for boys and one for girls, and the Protestants have a school in the village.

A new school, with dwelling-house for the teacher, has been built in the farming section towards the southeast end of the reserve. The children who attend these schools are making good progress, but, unfortunately, many do not take advantage of the schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are prospering and becoming more and more self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no change in respect to temperance, and nothing to mention in regard to cases of immorality.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS.
ST. REGIS, April 6, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, including islands a little below Prescott, Ont., thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ont. On the opposite shore is the village St. Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about 6,983 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 1,501.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indians' houses has been good. The health of the Indians has also been good, with the exception of a few affected with lung disease and grippe.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, running rafts of timber; also driving of logs in the spring-time, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, snow-shoes and baskets to a large extent.

Education.—There are three schools in operation on the reserve—one on Cornwall island, one on St. Regis island and one in St. Regis village. The schools are well supplied with school material and teachers, but owing to the lack of interest in the parents not sending their children, the attendance is not what it should be.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are still on the gain in cultivating their land and making improvements on buildings, and are supplied with farm implements, in all making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are men who do not drink; those that are most given to drink are the young men. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,
GEO. LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the affairs of the Indians of Oka for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The land occupied by these Indians is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa river, in the province of Quebec, but the title is not vested in the Crown.

Population.—The population of this band is 500.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have not enjoyed good health during the past year; there was an epidemic of typhoid fever and also consumption.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians cultivate the land, but without making progress. They also make staves. They work in the woods and they are becoming indifferent about cultivating their land.

Education.—There are two Methodist schools on the reserve, but, owing to the neglect of the parents in the matter of education, the number of pupils is very restricted.

Religion.—The Methodists hold their services in their chapel. The Roman Catholics worship in the parish church. These Indians pay a good deal of attention to religion.

Buildings.—Some of the Indians have fairly good buildings, but several have poor houses, as the owners are poor people.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well furnished with the principal implements for cultivation.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses and others of less value. They have also good cows and other stock, but most of the Indians do not take care of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming lazy about their own work; they prefer to work elsewhere in order to get their wages every day.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, especially the young generation, like liquor, and drink more than ever, which is the cause of their poverty and also makes them immoral to a great degree, and there are young women who are given to drink, which has a great deal to do with the breaking up of households.

I have, &c.,

JOS. PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, with statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shores of the Grand Cascapedia river and of Chaleur bay. This reserve has a splendid aspect. It contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivable, and has a good fertile soil.

Population.—The population this year is 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many ways of making money for their living. There is little farming done and some hunting and fishing. In summer sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the Grand Cascapedia river. Some also work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring; others are employed by farmers or work at home, making snow-shoes, snow-shovels and baskets. They also tan green skins, with which they make many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief income.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small, with the exception of four or five, which are passable.

Education.—There is a good school-house in the centre of the reserve, where the children can receive a good Christian education. They learn English, French and Micmac.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs are generally skilful and industrious, but they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morality is good and they observe the laws of a Christian morality.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MORIN, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
POINTE LA GARDE, May 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern side of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, county of Bonaventure, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The population of this agency is 498, an increase of 5. There were 24 births and 19 deaths during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, excepting for small-pox, which broke out among them during this winter. The sanitary precautions have been well carried out, and the disease appears to be well stamped out now.

Occupations.—These Indians devote themselves to farming, lumbering, river-driving, ship-loading, acting as guides for tourists; a few make baskets, axe and peevie handles. They are generally active and command good wages when hired out.

Buildings.—Though small, their houses are fairly good and some of them well furnished, such as those of Peter Gray, Mrs. I. Isaac, Thomas Metallic, sr., Frank Metallic, Sam Gray, Louis Michel, Polycarpe Martin and James Ritchie, and others. The houses are generally well kept. They have also good barns.

Education.—Their school is kept by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who take great pains for the advancement of their pupils. Unfortunately the attendance is not as good as it should be, but I am happy to say there is an improvement since last year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all these Indians are industrious. A good many are progressing, though very few have laid away anything for a rainy day.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a great many of our Indians are still addicted to strong drink, and they can procure the same very easily from the neighbouring county in spite of our watching and prosecution.

Their morality is not as good as one would desire; nevertheless, I am pleased to say that there is improvement.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, June 7, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of 22,423 acres, the whole of which is in Ouiatchouan township. The Indians have sold to the whites an area of 19,525 acres. The soil is of good quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of cultivation.

Population.—The population is 579.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band, and the Montagnais are enjoying, generally, good health. The medical attendant is Dr. J. Constantin, of Roberval, who really devotes himself to his Indian patients.

The houses are kept properly.

Occupations.—The greater number of the Indians live by hunting. Some of them engage exclusively in agriculture, and succeed well. They are much sought after by lumbermen for stream-driving, and obtain good wages for this work. Also they make canoes, snow-shoes and moccasins, which they dispose of easily.

Buildings.—The houses are well ventilated and generally carefully kept.

Stock.—The Indians take good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—Those who engage in farming are supplied with all the implements necessary for their work, and they take great care of them.

Education.—The school-house is large, suitable, well ventilated and well kept. It is situated in the centre of the reserve. The teaching is given in English and in French by Miss Berthe Potvin, who holds an academic diploma. The children under her charge appear to be making real progress. A large number of the Indians desire their children to be educated, while most of the hunters take their children with them to the woods, thus depriving them of the advantage of a good education. The average attendance at the school, nevertheless, is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are active and industrious. With few exceptions they are hard-working, and some of them are even economical. Their condition appears to be improving every year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Montagnais like 'fire-water,' and, when they can procure it, drink until they are intoxicated. For two years, however, there has been a great improvement in respect to temperance; the disgraceful scenes, the fights and the scandals caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor are now things of the past on this reserve.

The Indians are religious, much attached to their respective churches, listen with attention to the advice given them by their pastors, and observe morality well.

I have, &c.,
ARMAND TESSIER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909, on my agency of the Lower St. Lawrence, which comprises the bands residing at Escoumains and Bersimis.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Montagnais.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the southwest shore of the Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, and has an area of 97 acres. The land is not all suitable for cultivation.

Population.—The population is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been very good; two families have been ill of fever or cholera. There have also been various diseases among the other Indians.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are various, but the chief pursuit in winter consists in hunting fur-bearing animals and seals. Some of them work in the shanties, also in the summer they act as guides for sportsmen, and engage in fishing.

Education.—As there is no school on this reserve the children attend the white school at the village of Escoumains. They are very well satisfied with this school. All the children who attend speak French and are making good progress. Nearly all the Indians speak French.

Progress.—There has not been much progress, except the erection of new buildings.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They attend divine service in the parish of Escoumains.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all temperate and very moral.

Buildings.—Some new houses have been erected.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Montagnais.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the east bank of the Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in Saguenay county. The area is 63,100 acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is 534. There were 35 births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been poor this year. Many of the Indians did not go hunting because they were not able to get sufficient advances, and as they are nearly all consumptives, the sea air is too strong for them, and it is impossible to make them keep their houses clean except some of them.

Occupations.—The sole occupation of these Indians is hunting fur-bearing animals in winter, and as they come down with the drive-logs at the end of June, they rest themselves in fishing for salmon, which was not very good this year, and as guides for sportsmen and in playing cards and dancing. They go off to the woods

in the end of August or September. Several of them spend the winter on the reserve, but the majority go hunting. Some of them this winter cut a little pulp-wood for the St. Lawrence Lumber Company on the other side of the river, on the west side.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve. Several children attend and are making fair progress.

Progress.—I do not observe any progress in this band, except the erection of new houses and among the children who attend school.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are much addicted to liquor, and they drink as much as they can buy, and not a single one will say where it is purchased, and it is very difficult to prevent this traffic without having police all the time and putting some of the Indians in the lock-up. Their morality is fairly good for Indians.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

A. GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
ESQUIMAUX POINT, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of this agency for the financial year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this agency, viz.: Seven Islands. Six more reserves have been picked out at different places in my agency and will be established during the coming summer.

Population.—The population of Seven Islands reserve is 360, and the whole agency 1,032.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been fairly good. Tuberculosis, however, is prevalent.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians at Seven Islands and Mingan live in comfortable houses.

Occupations.—The only occupation is fur and game hunting, and as these latter seem to decrease every year, I am trying my best to induce them to catch codfish. As only a few of the Indians are out of the woods, I cannot say whether the hunting season will be good or not.

Morality and Temperance.—The morals are good. Since we have appointed resident constables at Seven Islands and Mingan the selling of liquor to the Indians has been greatly diminished: I might say that it is almost entirely stopped.

I have, &c.,

J. E. TREMBLAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, June 8, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated in the county of Pontiac, province of Quebec, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north side of the Ottawa river. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 24,082 acres have been surrendered to the Crown, leaving 14,318 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,010 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 239 persons, being an increase of 1 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the past year, and, according to Dr. Beausejour's report after examination of the members that were on the reserve, there are but few afflicted with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The majority of the band are engaged in farming on a small scale, but none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During winter some members take out pulp-wood; others hire out to work in the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not.

Buildings.—There have been no buildings erected during the past year except one shanty.

Stock.—There has been but little increase in stock the past year. The Indians have fewer horses than in the previous year.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. The teacher is Sister Mary Aimee, a member of the Society of Good Shepherds. There has been a better attendance of the children at school than in former years, but the children leave school at too early an age to receive sufficient education to enable them to become business men and women.

Progress.—A few members are making very fair progress, but the majority are not making very strenuous efforts to become wealthy.

Religion.—All the members of the band are Roman Catholics, and the greater number are very attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There are three or four young men that do indulge in drinking liquor whenever they can get it, but there has not been much drinking on the reserve the past year. There were a couple of instances of immorality brought to my notice, but that does not occur very frequently.

I have, &c.,
ADAM BURWASH,
Indian Agent.

New Brunswick,
Northeastern Division,
Buctouche, April 10, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in Northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

This reserve is in Restigouche county, about 4 miles from the town of Dalhousie, and about the same distance from the main line of the Intercolonial. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population is 85, an increase of 2. There have been 4 births and 2 deaths during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves—Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county, and St. Peters island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. Only two families now remain at Pabineau, the rest having removed to the island, nearer the town.

Population.—The population is 35, an increase of 1.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. It contains 2,058 acres, of which about 250 is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population.—The population is 219, an increase of 3. There have been 9 births and 6 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which 225 is cleared and occupied by the Indians, the remainder being woodland with some timber. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 151, an increase of 1. There have been 4 births and 3 deaths during the year.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles from Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50 acres. The remainder is woodland and timber-land.

Population.—The population is 57, an increase of 1. There has been 1 birth and no deaths during the year.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, about 10 miles above the village of Rexton. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 300 acres. The remainder is woodland, with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 314, an increase of 6. There have been 13 births and 7 deaths during the year.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are cultivated by the Indians; the remainder is covered with small spruce and fir trees.

Population.—The population is 35. There were no births nor deaths during the year.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is very fertile.

Population.—The population is 23. There were 2 births and 2 deaths during the year.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmoreland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres, chiefly woodland, growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, is divided between the Eel Ground and Red Bank bands; it contains 6,303 acres, part of which is timber-land, the remainder being covered with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the southern part is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege connected with this reserve, and another in connection with Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve and Indian Point reserve are both in the county of Northumberland; the former belongs to the Eel ground and the latter to the Red Bank band. They each contain 100 acres of good land. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river in Westmoreland county, contains 62½ acres, only a strip of which, along the river, is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves, and who have settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmoreland county there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction and another near Salisbury. They number 64, including the three families at Fort Folly reserve. There have been 5 births and 2 deaths during the year. They reside in shanties, and live by begging and the manufacture of Indian wares. They have no stock or farm implements, pay no attention to the education of their children, and are making no progress whatever. The three Indian families residing on Fort Folly reserve live in frame houses and do a little farming.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS OF THE AGENCY.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The total Indian population of this agency is 983, an increase of 17.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. An epidemic of small-pox broke out in the Eel River band, Restigouche county, in the month of January last. The infected premises were promptly quarantined, the patients isolated, and the disease was stamped out without any fatal cases. In the spring many of these Indians limewash and thoroughly cleanse their premises. Care is also taken to gather up and burn the dirt and refuse matter that accumulates around their premises during the winter.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber-woods and at stream-driving. In the summer season there is work for them in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserve live by begging and selling their wares. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number act as guides for hunting sportsmen.

Buildings.—The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserves live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, church, council-house and lock-up on the reserve. The Eel Ground band has a church, council-house, lock-up and a new school-house, which was only built last year, and which, perhaps, is the best school-house in the division. The church is too small to meet their needs, and they are thinking of building a new one. The Red Bank band has a church, which has been kept up by them and the neighbouring whites of the same religion. This church is also too small for the requirements of the congregation. The Big Cove band has a school-house, council-house, lock-up, church and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church, as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Red Bank, Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Big Cove and Indian Island Indians keep some stock and a few farm implements, but the greater number of the Indians of this agency have neither. At Eel Ground, the Indians have a disc harrow and sulky plough for the use of the band. As a rule, they do not take extra care of their stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is an Indian day school at Big Cove, another at Eel Ground, and one at Burnt Church, but the Indians, as a rule, take very little interest in education, although I am pleased to say their interest in education is increasing, as well as the progress of the pupils. The school at Eel Ground is doing good work. The teacher, Miss Isaacs, is a young lady of the Micmac tribe from the province of Quebec. The children of some of the other reserves that have no school attend a neighbouring white school.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are several Indians who are industrious and progressive, but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and, as a consequence, they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and are deeply devoted to their church. Their clergymen have much influence over them. They celebrate annually the festival of Ste. Anne, the patron saint of the tribe.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who get drunk whenever they can get liquor. In this respect there is, however, a great improvement. The stringent law in force forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians has much to do with the general welfare of the tribe.

I have, &c.,

R. A. IRVING,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIVISIONS,
FREDERICTON, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It contains 709 acres, of which 516 are forest-lands, the remainder being farming and pasture-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good. All have been free from disease of a contagious nature. Sanitary measures prescribed by the department were strictly observed on the approach of fine weather.

Occupations.—Their occupations consist of stream-driving, working in the lumber woods, milling, making Indian wares, guiding and farming. All the band gave considerable attention to farming. The season was most favourable for this business and the crops sown and planted were well harvested and produced a good average.

Buildings.—The houses are good frame buildings, detached, and are quite comfortable.

Stock.—They have a few horses that are fair animals. The horse seems to be their favourite, whilst the raising of cattle is largely neglected.

Farm Implements.—A few second-hand ploughs and harrows and some hoes and hand-rakes are the only implements used in farming.

Education.—A number of their children attend the convent and free school of the district, and are quite regular in their attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are good moral-living people. They are law-abiding, much respected by their white neighbours, and, as a rule, avoid the use of intoxicants.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers. It consists of about 14,800 acres of forest and farming lands. The land both below and above the Tobique river is covered with a fine growth of timber and firwood. The land north of the Tobique river is well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 190.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good; these Indians have been free from contagious diseases. Most of the deaths for the year were those of children. Sanitary measures were strictly observed on the removal of snow.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band include hunting, guiding, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, rafting lumber, running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton, labouring work, making Indian wares, and farming. The principal crops sown and planted were oats, wheat, potatoes and buckwheat. Most of the Indians gave considerable attention to farming during the past year, the season being very favourable for the raising of all kinds of crops, especially potatoes, sufficient having been raised for their family wants, the surplus being sold to traders for shipment at good prices.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings of modern style and finish, and are comfortable and neatly kept.

Stock.—A few members of the band are owners of good horses, but as a rule none of the band give much attention to the raising of cattle.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements furnished during the past year to the band by the department proved of great service to the Indians in cropping season.

Temperance and Morality.—With but a few exceptions, these being especially among the young men who occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants, the morals of the band are extra good.

Southwestern Division.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of 160 acres, including forest and farm lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good. No epidemic or deaths occurred amongst them during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are working in the lumber woods, stream-driving and labouring work for well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming is not engaged in to any extent by any of the band.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are small frame structures. In a few cases they are over-crowded, and not as neatly kept as they should be. In this mode of living their trait of character is such that it is difficult to change their habits.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the band has a struggling time to maintain their families, their morals are good, and, as a rule, they avoid the use of intoxicants.

Education.—None of the children of the band attend school; in fact, their parents do not seem to care whether they receive an education or not.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, 11 miles above the city of Fredericton, fronting on the St. John river, and consists of 460 acres, including forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. They have not been visited by any disease of a contagious nature during the past year. Their dwellings are all on a sloping side hill. This, and the removal of the winter refuse each year, makes it a desirable spot to reside at.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are the manufacture of Indian wares, working in the woods, stream-driving, rafting logs, and farming. Respecting the last named industry, I have to report that, with the exception of a few Indians who till the soil for a living, the majority of the band prefer almost any other employment to that of farming. In the summer season a number of the band visit the summer resorts along the St. John river, where they dispose of their fancy wares to visiting tourists at good prices.

Stock.—These Indians are owners of a few good horses, but very few cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve avoid the use of intoxicants. Their morals are most satisfactory and good.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, presided over by Miss Rena A. Donahoe, a teacher holding a second-class provincial license. The attendance has not been as good as in former years, largely due to several families having removed from the reserve. The children in attendance are making fair progress.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are an industrious and law-abiding people. They are highly respected by their white neighbours, and their morals without exception are most satisfactory and extra good.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton, in the parish of St. Mary's. It consists of 2 acres of land, and fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 130.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good, and, although the reserve is over-crowded with dwellings, they were free from contagious diseases. On the approach of fine weather, all winter refuse is removed.

Occupations.—A few of the band engage in hunting and guiding; others work in the lumber woods at stream-driving and saw-mill, whilst others follow river work, such as unloading wood-boats and loading scows with lumber and deals. The aged continue to manufacture Indian wares, but the prices obtained are not as good as in former years.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss M. I. Rush, a teacher holding a second-class provincial license. The attendance and progress made by the pupils, considering their illness from colds and exposure, has been fairly good.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the temptations that surround this reserve, the morals of the Indians are fairly good. The use of intoxicants is gradually less amongst them.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below Fredericton. It consists of 125 acres of forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. No contagious disease appeared amongst them during the past year. Their reserve is well supplied with pure spring water.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the band is labouring work, such as milling, working in the lumber woods, hiring out with farmers and citizens of

Oromocto. Owing to the scarcity of ashwood, very little is done in the making of Indian wares. Farming, outside the raising of potatoes, is not engaged in to any extent. What is required by most of the Indians of this agency is employment that will provide for their daily wants.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals, with rare exceptions, are good.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There is, however, a free school about one-half mile distant from the reserve, but it is to be regretted that none of the Indians will take advantage of it; as a rule, they do not care to mix with the white children.

Characteristics.—The rest of the Indians, including quite a number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians of the Micmac tribe, are located in the counties of Queens, Kings, York and St. John. As a rule, they follow much the same employments to procure a living for themselves and families as the Amalecites located on reserves referred to. In the summer season, unless overtaken by sickness or accident, all the Indians find ready employment. In winter season, however, having made no provision ahead to meet their wants, many hardships are encountered.

I have, &c.,

JAS. FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of matters of this agency to the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1909.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency. One is the Liverpool Road reserve, situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres. The land is not valuable for agricultural purposes, but is fairly covered by a second-growth of timber, and, if properly protected, would in time become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between Queens and Annapolis counties, contains 400 acres. The soil is fairly good, but none of it is cultivated. It is well covered by a good growth of hard and soft-wood timber, which represents considerable value. It also has hunting and fishing (trout) privileges, which have been leased for a term of years; this was a desirable move (as the Indians never used them) as they will now derive a benefit under the terms of the lease in creating employment, and the land will also be benefited by the better protection of its timber.

Population.—The population of this agency is 67, a decrease of 20 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been two deaths, but no contagious diseases. Their dwellings are all frame buildings and are kept reasonably neat and clean. They willingly comply with sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products, which, I think, should be encouraged in every way; but their principal occupations are chopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, acting as guides for sportsmen, and basket-making, &c.

Education.—Some of the Indians living at Lequille send their children to the public school, the department paying for tuition. The teacher reports that they make fair progress. The Indians living at Middleton have promised to send their children to the school, but complain that they cannot afford to have them looking as neat as their associates.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious and willing to work, but have no faculty of saving or accumulating, though all make a fairly comfortable living when in good health, but accident or sickness finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are decidedly improving in these respects. There were no reports against either during the year.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN LACY,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,

HEATHERTON, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Population.—The population of this agency is 214. There were 9 deaths and 6 births during the year, making a decrease of 3 since last year.

Health.—While there were no contagious diseases among them, the health of the Indians has not been good. Grippe and tuberculosis seem to be the most prevalent.

Buildings.—There has been one new building erected during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are a sober, honest and moral class of people; any deviation from this is rare indeed.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY.

IONA, C.B., April 26, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 135.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shore of the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 2,500 acres, about one-half of which is cleared and one-third under cultivation. The remainder is covered with a forest of pine, spruce and fir.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. There are a few cases of chicken-pox among them. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. Instructions have been given to the Indians regarding the better observance of the laws of health and sanitation. They have been impressed with the necessity of early vaccination. About a dozen of them were vaccinated a few years ago. More will follow the coming summer. Vaccination, I understand, is not popular among the tribe.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are engaged in farming, lumbering, fishing, coopering and basket-making. Quite a few are engaged in pit-timbering.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are of frame. Two new ones have been erected and partly finished during the past year.

Stock.—With few exceptions, all the Indians keep stock of some kind. These are well housed during the winter months and there is excellent pasturage in summer.

Farm Implements.—The Eskasoni Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements. These consist of several mowers, harrows, ploughs, carts, trucks and sleds. A few of them have express wagons.

Education.—The school-house here is an old one. It is not likely to be used after the present school term, as tenders for the construction of a new one are now being called for. The attendance and progress of the pupils has been fairly good during the past year. The present incumbent, Mr. McKenzie, is an experienced and efficient teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this reserve are industrious and are seldom in want. All are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good, and with very few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEIL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, May 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement (which has already been forwarded) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of the Sydney band own about 640 acres of reserve on the Caribou Marsh road, about 5 miles from Sydney. None of them dwell permanently on this reserve. They all reside on a small reserve containing about 2¾ acres located on Sydney harbour and within the city boundaries. They get their wood supply for fuel and other purposes from the Caribou Marsh reserve.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 112, an increase of 22 since last year, and making an increase of 35 within the past two years.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole, the general state of health has been very good. They have been almost entirely free from all contagious and infectious diseases, pneumonia, grippe, rheumatism and ordinary colds being the only prevailing ailments. The sanitary conditions on the Sydney reserve are very good; in fact, much better than in some of the remote parts of the city, and the Indians are learning more and more every year to regard habits of personal cleanliness as essential to good health and comfort.

Occupations.—Both men and women are industrious, but labour for the men has been very scarce for the past year. Only very few indeed of the men have constant employment. The women earn considerable money by scrubbing and washing.

Buildings.—The shanties have practically disappeared, and the houses which replace them, although not large, are snug and comfortable. Three very nice new houses have been built since my last report, two of which have good foundations and cellars under them.

Education.—They have a good school with a capable and efficient teacher, Miss McLellan, who has had charge now for over two years, and the progress of the children who attend regularly is very satisfactory.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—In this regard I believe I can safely say that they are superior to many other classes of more enlightened people. The men, without exception, are strictly sober. There are two women in the band whose reputation around town is not of the best. But the rest of the band, men and women, look upon these two with horror and would wish them off the reserve altogether if such could be accomplished.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—This band is located about a mile and a half from the town of North Sydney. These Indians may be termed squatters, who come and go as suits them best.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, and some of them live even in camps. As very few of them live permanently in this place, they do not take very much interest in their houses or surroundings.

Tribe.—All are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 37, a decrease of 11 since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—They are generally in poor health. They suffer from rheumatism, colds and low state of vitality, due no doubt to their poverty, their mode of living, and the unsanitary condition of their surroundings.

Occupations.—They are not very industrious and depend a good deal on getting little jobs around town. They do some coopering and make baskets of various kinds.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are moral, but some of them drink liquor when they can get it.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE.

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, April 20, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the tabular statement, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve is located on the Halifax road, 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres. One-half mile from the reserve there is a wood lot of 80 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 104. There have been 3 births and 5 deaths and 2 Indians have come into the agency. The population remains the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There are some cases of pulmonary disease. German measles was the only disease of an epidemic nature that occurred during the past year. Their dwellings are kept clean, and it is not difficult to get them interested in an annual clean up of their premises in the spring.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are hunting, trapping, acting as guides to sportsmen, as labourers on farms, in the lumber woods in winter, on the railway, and at home in the manufacture of hockey-sticks, baskets, butter-tubs, handles, &c.

Education.—They have a good school in charge of an experienced and capable teacher. Irregularity of attendance is the chief drawback in the progress of the children.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are for the most part temperate. It is difficult for them to obtain liquor. This, no doubt, acts as a check upon some of them. They are quite moral and law-abiding.

Progress.—Owing to a dulness in the industries in which they engage during the past year, the Indians have made little progress. No new houses have been erected. Last season gave an abundant hay crop, and there has been some increase in live stock.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT H. SMITH.
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Cumberland County,
Parrsboro', May 1, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county belong to the Miemac tribe.

Reserve.—Franklin Manor, the only reserve in this agency, is situated at Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro', and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. This reserve consists of 1,000 acres of good land. More than half the Indians in the county reside on, or near, this reserve. The remainder are scattered more or less over the county, a few living at each of the following places: Springhill Junction, Southampton and River Hebert.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this county is 95, consisting of 18 men, 24 women and 53 children and young people under 21 years of age. There were 8 births and 3 deaths during the year. As compared with last year, the population has decreased by 7. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that two families left the county last autumn.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a little chapel of their own, and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians farm in a small way. Nearly every spring the department aids all who wish to plant by furnishing seed, &c. Nearly all hunt and trap more or less. Most of those who reside at Springhill Junction earn quite a lot of money by making pick-handles for the miners at Springhill coal mines. Some act as guides for hunting parties, and all more or less make and sell baskets and tubs. Quite a few of the young Indians work in the lumber woods, and help to drive logs down the rivers in the spring. Some work in saw-mills in the summer. Many of the women and children pick and sell berries and mayflowers.

Health and Sanitation.—A careful examination of all the Indians in this county showed in January, last, that 9 were suffering from tuberculosis in some form. With the exception of these tubercular cases, there has been very little sickness during the past year. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were carefully carried out. Nearly, if not all, these Indians have been successfully vaccinated.

Education.—A few of the Indian children attend school at Halfway River, the department paying for their tuition. For the most part the parents seem to care very little whether their children attend school or not. However, in spite of this indifference on the part of the parents, most of the young Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are industrious and try to get a living. Some are inclined to be lazy, and all are improvident. They seem to be perfectly satisfied without laying anything by for a rainy day. All are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few, if any, of these Indians drink intoxicants, and most, if not all, of them lead moral lives.

I have &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY.
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The reserve is located 1½ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 48 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture-land; the remainder is forest, mostly second growth, chiefly hardwood.

Population.—The population is 102, of which 18 reside at Weymouth. During the year there have been 6 births and 5 deaths, and 5 left the county, making a decrease of 4 compared with last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. Quite a number have had grippe. Sanitary measures have been carried out as far as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians do very little farming. They act as guides for sportsmen; they hire in the lumber woods and engage in river-driving. Their pay is very good. Making axe-handles, peevie stalks, canoes and baskets is quite an industry with them. They also make fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame; they are in good repair, clean and comfortable.

Education.—There is a good school-house on the reserve, well-equipped, with an excellent teacher in charge. The attendance is good, and the children are making good progress.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are industrious. Some try to get along with as little work as possible. Some are old and very poor and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians are good. They are law-abiding, and very temperate.

I have, &c.,
JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
April 17, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, comprising about 2,269 acres. No Indians reside on them.

Population.—The population now is 250, residing at different points, viz.: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Fall River, Sheet Harbour, Upper Musquodoboit and Wellington.

Health and Sanitation.—A great deal of sickness prevailed during the past year, including a mild form of small-pox, which, due to strict measures taken, is now about stamped out.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and lumbering are the chief revenues. Some acting as guides to sportsmen derive some support, but assistance is necessary always in very many cases.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame, and are in good repair. The rovers in summer, of course, adhere to the round camp.

Characteristics.—They are a law-abiding band, and a few are becoming more industrious each year.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are all quite temperate, and their moral character is good.

I have, &c.,
DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, May 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and agricultural statistics of the band under my care.

Tribe or Nation.—The band in this county is part of the Micmac tribe, which formerly occupied Nova Scotia and part of New Brunswick.

Population.—The population is now 100. There is no change in number from last year, the deaths and births being equal.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good, except for an outbreak of small-pox, four Indians who moved into the settlement from adjoining counties having a light form of the disease. None of the former residents took the disease, as they were all safeguarded by vaccination just previously performed.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in such work as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, and working in lumber camps and saw-mills.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable.

Stock.—The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—The implements they use on their farms are not very modern, but are sufficient for the purpose.

Education.—Education is at a standstill, there being no school now.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian is a law-abiding person with few exceptions, and may be said to be becoming more like the community in which he lives or trades.

Temperance.—No cases of drunkenness have been reported during the year.

I have, &c.,
ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, April 12, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserves.—I have the care of two reserves—Whycocomagh, with 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, with 1,200.

Vital Statistics.—Owing to migration, the Whycocomagh band numbers this year only 111. The Malagawatch band is down to 36, as 8 left the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—I think these Indians are waking up to the need of care to prevent the spread of disease. Considering their surroundings and circumstances, they keep up pretty well to modern ideas as to the danger of infection, and they take what to me seem heroic means to avoid the onslaught of the germ of tuberculosis. Yearly, though, we lose one or more through this dread visitor. If some one like Rev. Father Pacifique, Micmac missionary of Restigouche, were to travel from band to band to teach these poor people the principles of hygiene in their own language, I believe a great good would result. Just now I have a subject on each reserve well advanced in the decline that means death ere many months.

Education.—The subject of education is one our Indians do not seem to appreciate. Attendance is meagre and progress slow.

Occupations.—These Indians, men and women, do coopering, bead-work and basket-making. Some make pit props, and others hire out as labourers and servants.

Temperance.—All the Indians of this agency are temperate; most of them are total abstainers.

I have, &c.,
DONALD MacPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, June 3, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in the county—one consisting of 9¾ acres at Cambridge; the other at Horton, consisting of 420 acres, is mostly wooded. The one at Cambridge is a sandy plain.

Population.—The population of this agency is 79, an increase of 3. There were 3 births, 1 death and 1 immigration, making an increase of population of 3.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. There are no infectious diseases amongst them, owing to instructions given by the department from time to time as to care of the person and premises. Consumption seems to be stamped out; there is not a case in the county.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are basket-making, coopering, as labourers, stream-drivers, acting as guides, &c.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable.

Stock.—What stock there is looks well.

Farm Implements.—There are but few of them in this agency.

Education.—The Indian children attend school with the white children in whatever section they reside in.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and seem to be making a more comfortable living than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a rule temperate in regard to strong drink, and their morals are good.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, April 15, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve, situated near the entrance of Pictou harbour, has an area of 280 acres; 80 acres of wooded land were purchased during the year, which the Indians needed very much for fuel. The other reserve consists of a small island in Merigomish harbour, which the Indians leave during the winter months, when they live in shanties on the adjacent mainland until spring comes again.

Population.—This agency has a population at present of 174.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of small-pox of a mild type prevailed throughout the agency for the past four or five months. The settlements of Indians at Pictou Landing, Pine Tree and Loch Broom were quarantined from the beginning of January to the middle of April. All the Indians had the disease except three or four families. Two deaths resulted from it. They have all now fully recovered. There was one death from tuberculosis during the year. After the necessary measures of disinfection, quarantine was raised about the middle of April.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, making baskets, moccasins, tubs, pick-handles, and some from time to time hire out as labourers.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians have frame buildings for dwellings. Some of these houses, however, are too small to be sanitary or comfortable. There is a good school-house and a fine church.

Stock.—There are a few horses owned on the larger reserve at Fisher's Grant. This, with a few hens, is the only stock kept.

Farm Implements.—A few of the Indians possess ploughs and harrows, but most of the work of preparing the ground for seeding is done by hired teams.

Education.—The school at Fisher's Grant reserve was fairly well attended during the fall months and good progress made by the pupils. On account of small-pox, school was closed a week or two before the Christmas holidays. It will re-open on April 19.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are industrious and law-abiding. As they have been idle now for the past few months, owing to the prolonged quarantine, I cannot report much improvement in their circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, with very few exceptions, temperate. The great majority do not even taste intoxicating drinks. They are to be considered, on the whole, a religious and moral community.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MacLEOD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,

CALEDONIA, June 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency of 1,000 acres each—two in Lunenburg county and one in Queens county. The Indians residing on the reserves make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserves make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Population.—The population of this agency is 169, the same as last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, except the epidemic of small-pox at New Germany, which, by strict attention, was kept within the families in which it first broke out. These Indians observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, at New Germany, which, under the care of Miss MacDougall, is making good progress and I think she has taken every pains to advance the school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Richmond County,
Johnstown, C. B., April 13, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my first annual report on the affairs of the Indians on the Chapel Island reserve for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe.—The Indians of Chapel Island reserve belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve is situated on the shore of the beautiful Bras d'Or lake, and contains an area of 1,200 acres of excellent soil. A large part of the reserve is covered with a forest of spruce and fir, which yield good timber.

Population.—The population of the Chapel Island reserve is about 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians during the past year was fairly good. Two are suffering with tuberculosis whose ages range from 55 to 68 years. Of all diseases among the Indians of this reserve I find tuberculosis is the most prevalent.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians of this reserve engage more or less in farming. In the early summer they all plant a good share of potatoes, while a few of them sow oats, corn, beans and turnips. During the rest of the year some of them occupy their time in fishing, making tubs, barrels, baskets, axe-handles, pick-handles, fancy moccasins, &c., while others engage as domestics or labourers at almost anything at which they can earn an honest dollar.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Chapel Island Indians do not possess many farm implements for the proper cultivation of the land. Hand implements are very much used in clearing the land and cultivating the soil. They have, however, on the reserve a few ploughs, harrows, carts, trucks, sleds, and a few of them possess express wagons.

Buildings.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this reserve have all erected frame dwellings on their various lots in place of their old-time wigwam. The dwellings represent cleanliness, as whitewash is freely used. All who have stock of any kind have stables and barns to shelter them and store their hay and fodder.

Education.—There is a school-house situated about the middle of the reserve; Miss Henrietta O'Toole is teaching. Being a teacher of experience and of excellent reputation, those who attend regularly make satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are energetic, persevering and law-abiding. I find they are easily made to grasp an idea in the right direction, and some of them are making splendid headway. In fact, a few of them are independent, while others are not so well off and require assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are strictly temperate, and are a good, moral class of people.

I have, &c.,
M. D. McMILLAN,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 6, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are located at Shelburne River, Sable River, Clyde River and Banington.

Population.—The population of this agency is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been poor. Typhoid fever was the principal epidemic. They observe the sanitary regulations fairly well. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Education.—The majority of the children attend school. The parents take more interest in the education of their children than they have in the past.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. The majority of them are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are of temperate habits, and their moral character is good.

I have, &c.,
JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
June 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle River, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza. It comprises 650 acres, 60 acres of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 acres cleared, but not under much cultivation; and the remainder covered with a second-growth of light timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, vegetables and oats.

Population.—The population of this agency is 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the reserve for the past year has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, hunting and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame and are kept tidy and in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are very few implements on the reserve, but they are fairly well cared for.

Education.—There is one school situated about the centre of the settled part of the reserve. The Indians take quite an interest in the school, some of them being very anxious that their children should receive a common school education. The progress for the past year was excellent.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding class, and their condition seems to be improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their habits.

Religion.—The Indians in this agency are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD.

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,

YARMOUTH, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starr's road, about two miles from the town of Yarmouth. It has an area of 21¼ acres. There are four families living on the reserve; the rest are scattered all over the county, some at Salmon River, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Pubnico Head, and Hectanooga.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations in regard to their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are working in saw-mills, log-driving, making baskets, mast hoops and axe-handles, berry-picking, porpoise-fishing, and acting as guides for hunting and fishing parties.

This year has been a hard one for these Indians. Porpoise-fishing was a failure; and Yarmouth had a siege of small-pox, and the Indians could not sell baskets, as the people would not allow them near their houses—they would lock their doors on them. The worst is now over. As soon as it gets a little warmer, they will be going trout-fishing.

Education.—The children attend school fairly well when they have a chance.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Indian Superintendent's Office,
River Bourgeois, May 17, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, on Indian affairs in the territory under my supervision, namely, the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Population.—The Indian population of these provinces may be placed in round figures at 4,300, pretty evenly divided between the sexes, the number of males being about 100 in excess of the females. Statistics show that in the province of New Brunswick the Indians are gradually increasing in numbers, while the same authority indicates that in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia they are slowly decreasing.

Health and Sanitation.—Notwithstanding the laudable and persistent efforts of the Indian Department through its various officials to preserve and, whenever possible, to promote the health of its wards, these are, for the most part, a weak and sickly people. I am persuaded that the Indian is naturally a person of strong constitution, but owing to his extremely careless mode of living from infancy, involving a disregard of the most elementary rules of sanitation, physical defects are engendered and developed which render him, when exposed to the danger of any malignant disease, an easy prey to its influences. This is, no doubt, why Indians are so susceptible to the ravages of consumption.

While these remarks apply in a measure to every Indian community with which I have acquaintance, they refer more particularly to certain places in Nova Scotia; but even here, I am pleased to say, there are frequent and notable exceptions to those undesirable habits of living which prevail as a rule, and such exceptions give reason to hope that their salutary influences may spread and develop changes for the better, that will finally result in permanent benefits to the Micmac race as a whole.

With regard to the enforcement among the Indians of sanitary regulations prescribed for their benefit by the department, I feel satisfied that officials, as a rule, have discharged their duties in that particular as well as the circumstances in every case would permit, and I have noted with satisfaction that in several places the results are becoming quite apparent.

A mild type of small-pox, which, however, proved very troublesome, was prevalent among different bands of Micmacs in Nova Scotia during the fall and winter months. My information is that very few cases of the malady proved fatal; and in view of the conditions referred to above which influence the general health of these people, the wonder to me is that the mortality was not more serious. The affected localities were well handled by the medical officers in charge, whose prompt and efficient action on every occasion prevented any inexcusable spread of the disease, which has been stamped out quite effectually, but at considerable cost to the department.

Education.—As with common schools generally, so it is with Indian schools, very good work, comparatively speaking, is done in some, while in others the results are rather indifferent. The oft repeated expression that the teacher makes the school is particularly applicable to Indian schools. One who knows little or nothing of the natural propensities or peculiarities of our Micmacs can hardly succeed as a teacher among them; and in this connection I am disposed to believe that women make much better teachers than men. Some of the important qualifications for one in charge

of an Indian school, who aims at doing successful work, are gentleness, patience, untiring industry and perseverance, a combination not always characteristic of the ordinary individual.

The successful teacher must be regarded as a very important factor among the elements operating at present for the improvement of the Indian's position in the social scale, as well as for the advancement of his material interests, because very little progress can be made along these lines without first educating the beneficiary. That being so, the services of such teachers are most valuable, and should be appreciated accordingly.

Race, Religion, Characteristics.—The Indians of the maritime provinces belong chiefly to the Micmac family, and all are Roman Catholics, very firm in their faith. They enjoy a reputation for honesty, which I believe to be well deserved. As a rule they are sober, perhaps as much from force of circumstances as for any other reason, because they are no doubt naturally inclined to make use of intoxicants. But, fortunately, I do not think that any vendors of strong liquor can be found at the present day who would knowingly supply any to an Indian.

Micmacs generally make good servants, being industrious and faithful when working for wages under a master or conductor. They are quite diligent also when employed on their own account in certain occupations, such as making hockey-sticks snow-shoes, wash-tubs, and other kinds of woodwork. But cultivating the soil seems to have terrors for them which they find it difficult to overcome, although a few in every band have devoted considerable attention to farming operations in recent years and are making some progress.

The large majority of Indian women seem to be as much averse to housekeeping as the men are to agricultural pursuits. Instead of occupying themselves with domestic concerns which usually engage the attention of other women first, they neglect those duties and appear to prefer making baskets, fancy moccasins, quill-boxes, and work of that character. The consequence is that one is apt to find an Indian's home poorly kept—untidy and unclean; his food only half prepared and cooked in such a way as to be barely eatable, causing waste and poverty. It may be that the Indian woman attends to her domestic affairs according to her ability, and that lack of knowledge prevents her from doing better. In fact, I believe such to be the case, and have, therefore, often thought that if the elements of domestic science could be taught Indian girls in the schools, or otherwise, by the teacher, it would effect in a short time a great improvement in the rather primitive methods of housekeeping now in vogue in too many Indian houses.

I beg to refer you to the reports of the various officials in charge of the different Indian agencies in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for detailed information concerning the several bands occupying reserves and residing at other points within the limits of these provinces.

I have, &c.,

A. J. BOYD,
Indian Superintendent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, May 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island situated in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or township 39 in Kings county; it contains 204 acres of excellent land.

Population.—The population of this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 272, a decrease of 4 during the year. There have been 8 deaths and only 4 births.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming and fishing during the summer. They catch lobsters during the season; after the season closes they fish for cod; in the autumn they gather oysters, which they sell at a good price.

Education.—There is but one school, situated on Lennox Island, attended by 16 children, who are making fair progress.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness during the winter, and many deaths have occurred in consequence. An epidemic of small-pox broke out among them last spring, and the whole reserve of Lennox Island was quarantined.

Temperance.—Those living on Lennox Island reserve, with a few exceptions, are sober.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very fine church on Lennox Island. They built a parochial house a few years ago at a cost of about $600.

I have, &c.,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 20, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribes.—There are five reserves in this agency, four are occupied by the Saulteaux and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity yearly. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the

Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, and who refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve here by the Dominion government, some cattle and farm implements, to enable them to make their own living, farming and raising cattle, which they are doing very successfully.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam on the bench, and in the valley of the Assiniboine, heavy clay, fertile and suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, oats, and root crops of all kinds. There is a good portion of the valley meadow, which yields a fair average amount of good hay in the rainy seasons. Part of the hay crop is also secured on section 26-14-27, west of the first meridian. There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west portion of the reserve, and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion. The valley of the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion, and is wooded, principally poplar, and in many places there is a great growth of wild fruits. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, along the valley of the Assiniboine river, hugging the hills, and crosses the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction.

Beulah is the nearest post office, being 5 miles east, and Birtle 12 miles north.

Owing to the light hay crop, all the wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter months.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the southern base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,660 acres. This includes the fishing station and the east half of section 8, township 20, range 19 west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Man. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony and unfit for cultivation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year, on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Man. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 19,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building houses and stables, and the remainder makes good fire-wood, and the large willows are used for fence posts. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes and ponds, and hay meadows, which furnish sufficient hay for stock and for sale. The soil is a rich heavy black loam, and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain

and root crops, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is thickly wooded, and the south open prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and willow.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side, and Binscarth, Man., a small town, on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. The soil is a black sandy loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Man., a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton branch). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs, but in the very rainy seasons the supply is limited on account of the high water in the sloughs. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve. The soil is a black loam, and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Owing to the hilly and rough nature of the land, it being heavily wooded with poplar and willow, it is hard for the Indians, unaccustomed as they have always been to this sort of work, to make the rapid progress that might be expected of them. There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs about 2 miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. The nearest post office, about 3 miles west of the reserve, is Rolling River.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57	75
Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61	118
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62	184
Gambler's band, No. 63	13
Rolling River band, No. 67	91
Total population	481

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good. There have been a number of deaths from phthisis on the different reserves; precaution was taken to have their houses disinfected and most of the bedding burned. Several were moved to the tent hospital for treatment. During the winter, in January, there was an epidemic of measles on the Keeseekoowenin's and Waywayseecappo's reserves and at the Birtle boarding school. There were 6 deaths from the disease—4 on the Keeseekoowenin's and 2 on the Waywayseecappo's reserve. Prompt assistance was rendered by the medical officers, and the disease did not spread to the other reserves. The members of Waywayseecappo's band were fortunate, as they had the services of a trained nurse, which was the great factor in stamping out the disease on that reserve and the saving of a number of young lives. The tent hospital has accomplished good work during the year, as the birth-rate and death-rate on the Waywayseecappo's reserve show as follows: births, 6; deaths, 4. Dr. Wright is the medical officer and Nurse Ada E. Armstrong is the nurse in charge. She is very capable, and has had experience in district visiting as a nurse in the Margaret Scott Home, Winnipeg.

As soon as the weather permits, the Indians, with a few exceptions, move into tents for the summer and fall months, and there is no doubt that living in the open air tends to improve the health of the Indians, especially those suffering from weak lungs. All refuse collected around their houses during the winter months is raked up as soon as the snow disappears and burned. Most of their houses are limewashed during the summer months inside and out, and during the past year have been kept clean and tidy, with some exceptions, of course, and it has been a pleasure to visit them. The Saulteaux women keep their houses in much better condition than the Sioux women, and if the latter were as progressive as the majority of their husbands, a great improvement would be noted in the homes on the reserves. The Indians when visiting the towns in the vicinity of their reserves are generally clean and tidy in appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are practically all farmers. Their principal crops are wheat and corn. They have excellent gardens, and raise vegetables of all kinds. The women look after the gardens, make bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats, and earn considerable money from the sale of wild fruit and senega-root. There is also a small revenue from the sale of fur.

The members of Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, earn their living by farming, raising cattle, hunting, fishing, and a number of the young people are employed as domestics and labourers. The women make bead-work, mats, moccasins, tan hides and gather senega-root and wild fruits, which adds considerably to their income during the year.

The members of Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, earn their living by hunting, sale of dry fire-wood and hay, a little farming and cattle-raising. A number work out for farmers in the vicinity during the seeding and harvest seasons, and are paid good wages. The women make bead-work, moccasins, mats, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, which they sell, and the proceeds add to the income of the home.

The Indians of the Rolling River band, No. 67, earn their living by farming a little, raising cattle, hunting, sale of dry fire-wood, working out for farmers at harvest time and on threshing gangs, making excellent wages. The women make bead-work, mats, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, making good money. On the whole, these Indians provide well for themselves during the year.

John Tanner and his son, on the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, are well-to-do. He had in crop last year 88 acres of wheat and 24 acres of oats, and harvested 1,250 bushels of wheat and 825 bushels of oats. He has a first-class equipment of farm implements, splendid horses, good house and stables, granary, and raises horses and cattle.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are principally log ones, and a large number have shingle roofs, with kitchen attached; some have stairways and have their bedroom above. There are a number of frame houses, two-storeys, very comfortable. There are also a number of shanties, nearly all, with some exceptions, of a good size. The stables are log ones, and in most cases are suitable for their small ponies. Those who have good-sized horses build good roomy ones. Granaries and storehouses are being built and old ones improved.

Stock.—The past winter has been favourable for stock. The snow-fall was light up to March, when, during this month there was a heavy fall, the snow being now deep, and cattle and horses are longing for the green grass. The calf crop was good. The Indians who take an interest in farming, as a rule, have good work horses, and care for them properly; a number, however, who own ponies are not so careful, and very seldom do the owners feed grain to them. They are used generally for running about and visiting the towns in the vicinity of their reserves. A number have yokes of good work oxen, which are properly cared for by the owners.

Farm Implements.—In the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, each individual farmer is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements, purchased by himself, re-

quired for the work of the farm. Good care is taken of the implements, and a number have all their machinery under cover during the winter months.

The Saulteaux bands, Nos. 61, 62, 63 and 67, have also sufficient farm implements necessary for working the land, mostly all purchased by themselves, with the exception of some ploughs, disc-harrows and seeders supplied by the department. Good care, on the whole, is taken of this machinery.

Education.—There is one boarding and one day school located in this agency. The Birtle boarding school is located in the town of Birtle, Man., and is situated on the north side of the Birdtail creek, on the hill overlooking the town. There are 51 pupils on the roll, who attend classes regularly some part of each school day. Progress in the different grades during the year has been very satisfactory. Two of the senior pupils are now preparing for the public school entrance examinations, so as to qualify them as teachers amongst their own people. The teacher, Miss McGregor, is an exceptionally good one, and has devoted her very best services and talents to the advancement of the pupils under her charge. Good progress has also been made in the household training. Under Miss McLeod's supervision the older girls take charge of the kitchen, preparing all meals, and making all the bread needed for the pupils. In the sewing-room Miss McLaren, ably assisted by Miss Tansley, teaches all the girls those branches of needlework which they will find most useful in their future life. The school is under the management of the Rev. W. W. McLaren, B.A., who instructs the boys in the care of stock, gardening and farming on a small scale.

The Okanase day school is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, and about a mile and a half from Elphinstone, Man., a small village half a mile south of the reserve. Miss Maggie E. Murray is the teacher, and she is doing her best to educate the pupils under her charge. The attendance during parts of the year is fair, but on the whole it is not satisfactory, and, of course, it is very discouraging to a teacher, as it is impossible to make much progress unless the pupils attend regularly every school day. There was an epidemic of measles during January, and the school was closed for a time. This will account for the poor attendance during January and February. The average attendance during the year was 4·57.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year, on the whole, has been a good one. Considerable new land has been broken, and each year adds to the number of those who are classed as earning their living by farming and cattle-raising. The Indians are law-abiding and live in peace with their white brothers. The majority are intelligent and are making progress steadily, and are very well to do from an Indian's standpoint. There are a number, however, who are very indolent and lazy, and there seems no hope for their improvement, as they make no effort whatever to improve their condition. The progressive and industrious farmers are becoming better off each year, and on the other hand the indolent and lazy are making no headway, and are at a standstill.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there was only one infraction of the liquor law brought under my notice. In this case it was an Indian of the Rolling River band, who was fined $25 and costs for having intoxicants in his possession. The majority of the Indians are not addicted to the use of spirituous liquor, although it can easily be obtained by those who are, provided that they have the money to pay for it. On the whole, the conduct of the Indians during the year has been good, and, with few exceptions, the moral standard of the men and women is higher than might be expected, considering the conditions under which they live.

Crops.—Seeding operations commenced on April 13, and were general by the 22nd. The weather was favourable up to the 25th, when rain fell, and as it got colder, turned to snow with frost. This continued for over a week, and seeding operations were at a standstill until the beginning of May. This month seeding was finished, and, as the weather conditions were all that one could desire during May, June and part of July, grain and root crops made rapid advance. About the latter part of July and

beginning of August it was very dry, no rain falling, and crops were suffering from the drought; fortunately rain fell in time and saved the situation. The hay crop was an excellent one, and a large quantity was cut and stacked and the surplus sold during the winter months. The moneys received were of great assistance to them during the past winter in purchasing provisions, &c. The wheat averaged 13·34 bushels per acre and oats 23·80 bushels.

General Remarks.—The past year, on the whole, has been a good one; crop returns were fair, and the prices obtained for wheat and oats were better than in previous years. Oats were a light crop, also potatoes and other roots. Only sufficient corn was saved for seed. The moneys obtained from other industries, such as working out as farm labourers, on threshing gangs, and in domestic service, sale of wild fruits, senega-root, wood, hay, &c., were better than in previous years and added greatly to their earnings.

The past winter's trapping was fair, and the industrious ones made a good deal of money, as the prices for fur were good. A large number of the Indians during the open season were successful in getting either a moose, elk or deer, which added to their comfort in supplying them with food, also leather for moccasins for them. The winter was a long one, and the spring season promises to be very late.

The agency dwelling-house was improved by having a stone foundation built around the cellar and the floor of same cemented, which adds greatly to its strength and value.

The missionaries on the different reserves have continued their assistance in the advancement of the Indians under our united charge.

Inspector S. Swinford made his inspection of the agency and school (Birtle boarding) in February and March, last.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY.

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

SELKIRK, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Clandeboye agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

There are three bands in this agency, namely, St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Tribe.—The people of this band are a mixture of the Cree, Saulteaux and Chippewa tribes.

Reserve.—These Indians in 1907 surrendered their reserve of St. Peter's, and have been given one at and along the Fisher river. This new reserve comprises all of townships 26 and 27, range 1, west, and the southerly and easterly portion of townships 26 and 27, range 2, west; a total area of about 75,000 acres. The easterly boundary follows the first meridian line and the southerly the township line between townships 25 and 26. The westerly and northerly boundaries present a zigzag appearance on

the map, and the idea in laying out the reserve was to give length in a direction following the Fisher river. This river traverses the reserve in an almost diagonal direction. It is a small stream, about fifty feet wide, shallow, with a stony bed, scarcely of sufficient depth of water to float a canoe in the summer. It is fed from the low lands in the interior. It empties its waters into Fisher bay, a deep indentation of Lake Winnipeg.

The land in the reserve might be described as meadow-land, with swamp in places. Most of it can be drained and made good agricultural land. The Indians are well pleased with it. It is to be known as the 'Peguis reserve' after the old Chief Peguis of this band and grandfather of the present chief.

The Indians are only beginning to move on to it from St. Peter's, as the fulfilment of the arrangements made at the time of the surrender were only finally completed in October last.

According to the terms of the surrender of the St. Peter's reserve, the land was surveyed last summer by Mr. J. K. McLean, D.L.S., of the Indian Department, and apportioned to the Indians, giving each 16 acres or a multiple of that quantity in proportion to the number of his family under the age of 21 years. For this land each received Crown grants, which were delivered to them during the months of November, December and January. These Crown grants covered an area of about 21,000 acres. In December, 1908, an auction sale was held and a portion of the remainder of the reserve was sold, about 15,000 acres, realizing $86,185. The land apportioned to the Indians comprised the best lands in the reserve, and the remainder, sold by auction, only low and swampy lands.

Population.—The population of this band at the annuity payments was 1,168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the people of this band during the year has, generally speaking, been good. The usual precautions were taken in the spring to have each family clean up around their premises.

Occupations.—The men followed their usual occupations during the year, namely, raising a few cattle and gathering hay, which they sold during the winter on the market in Selkirk and realized good prices. Those who had no teams got hay put up on shares and sold it in the stack. There was some farming done, but only by a comparatively few. The department assisted these few in the spring of 1908 by advancing them sufficient to buy seed. Last winter a number were employed by one or two of those who had purchased land in the reserve to cut wood.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement in buildings in St. Peter's, as the families expect soon to leave for the Peguis reserve. Some work has been done there.

Stock.—There has been a slight increase in the number of cattle and horses among the most frugal of the people, as they realized money from the sale of their land. The stock came through the winter fairly well. Hay has been a high price, and that has been a temptation for them to sell. In no case were we called upon to assist to feed the stock during the winter, though the spring was an exceptionally long one.

Farm Implements.—Those who know how to take care of implements and appreciate the use of them, have added to their machinery, particularly in wagons and sleighs, by a judicious use of some of the money realized from the sale of land.

Education.—All the six schools in the St. Peter's parish and supported by the department are kept open. A new public school has been opened at Peguis, but no Indian children are allowed to attend it.

Characteristics and Progress.—On account of the Indian's finding it difficult to adapt himself to agriculture, in many cases he must become a labourer. Our present industries demand skilled labour, and the Indian, as a rule at any rate, appears not to be able to apply himself with sufficient care or sufficiently long to become a skilled mechanic. There is also a prejudice against him among other mechanics. I doubt whether he would be allowed to join a union.

In the old days he could find continuous employment with the traders and explorers or at hunting and fishing on his own account. He received a small wage,

but it was sufficient to maintain him at the then standard of living. At the present time he cannot hunt and fish all the year round, as he is prevented by game and fishing regulations. There are only a few weeks in the fall during which he can have a free hand at hunting and selling his products, and only a few months in the summer and winter when he is not restricted by fishery regulations. During the period of industrial activity of a few years ago the Indians found plenty of work and were well paid. During the last two years they have not been so steadily employed nor at so fair remuneration. The standard of living among the Indians has been higher, and in a measure kept pace with that of their white neighbours. The young men and women all dress well, and only the old people and the really needy avail themselves of the clothing distributed by missionaries. The half-breed element among them avail themselves of every opportunity to procure intoxicants. This is a general cause of wastefulness, and as soon as they are out of work and have money it seems impossible to prevent them from getting liquor in spite of the fact that so many are fined.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the St. Peter's people are well respected in the neighbourhood. They are able to do business in the town and get credit as easily as white men, and keep their engagements as well. Others have deteriorated. At a confirmation service in the Anglican church a year ago over sixty young men and women were confirmed. There were over three hundred people present. It is generally conceded, however, that the removal of this band to a reserve somewhat more remote from immediate contact with civilization will promote their moral welfare. It will take another period of moral training in the wilderness to enable them to resist the enticing allurements of civilization.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—These people are Swampy Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7, east of the principal meridian. It is heavily timbered with poplar and some spruce and tamarack. It is watered by the Brokenhead river. It contains 21·90 square miles.

Population.—The population of the band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no outbreak of any disease among them, and the band as a whole has been fairly healthy. These Indians still depend to some extent on their 'medicine men.'

Occupations.—Their occupation consists mainly in fishing and hunting. For hunting they are compelled to go to a considerable distance, as the surrounding country is rapidly becoming settled. In the summer months they take long excursions, gathering snake-root. Some of the young men are employed with the fish companies on the lakes.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log and generally of one room. In the summer many of these Indians camp. The chief lives in a teepee during the summer and until late in the fall.

Stock.—There are a very few head of stock on the reserve. One man owns about fifty head and several others from five to ten head. Two of them have horses. Occasionally others may have a horse or a team for a while.

Farm Implements.—There are only a small number of farm implements on the reserve. The reserve is heavily timbered, and to cultivate the soil would require a heavy expenditure of labour, patience, and a considerable outlay of capital. There are a few heavy sleighs and two wagons supplied by the department.

Education.—There has been a good school on the reserve and well attended. About twenty-five children attend very regularly, and that is about all there are on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The principal men of this band are pagans. There is a mission of the Church of England and one of the Roman Catholic Church. The

missionary of the Church of England has been absent, more or less, for a year, and has recently resigned on account of ill health. He will be missed among the Indians and by the departmental officers, as he took a real and quiet interest in the progress of the Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—We do not have any trouble with these people in the matter of intoxicants. Once in a long while we hear of some of them getting liquor, but their isolated position keeps them free from temptation. The settlement around them is German, and there is no communication between those people and the Indians.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe.—These people belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, ranges 8 and 9, east of the first principal meridian, and along the shore of Lake Winnipeg. It is traversed in a north esterly direction by the Winnipeg river.

Population.—The population of the band is 497.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this band have been healthy during the year.

Occupations.—Labour has been scarce, but they have managed to eke out a living by hunting and fishing. A few have found work at Lac du Bonnet on the different power line constructions. There is no farming on the reserve to speak of except a few gardens. A few of the half-breeds try to do something.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, with, in most cases, shingle roofs. There are one or two very good houses, but they belong to the half-breed element among them.

Stock.—There are not many cattle on this reserve, but there were about eighteen horses. During the winter glanders broke out among the horses, and the Department of Agriculture was notified, and it sent out Dr. Robinson, who examined all the horses on the reserve and shot those that were affected.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve and one large Roman Catholic boarding school with accommodation for sixty pupils. This school is well conducted and improvements are yearly being made to the buildings. New land was broken last year, and stables and implement-sheds erected. The department supplied the school with a gasoline engine to pump water from the Winnipeg river up to the building for general use. The day schools are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. There has for the past few years been considerable work along the river, and the Indians have had their share of the labour, and it has had a tendency to raise their standard of living.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and are not molested much by white adventurers.

I have, &c.,

J. O. LEWIS,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, Ont., April 12, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909, together with statistical statement.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 862.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—Reserves Nos. 14 and 15 are situated at the mouth of Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead tamarack, which is only fit for fire-wood. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the bands in this agency has been good. There were two cases of diphtheria in the Long Sault band last summer, one in June and the other in September; but prompt action was taken and the disease stamped out.

There were two cases of small-pox on the same reserve in April last, a father and son who had been visiting on the American side during the winter, and the disease broke out on them the second day after their return; but prompt action was taken at once, and no other case occurred. Both patients recovered. When making the annuity payments at Lac la Croix last July, another case of small-pox was found there on an American Indian who was there on a visit, and in this case the disease was stamped out by prompt action in quarantining the patient and vaccinating all the Indians. I think that it was owing to the Indians' being so well vaccinated in the past that we were able to check this disease in the first case.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Their houses are all built of logs, and are very comfortable.

Temperance.—All the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can easily procure on the American side, and although the Minnesota state law is very severe on persons supplying liquor to Indians, it is difficult to secure evidence sufficient to convict, and even when there is sufficient evidence, it has to be tried by a jury, and as there are generally a number of men on the grand jury that are interested in the liquor traffic, it is almost impossible to get a conviction. I had a case, with plenty of evidence, before the American court last fall, but the grand jury threw it out. I think there has been less drinking amongst the Indians during the past year than heretofore, which is owing most likely to the department's having appointed a permanent constable for these reserves.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam and is well adapted for stock-raising and farming.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 71.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead timber, work in saw-mills, steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been good, and fair progress made.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NO. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population is 99.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood, working for lumber camps, saw-mills and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log buildings.

Stock.—The members of this band take good care of their stock, and this is the only band in this agency that shows a desire to do so. These Indians use milk and some make butter.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Fork river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber; they work in lumber camps and for settlers. They also fish and hunt.

WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B. They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past.

Population.—This band has a population of 186.

Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, consisting of working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, for settlers, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get considerable work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished. Several new frame houses have been built during the year, and nearly all are kept clean and neat; in fact, their houses will compare favourably with those of the white settlers.

Education.—The Fort Frances boarding school, which is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the northeast end of the agency reserve and adjoining the reserve of this band. The building is an excellent one, and could conveniently accommodate 50 pupils. It is heated by steam, and has all the latest modern improvements in the way of lavatories and closets. It is lighted by acetylene gas, which is stored in the engine-house at a distance from the school. All the doors open outwards, and there is a splendid system of fire-escapes. There are three large tanks in the attic, which hold 2,100 gallons of water; this water is pumped from the lake, 2,010 feet from the bank, by a gasoline engine, with a capacity of 30 gallons per minute. The fire-protection is as nearly perfect as it can be got; for, besides the 10 fire-extinguishers disposed throughout the building, there is a hose attached to the water pipe on every floor of the building. There are at present 45 pupils in this school —19 boys and 26 girls. The staff consists of the principal, the Rev. M. Kalmes, one brother and five reverend sisters.

Temperance.—On the whole the members of this band are fairly temperate and moral people.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There are 11 children of this band attending the Fort Frances boarding school.

Temperance.—The Indians of this band and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the Northwest bay, in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is 60.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There are two children of this band attending the Fort Frances boarding school.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A on Red Gut bay, 26B on Porter's inlet, and 26C on Sand Island river, on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres. A large portion of the land is rocky and broken.

Population.—The population of this band is 35.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing. They also are paid $14 per head, which is derived from interest money from the sale of their timber; this money is paid semi-annually.

Buildings.—This band has built a number of new houses during the year, the lumber and shingles for which were purchased from their interest money, so that now they have very comfortable dwellings.

Education.—Two children of this band attend the Fort Frances boarding school.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves—Nos. 23 and 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon Falls, on Seine river; No. 23B, at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres. There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

Population.—This band has a population of 129.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is a day school at Wild Potato lake. The teacher, Mr. Peter Spence, is a treaty Indian.

The attendance has been poor owing to the nomadic habits of these people, but good progress has been made with those that do attend.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population.—The population of this band is 121.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but two children of this band attend the Fort Frances boarding school.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 23.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their subsistence.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.
KENORA, Ont., April 2, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909, together with statistical statement.

KENORA AGENCY.

The agency headquarters is situated in the post office building in the town of Kenora, Ont. This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: The Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington; being a total of 12.

THE DALLES BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians belonging to this agency are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 800 acres; and is timbered with jack and Norway pine, spruce and poplar, with a few small hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 71.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole, the health of this band has been good, influenza, grippe and prairie itch being the only diseases that have troubled them. In the spring all refuse was collected and burnt, and the houses were put in a good state of cleanliness, and all Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, fishing and berry-picking, and work for the lumber camps and railway construction. A few of them have very nice gardens, from which they derive quite a benefit, especially with potatoes.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, small, but clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—As they do no farming, they are well supplied with what implements they require.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but a number of the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools and are doing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on the whole, are better off than they were some time ago. They are civil and law-abiding, and are industrious in most cases.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be considered temperate, yet a number of them will make use of intoxicants when they can possibly procure them in any way. They are, on the whole, fairly moral.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band holds two reserves, viz.: 38A and B, on Clearwater and Matheson's bays, Lake of the Woods; area, 13,280 acres, and are wooded with spruce,

tamarack, poplar and jack-pine. There is very little agricultural land on these reserves.

Population.—The population of the band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year; sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by the doctor.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, wild rice and berry-picking in the summer-time, and working for the lumber camps and on steamers during the summer months are their principal occupations, while some of them have small patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock.—They have no stock, only a span of ponies.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band do no farming. They have only a few potato patches, and do not require many farm implements, and are well supplied with their requirements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but quite a number of the children attend Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools, and are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are rather indolent, George Ineese being the only one among them that is at all progressive. The rest live by hunting and fishing. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fairly good, yet a number of them will make use of intoxicants if it is in their power to get liquor in any conceivable way.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, part of which is in the province of Manitoba; area, 16,205 acres; timbered with spruce, poplar and cedar, with a small area of agricultural and hay-land.

Population.—The combined population is 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands during the past year has not been as good as could be wished. They appear to be a delicate lot of Indians, and several deaths have occurred. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all premises are kept in good order, and persons suffering from any malignant disease have been isolated and all Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working on steamboats, in lumber camps and in taking out wood, hunting and fishing, and some of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of fair size, and kept neat and clean, well ventilated, and fairly well supplied with good furniture and bedding. I have also noticed while visiting them that the outside premises are kept clean, neat and in good order.

Stock.—They have only a few animals, which are well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for all the farming they do, and take very good care of all their implements and tools.

Education.—Nearly all the children of school age are attending the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, and making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these bands are rather industrious; they are law-abiding, and, on the whole, are becoming somewhat better off. They are more provident than in the past.

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of these Indians are temperate, while a number of them will make use of intoxicating liquor if they can possibly get it. Their morals are fairly good. They are civil and law-abiding.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33A, 34B, on Whitefish bay; 33B, 34C, 37B and 37C, at Northwest Angle, part of which is in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario; 34 and 34C, on Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B, on Shoal lake; 37 on Big island. The combined area is 20,183 acres; the area has been in a measure reduced since last year owing to the striking off reserve No. 37 at Rainy River, which I found did not belong to these bands, about 800 acres. There is a quantity of good timber on all these reserves.

Population.—The combined population is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good during the year. Sanitary measures have been well attended to, and all rubbish gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated. All the premises are clean and neat.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and working for the lumber camps and fishermen are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—Their houses are of a very inferior class, built of logs, small in size, but well ventilated, and are generally kept clean and in good order.

Stock.—They have only a few head of cattle, but what they have are well taken care of, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—Very little farming is done by these Indians, and they are well supplied with implements.

Education.—These Indians object to any kind of education, consequently there is no school on these reserves, but a few of the children are at the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little, if any, progress has been made by these bands. They prefer to live in the old way, of roaming about from one place to another, trapping, fishing and picking berries. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these bands are addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they can at all get liquor. Their morals are fair to good.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, a point on the Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area, 5,763 acres. There is a small quantity of timber on this reserve and some good agricultural land.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, no disease of any kind having been reported to me during the year. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and working for the lumber camps and fishmen, and some of them have very fine gardens and patches of potatoes from which they derive good benefit by selling to the boats and at Warroad, Minn.

Buildings.—They have log houses, well built, and kept neat and clean in every respect.

Stock.—What stock they have is well taken care of and came through the winter in good condition.

Education.—The members of this band being all pagans, they take very little interest in education, but some of the children are at the boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—A portion of the band is industrious and making good progress, while another part of the band are indolent and do nothing but roam about from one place to another. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band is, on the whole, temperate, and their morals are fairly good.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds eight reserves, viz.: Nos. 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G and and H, on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods; combined area, 8,737 acres, with a large amount of good merchantable timber on each, as well as a considerable quantity of agricultural and hay-land.

Population.—This band has a population of 147.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has, on the whole, been good. No serious diseases have so far been reported. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated. Sanitary precautions have been taken, and all rubbish has been gathered up and burnt or carted away.

Occupations.—A number of the men work for the fishmen and in the lumber camps; others are employed on the lake boats, while others are hunting, fishing, and some have very nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—All buildings are of logs, well built, of fair size, well ventilated, clean, tidy and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—As they do no farming, they have all the implements they require.

Education.—The members of this band are all pagans except three, and take no interest in education; but some of their children are attending the boarding schools and doing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by this band is very slow. However, they are much better off than they were a few years ago, and the majority of them are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band may be considered temperate, while a number of them will make use of intoxicants when they can obtain them. Their morals are fairly good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves, viz.: 35A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J, on Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods; combined area, 21,241 acres, having some good merchantable timber, with an amount of agricultural land and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics have visited them, and, generally speaking, their health has been good during the year. All sanitary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of any disease. All premises have been kept neat, clean and tidy. All Indians have been vaccinated, and any suffering from any contagious disease have been isolated from the other members of the band.

Occupations.—A number of the band work for the lumber camps and on the timber drives in the spring, and for the fish companies, on steamboats during the summer, and hunt and fish. A majority of them have fine gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and fairly well constructed. During the year considerable improvement has been made in their houses, as I have supplied them with nails and lumber, and they are kept neat, clean and tidy, also well ventilated.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They do no farming, with the exception of the cultivation of a few patches of potatoes and gardens, and they are well supplied with all the implements they require for this purpose, and take good care of all their implements.

Education.—These Indians are all pagans and take very little interest in any form of education. There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Baptist Church, with a very good attendance. The progress made so far is slow, as

it was not until the end of December, last, that we were able to get the children to attend. They are, however, now doing well. The teacher, Mrs. Harber, is taking great interest in her work.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by this band is slow but gradually getting better. The majority of the band are industrious, while the rest are indolent. They are law-abiding and civil, and becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the band are fair, and these Indians may be considered fairly temperate, while a few of the band will make use of intoxicants at times.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32A, B and C, on Yellow Girl bay, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 68.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the band has been good with the exception of an outbreak of diphtheria which occurred during the present winter. This was at once attended to by Dr. Hanson; still the result has been five deaths. However, the disease is now stamped out, and from the last reports received they are now all well. Sanitary measures have been well observed; all garbage and filth was gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps and on the drives in the spring, hunting, fishing, berry-picking, also working on steamers during the summer months are their principal occupations. Some of them have fine plots of potatoes and gardens. The chief, Robert J. Roy, had a few acres of oats last year, but they did not turn out very well.

Buildings.—All buildings are of logs, well built, and most of them have shingled roofs, of good size, well ventilated and fairly well furnished, kept clean and in good order. There is quite an improvement in their houses since last year, both in appearance and comfort.

Stock.—They have no cattle, and only a few horses, which are well taken care of and properly looked after.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of all the farm implements, of which they have a good supply.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but a number of the children are at the boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am pleased to say that most of the Indians of this band are industrious, and are making fair progress. They are law-abiding and are becoming richer every year.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, the majority of the band are temperate, yet there are a few of them that will make improper use of liquor when they can get it in any way. Their morals are fair to good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: Islington, Swan Lake and One Man's Lake; combined area, 24,899 acres, with considerable agricultural land, and hay swamps, and a quantity of good timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 211.

Health and Sanitation.—They have been troubled with influenza and prairie itch, and a few old cases of scrofula of old standing, for which nothing can be done. There were two deaths from the foregoing causes during the year. But, on the whole, I may say that the health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed. All refuse has been gathered up and carted away or burnt, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians make a good living by acting as canoemen and guides, working for the railway contractors and lumber camps, hunting, fishing and berry-picking, while some of them have fine plots of potatoes and fine gardens, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs and of good size, well built, and a number of them with shingled roofs. They are well ventilated, clean, neat and tidy.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for and came through the winter in good condition. The average increase is rather below par.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply, and it is well taken care of. When not in use they are stored away in good dry places where the rain will not injure them.

Education.—There is no school in operation on this reserve owing to the fact that we could not get an attendance, but a number of the children are attending the boarding school at Kenora and the Cecilia Jeffrey school, Shoal Lake.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.—The school is situated on the northeast shore of Shoal lake, about 45 miles from the town of Kenora. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. F. T. Dodds being principal. During the year a very substantial addition has been added to this school, and is now in general use. However, there are several other repairs required to put the whole system in proper order. They have an attendance of 39 pupils at the present time, with room for a few more. The work of this institution is progressing satisfactorily. Both principal and staff take great interest in the work. The pupils are well clothed and appear happy and contented.

Kenora Boarding School.—This school is situated about 2 miles up the lake from this town, and is doing very good work, and the progress made by the pupils is very good. This school is kept in first-class order and strict discipline is maintained. The children are happy and contented.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and make a good living the year round and are becoming better off each year. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can manage to secure them in any way. They are fairly moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Taking this agency as a whole, I am pleased to say that, although progress has been slow, all the bands have made a slight improvement during the past year. Their health, on the whole, has been better than usual. Their morals have also improved, and the use of intoxicants in a measure has diminished, and their condition is much better than it was a few years ago. The Indians are more self-reliant, and everything is going on in a satisfactory manner.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Agency.—The headquarters of this agency is also in the town of Kenora. It is combined with the Kenora agency, and comprises the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows; eight bands in all.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; area, 8,882 acres. There is very little timber on this reserve, but there is a quantity of farm land.

Population.—The population of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the tie and lumber camps during the winter, and for the railway and mills in summer, fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations, and some of them have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, small, but kept clean, tidy and comfortable, and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, and they are well looked after.

Education.—The school on this reserve was closed on March 31, 1908, owing to lack of attendance, and still remains closed. Some of the children are at the boarding schools at Kenora and Shoal Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are industrious and are becoming better off and more independent each year. Generally speaking, they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians cannot be counted temperate, as they will make use of intoxicants when it is possible for them to get them in any way. Their morals are fair, but could be better.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Little Wabigoon lake; area, 12,872 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber, agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good during the year. Sanitary measures have been well observed and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They hunt, fish, pick berries, and a number of the men work in the lumber camps. These are their chief occupations. A few have gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, small in size, well ventilated, and kept clean and neat and well furnished.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do but very little farming, they have a good supply of implements which are well cared for.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, owing to the fact that all the Indians of the band are pagans and take no interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by these Indians is very slow. They are, however, rather industrious, civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be considered temperate, yet there is a portion of them that will not refuse to make use of liquor if it is given to them. Their morals are fairly good.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds two reserves, viz.: No. 22A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and No. 22 A 2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres. On these there is a quantity of merchantable timber, with some farm-land and hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 85.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all Indians requiring it have been attended to by the doctor and vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the railroads and lumber camps, hunting, fishing and berry and wild rice picking are their usual occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, well ventilated, clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do no farming, with the exception of the cultivation of a few gardens and patches of potatoes, and they are well supplied with all the implements they require.

Education.—The Indians of this band are all pagans, and take no interest in education, consequently there is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making very slow progress. Still they are industrious and are becoming better off than they were a few years ago. They are very civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate, and their morals are good.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul; area, 49,000 acres, and is occupied by the Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head and Ignace bands on different parts of the reserve. There is a large quantity of good timber on the reserve, as well as some good hay-lands, but very little agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population of the band is 647.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been very good during the past year. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all refuse having been gathered up and burnt, and all premises are kept neat and clean. All Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by the doctor.

Occupations.—Working for the Hudson's Bay Company as canoemen and guides, hunting, fishing and gathering wild rice are their chief occupations, and some of them have very nice gardens and patches of potatoes, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings.—The buildings are composed of logs, of fair size, well ventilated, kept clean and neat, and well supplied with good furniture.

Stock.—These Indians take good care of their cattle, and these came through the winter in good condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a fair amount of all kinds of implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There are no day schools on this reserve, as the Indians are so scattered about that we could not get an attendance, but some of the children are at ne boarding and industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these bands are somewhat progressive, and are becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of the Indians that will make use of intoxicants if they can get them, but, on the whole, they are temperate, and their morals are as good as could be expected.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Wabuskang lake; area, 8,042 acres. On it there is a quantity of good timber and some hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 53.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the past year. There have not been any epidemics among them and sanitary precautions have been well carried out, and all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the railway contractors, hunting, fishing and gathering wild rice are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs, of fair size, and kept neat and clean, and generally well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of implements, of which they take good care.

Education.—All the members of this band are pagans, and take no interest in education; hence there is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of this band is very slow, as the Indians are constantly moving about from one place to another, and are seldom to be found on their reserve except at treaty payments. They are quiet and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the majority of them are temperate. Otherwise they are moral.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river; area, 10,244 acres. On this reserve there is considerable good timber and some fine hay-lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 135.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. They have had influenza and grippe, but so far I have not heard of anything serious. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, all refuse having been raked up and burnt, and all the Indians have been examined by the doctor and vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are working for lumber camps and on the railway construction, hunting, fishing, and some of them have fine patches of potatoes and good gardens.

Buildings.—The houses are of logs, small, but comfortable and clean.

Farm Implements.—They do no farming other than the cultivating of a few gardens and patches of potatoes, and for this purpose they are well supplied with implements.

Education.—These Indians take no interest in the education of their children. Hence, there is no school on this reserve, but some of the children are at the Kenora boarding school, and are doing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are becoming better off each year. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be counted temperate, and the rest of them are very much addicted to the use of liquor when they can get it. Otherwise they may be counted moral.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE.

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,

NORWAY HOUSE, Keewatin, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report for the Norway House agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

There are thirteen reserves in this agency. One, Loon Straits, is not occupied. Nearly all the others are situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

With the exception of Fisher River, all the reserves might be described as rock, muskeg, and small areas of fertile soil, covered with moss, scrub and timber. On these fertile areas, which are on the banks of rivers, or the shores of lakes, the re-

serves are situated. As there is practically no ranching or farming lands, agriculture is out of the question. Hunting, trapping and fishing are, and must be, the general occupations of these Indians.

A very considerable income is and can be derived from lumbering, freighting, tripping and acting as boat-hands, but their chief reliance must be placed on their hunting, fishing and trapping.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Little Black river. The area is 2,000 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 64.

Health and Sanitation.—Dr. Grant investigated a report of an epidemic at this place; fortunately the report was untrue. No serious cases of sickness have been reported since.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing and lumbering are the chief occupations, while berry-picking and acting as deck-hands and mill-hands are supplementary employments.

Buildings.—Log houses with shingle roofs are the rule on this reserve. They are neat and should be comfortable and healthy if properly ventilated.

Stock.—A few cattle only are owned by this band.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. Lack of interest on the parents' part and irregular attendance of pupils make good progress impossible.

Characteristics and Progress.—Take no thought of the morrow seems to be the motto of the Indians of this agency. With fish and fur plentiful, they fare well; when these are scare, then the Indian becomes industrious. No provision, however, is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard of no complaints of intemperance or immorality from this band.

HOLLOWWATER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Hole river, about 30 miles north of Black river. It contains 3,316 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 92 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good, no epidemics being reported.

Occupations.—This band is engaged in hunting, trapping, fishing and lumbering. There is a company developing a gold claim, part of which is on this reserve, which should greatly assist this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure.

Stock.—There are a few cattle kept on this reserve.

Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—One day school is kept open on the reserve. For the same reasons as at Black River it is not very successful.

Characteristics and Progress.—A little better than the average can be said of the Indians of this band. They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and in morality is equal to the average in this agency.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is at the mouth of the Bloodvein river, about 40 miles north of Hollowwater, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. The area is 3,369 acres.

The physical features are the same as those of the two other reserves.

Population.—This band numbers 54.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious cases of sickness have been reported from this place.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief employments.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log houses, but they are not as good as the average.

Stock.—No stock is owned by this band.

Education.—The school here is closed. The attendance does not warrant keeping it open.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fishing and hunting give these people a living, but, as usual, no provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, but the morality is not of high standard.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Fisher river, at the foot of Fisher bay, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 9,000 acres.

This is the only reserve in this agency where agricultural pursuits could be followed, even to a limited degree, and this advantage is made use of by the band. Part of the reserve is densely covered by timber. This will be of great advantage to them in some future time.

Population.—This band numbers 428.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to the better sanitary precautions the health of this band is better than the average.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping, fishing, stock-raising and lumbering are the usual occupations.

Buildings.—Better than the average is the class of buildings, though they are made of logs. Several rooms in a house and only one family makes the homes more comfortable and healthy.

Stock.—There is considerable stock on this reserve, and the band takes very good care of it.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of haymaking implements and garden tools, there are few farm implements.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. The attendance is more regular than usual, and the results, therefore, are more satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is more ambitious, more prudent, and in better circumstances than the average.

Temperance and Morality.—The moral standard of this band is very high. If attained to, a splendid example will be set for other bands.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Jackhead river, about 40 miles north of Fisher river, and contains 2,860 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 73.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious cases of sickness were reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting, fishing and trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure. In the summer these Indians live mostly in tents.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools, with a few haying implements, are all that are used.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but interest is lacking and the progress not satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—The necessities of life compel these people to be industrious, but prudence and forethought are lacking.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, but morally it is not as good as it might be.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the mouth of Berens river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 7,400 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 283.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. Mrs. Oke, wife of the resident missionary, is undoubtedly to be given much of the credit for this state of affairs.

Occupations.—Fishing and freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in the winter are the chief occupations. This reserve is too far north for commercial fishing in the winter, and too far south for commercial fishing in the summer.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure, fully as good as the average.

Stock.—Very few animals are kept here.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. It is well attended. The parents are interested in the school, and they have a good teacher. The result is very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not much progress is made by the members of this band. They are industrious and law-abiding, but the locality is not good for hunting or labour.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is temperate, and averages fairly well with other bands in this agency.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is about 120 miles up the Berens river. The area is 4,920 acres, chiefly rock and muskeg.

Population.—This band numbers 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good. Only one death occurred this year.

Occupations.—These people are hunters, trappers and fishermen.

Buildings.—They live in tents the year round.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—A day school is kept open in the summer, but little progress is made.

Characteristics and Progress.—Good hunting and trapping gives this band plenty in winter. In summer they hunt and fish sufficiently for their daily needs.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no way for these people to get liquor. Being pagans, their moral standard is not high.

PEKANGEKUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 140 miles farther up the Berens river than Little Grand Rapids. The physical features are the same. The area is 2,080 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 138.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The same conditions exist as at Little Grand Rapids in all other respects.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Poplar river, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, about 65 miles north of Berens river. The area is 3,800 acres, rock, muskeg and timber.

Population.—The population is 149.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. No epidemics have been reported by the dispenser. The sanitary condition of the houses might be improved.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the general employments, but at least $5,000 can be made by this band in cutting wood, putting up ice and fishing for the fish companies.

Buildings.—These are of logs, smaller than usual and might be kept cleaner.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—One school is taught on this reserve, but there is little interest taken and progress is slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no progress to be noticed. As long as these people have anything to eat they will not work, and no provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The reputation of this band is not high; possibly this is caused by too close contact with the fishermen on the lake.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Saskatchewan river. The physical features are the same as those of the other reserves. The area is 4,646 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 123.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—Before the railroads traversed the west this was a very important place, most of the freight for the west went through it, but now all has changed and these Indians have to rely on their hunting, fishing and trapping.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, and the progress is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is industrious, but not prudent. There is no progress to be noticed, but no retrogression.

Buildings.—Log buildings a little better than the average are the rule.

Stock.—A few head of cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance or immorality have reached me from this reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, 25 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 10,340 acres. The physical features are the same as on the other reserves.

Population.—This band numbers 536 persons with 227 adherents.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair. There was one case of diphtheria and a very large number of minor cases of all kinds. Tuberculosis is unquestionably the greatest scourge. The presence of Dr. Grant has, in my opinion, accounted for a decided improvement in health conditions. Being at hand, it was possible to attend to patients at once. A trained nurse at the boarding school has also been of much benefit.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief employments. This winter the Hudson Bay railway survey has given a great deal of work and has been of great assistance.

Buildings.—Neat log buildings with shingle roofs are the rule.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Education.—There are on this reserve a boarding school, a day school, Methodist, a day school, Anglican, and a school kept by the Roman Catholic missionaries. In the day schools progress is slow on account of irregular attendance, but the boarding school is more successful.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of this band are industrious and in fair circumstances. Some are lazy and improvident, but, on the whole, they are above most bands in this agency in these matters. They rate high in temperance and morality.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 90 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 7,760 acres. The physical features are the same as those of the other reserves.

Population.—This band numbers 392 persons, with 73 adherents.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as usual. An outbreak of whooping-cough in January, with poor sanitary conditions, has been responsible for several deaths.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief employments. Freighting is also the means of considerable income. The survey has assisted this band also.

Buildings.—These are the usual log structure.

Stock.—There is no stock here now owing to lack of care.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use.

Education.—There are two day schools; one Methodist, the other Roman Catholic. Considerable interest is taken, but there is not a sufficiently regular attendance to ensure the best results.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very little change can be noticed in this band. If hungry they will work; if not, they will not.

Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance have reached me from here. Morally the standard of these Indians is not high.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

C. C. CALVERLEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended March 31, 1909.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Reserves.—This agency comprises five reserves.

Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of Red and Roseau rivers, has an area of about 5,670 acres. The reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising, the soil being rich, and plenty of hay being available. The grain crop last year raised on Roseau River and Rapids reserves, was as follows: 7,456 bushels of wheat and 5,949 bushels of oats, considerably more than in any former year, and I look for a further increase the coming year.

There is enough fuel and timber for small buildings along the streams.

Roseau River Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river, about 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,800 acres. It is in the Green Ridge settlement. It has the advantage of having a higher elevation than the reserve at the mouth of the river and being in the midst of a splendidly settled district.

Long Plain reserve is situated about 15 miles southeast of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of about 10,816 acres. The reserve contains some good farm land, though some of it is light. The grain raised last year was 2,123 bushels of wheat, 1,186 bushels of oats and 655 bushels of barley. The reserve was well wooded, but is being depleted very fast.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 7,394 acres, 4,643 acres having been surrendered since my last report. It is a good grain-producing district, and both hay and water are available in plenty. The reserve is also well adapted for stock-raising. Last year the crop raised was 3,296 bushels of wheat, 1,849 bushels of oats and 134 bushels of barley.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 640 acres. The land is first-class for arable purposes, but there is no wood and very little hay. The crop raised last year was included in Swan Lake report.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, with more or less strain of white man's blood.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 175; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 113; Long Plain, 124; making a grand total of 412.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been about as usual, no epidemics have prevailed; there have been considerable colds, coughs, grippe and scrofula. The Indians have not yet moved into their tents, but as soon as spring opens up they will do so. Their migratory habits secure them the benefit of natural sanitation and prevent an accumulation of dirt and filth. An improvement in the health of the Indians is always apparent in spring, when they move into their tents.

Occupations.—Both grain-growing and stock-raising to a certain extent are carried on on the Roseau River reserve. The farming operations are not being carried on as systematically and successfully as could be desired. Steady work necessary to successful agricultural affairs appears to be contrary to Indian nature, and their progress has not been as much as the assistance and instructions which they have received would warrant. At Roseau Rapids the same condition obtains. Grain-growing is principally carried on here, but the attraction of cash wages offered by the surrounding settlers induces the Indians to put in their crop in a hurried, slovenly manner that is not conducive to successful farming. It is also to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on here more extensively. The pasture-land is excellent, and there is plenty of hay. Failure to give careful attention to the stock is responsible for the slow progress manifested.

At Swan Lake both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and, if the Indians would only stay at home and stick to it, I have reason to believe they would soon be independent. On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-farming only is carried on, as there is only sufficient hay to support their ponies.

At Long Plain reserve grain-farming is carried on, but only on a small scale, as it is almost impossible, with one or two exceptions, to keep these Indians on their reserve to look after their crops properly. The steady demand for farm labour at good wages makes these Indians perfectly independent during the summer season; consequently they take but little interest in putting in their own crop, with the possible chance always of not getting any return. I feel certain that the present generation will do better and be more contented in working for white settlers than they will in working or waiting for each other to work on the reserves.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The walls of all houses and stables are of logs. The old pole and mud roof still predominates, with a lumber floor, but the shingle roofs are increasing. Nearly all the Indians live in tents in the summer, and it is quite apparent that it is greatly to their benefit.

The cattle, which are increasing very slowly, are not cared for properly; but the adult Indians do not take naturally to stock-raising, and it is to the younger generation that we must look for any great success that may be achieved in this line.

They are well supplied with implements to carry on their work, and some of them show a growing disposition to buy these articles for themselves.

Education.—There are two schools in this agency—one at Roseau Rapids and one at Swan Lake—but it seems very difficult to get the children to attend regularly, and the progress is very slow. There is also a boarding school at Portage la Prairie, which receives a grant for 30 pupils and is always full.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress on the reserves is apparently very slow. To uplift an Indian his whole character has to be reformed, and how this is going to be accomplished on an Indian reserve with its usual surroundings I fail to see; but if an Indian with his family goes off the reserve to work for a good class of farmers for a year or two, his development in character is quite apparent to any one, and, if this is carried on, it will in time produce the survival of the fittest, and the next generation will develop on the character of their parents.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality run hand and hand. Fines and imprisonment of the Indians seem to have no effect, and there are always low characters around them who are only too willing and anxious to procure liquor for them, and it is impossible to obtain information from the Indians as to their source of supply.

If they were allowed to purchase liquor under the law, I doubt whether after six months they would drink as much liquor or squander as much over it as they do now.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians own and live on a tract of land, about 26 acres, purchased by themselves, within the town limits. They also have lot No. 14 of the parish of Portage la

Prairie, given to them by the Dominion government in the year 1898, but up to date have refused to make any use of it. They are physically big, strong, healthy Indians, that is, the adults; many of the children show more or less signs of tubercular trouble. These Indians earn a good living by working for the farmers in the neighbourhood. They get liquor occasionally, and proceed in their own way to settle family difficulties, which usually causes some trouble.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town with accommodation for 40 pupils, and the government allows a per capita grant for 30. There are usually from 30 to 35 pupils in the school, and more could be obtained did the per capita grant allow.

Mr. W. A. Hendry is principal of the school, and his sister, Miss Hendry, is assistant matron.

The principal, his wife and Miss Hendry are all interested in the spiritual welfare of the band, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and hold a weekly service in the village church as well as many other meetings.

Mr. Hendry is a most efficient officer, and I cannot commend too highly the work that he is accomplishing, with the co-operation of his wife and sister.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1 and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.

RESERVES.

Sandy Bay is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres, the greater part of which is covered with scrub and bush. It is not suitable for grain-farming, although there is sufficient good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 9,472 acres. It is much broken by the arms of the lake, is covered by a heavy growth of brush and timber, and is quite unsuited for farming. There is enough good land for gardens, and a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres.

It is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 11,712 acres. It is well supplied with good timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 3,200 acres. It is well supplied with wood and hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres; is well wooded, and has only a fair supply of hay, but is not adapted for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,936 acres. There is a quantity of good spruce timber and sufficient good land for gardens.

Waterhen River reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,608 acres. It has a good supply of timber and hay, but is unsuitable for farming.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in town-

ship 36, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. Its area is about 12,000 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but is well supplied with hay and timber.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of the river; all together they have an aggregate area of about 5,500 acres. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce, have sufficient hay-land, but are not adapted for farming.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are principally Crees.

There are a number of French, English and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is 1,453. During the year there were 62 births and 32 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been fairly good; of course, there were the usual coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption which are to be found on all the reserves every winter. The usual sanitary precautions have been carried out, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, but nearly all the Indians move into tents at the first sight of bare ground in the spring, and this I think is the best sanitation possible.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians have small gardens, and as grain-farming with any degree of success is out of the question on the reserves, stock-raising is about the only other civilized industry that the Indians can be induced to take any interest in, and a few of them are doing fairly well, and would do better were it not for the advice of 'sharks' visiting the reserves to dispose of some of their live stock on the quiet. There are plenty of fish in the lake, so there is no actual need for the Indians to suffer for want of food if they are not too lazy to hunt or fish. They can make considerable money picking berries, fishing, freighting with sail-boats, and as soon as harvest is ready they can come down to civilization and can get plenty of work both at harvesting and threshing, but the trouble is they will not stick at the job.

Buildings and Stock.—All buildings are of log. Some of the houses have shingle roofs, and nearly all of them have lumber floors. The stables simply have log walls, with poles and hay on the roof. I think the log building suits the Indian best, as it is easier to renew and also to repair than a frame. I had to take a special trip to Waterhen reserve this winter with a veterinary to investigate as to glanders among the horses, and after testing them thoroughly, the veterinary was obliged to destroy six of them, which was a severe loss to the Indians; but, from observations, I am satisfied the Indians do not take proper care of their stock.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve, except at Crane River, and two at Fairford. The children do not seem to show much progress. The attendance at the day schools is very irregular, and it cannot be otherwise as long as the parents have to go from place to place getting work or hunting. There is a large stone boarding school adjoining the Pine Creek reserve owned and conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, with a staff of professional teachers from the order of the Rev. Fransiscan sisters.

The department allows this school a per capita grant of 65 boarding pupils and 15 day scholars. In connection with this school there is also a saw-mill and blacksmith shop. Another large school at Sandy Bay reserve is also conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. This school is splendidly equipped and has accommodation for 50 pupils. The department allows this school a per capita grant for 42 pupils. Children can receive more benefit in one year at boarding schools than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their irregular attendance at the day school.

Progress.—The Indians do not show very much progress. Their advancement in civilized pursuits is very slow, and they appear to be contented to eke out a living from hunting and fishing, but if the hunting and trapping does not improve in the

future, they may be compelled to try their hand at some other kind of work for a livelihood.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that I have not heard of any liquor being on the reserves. There is considerable immorality on the reserves and the indifference of the parents makes it difficult to deal with these cases or to lessen the evil.

General Remarks.—The Indians were in fairly good health and were well clothed and apparently fairly comfortable and contented. The condition of their houses, stables, gardens and cattle was also fairly satisfactory.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the courteous and generous assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on all the reserves.

I have &c.,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SIOUX AGENCY,
GRISWOLD, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my anual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

This agency is situated about 7 miles northwest of Griswold, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, 158 miles west of Winnipeg. It comprises within its jurisdiction three reserves, (1) the Oak River reserve, No. 58; (2) the Oak Lake reserve, No. 59; (3) the Turtle Mountain Sioux reserve, No. 60.

Tribe or Nation.—All the members of these bands are Sioux, who either migrated from across the line south thirty or forty years ago, or are descendants of the same.

OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—Commencing at the point of section where the Assiniboine river crosses the surveyed road running north and south between sections Nos. 34 and 35, township 9, range 23, west of the principal meridian, and going north 6½ miles to the northwest corner post of section No. 34, of township No. 10, we have the western boundary of this reserve; thence from said corner post going easterly 3 miles to the northeast corner post of section No. 36 of the same township, we have the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine river, where a bridge crosses over, we have the eastern boundary. The western, northern and eastern boundaries are Dominion land surveyed roads; while on the south is the natural boundary of the Assiniboine river.

Within these boundaries are 9,734 acres of a varied topography. Near the river along the southern boundary are very valuable hay-lands, probably 3½ miles by ½ mile in width, covering about 900 acres.

As we recede from the river and cross the meadow, the lands rise abruptly from the flat, and form a bold steep ridge the length of the reserve. In this ridge are several deep ravines that have been cut out by great floods at some former period, and in which now grow the poplar, scrubby oak and ash, which, together with the

timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and firewood of about 750 acres.

On the southern end of the ridge and eastern side, left bare by these former floods, are thousands of tons of boulders, fit for building purposes, and in plain sight for 6 miles along the ridge are valuable sand and gravel beds. Of this rough country of sand, gravel and boulders, there are about 2,000 acres. The remainder of the reserve, of nearly 6,000 acres, is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 2,600 of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 292.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitary conditions of this band average fairly, and are improving. Much attention has been given to secure the best practical methods of improving these conditions.

Dr. Wright, of Oak Lake, who is the medical officer in charge, made a house-to-house call during the past winter, when every Indian on the reserve was subjected to a medical examination.

His report shows about 5 per cent are afflicted in some form or other with tuberculosis.

Although pure air and clean surroundings are the simple, cheap and perfect remedies for this dire disease, yet even so to have them supplied freely, plentifully and effectually, engages the best thoughts of our cleverest men, and it is still harder to apply them to Indians.

All the rubbish and accumulations of the winter have been raked up and burned. So much for the outside. On the inside the Indian makes it his business to keep warm by keeping his windows and doors closed. To overcome what seems to the Indian so evidently necessary, and to ensure a constant supply of fresh air for his health he requires much further enlightenment and training in habits of hygiene. This is constant.

Occupations.—The chief occupation followed by five-sixths of this band is farming. The particulars as to acres, implements, crops, values and progress are all to be found in the return of agricultural and industrial statistics which is forwarded with this report.

During the winter most of the band spend a portion of time in hunting, trapping and in kindred employments, finding the same not only profitable, but enjoyable.

Owing to the scarcity of grazing-lands the cattle industry has not been enlarged; at the same time it has been a source of profit in providing food and other requirements the values of which are to be also found in the before-mentioned statistics. The hay-fields are always a source of great benefit, and much attention is given to this profitable business.

The agricultural statistics give all the particulars of this industry and its value.

Education.—Judging by results, the interest in education or school instruction is expanding. The day school closed last year remains closed, but the number attending the boarding and industrial schools has increased from 6 to 13. The general trend is more in favour of sending the children to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The characteristics of the Sioux are very apparent to those working with him. He is very wary, subtle and suspicious of a lurking enemy somewhere in hiding.

He is also proud of himself and his capabilities. He has also a fertile imagination, which is easily capable of expansion. These are some of his positive qualities. Negatively, he has no idea of economy, and thriftiness is altogether foreign to his nature.

Combine these characteristics with a love of the marvellous and magic, and of the power of the spirits over him, and we have a make-up different from most other Indian tribes. He is likewise very industrious and has a lively imagination, and these help him in a variety of ways to secure his ends. It leads him to live on futures, which are always large; he spends freely, and if possible faster than he makes, so he

does not get ahead very fast. A careful scrutiny of the agricultural and industrial statistics will show that the Sioux leads a very busy life and makes money in many ways. He makes a good living, and to this may be added his experience, which is something in the way of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The tendency of the band is towards temperance and morality. Some of the leading Sioux would stand well in any community, being upright in character, square in actions, and evidently guided by an honesty of purpose that makes for good through the whole band. Of course there are others who keep in the rear so far that they would appear to be going the other way. However, this is not so. There have been no magisterial cases for drunkenness during the whole year.

I should add that during last summer and fall a church was built on the reserve through the exertions of the missionary, Rev. J. A. Maggrah, and the assistance of the Indians and their white neighbours, and since the opening, which was last November, the attendance has increased fourfold. So the band members are in better position to learn and know what are the purposes of life, for 'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.'

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.

Reserves.—This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Man., and covers 2,560 acres, or 4 square miles. It occupies part of sections Nos. 33, 34 and 35, of township 7, range 26, and also part of sections 2 and 4 and the whole of 3, and part of sections 9, 10 and 11 of township 8, range 26.

The Pipestone river crosses this reserve, and upon each side of it is growing building timber and fire-wood to the amount of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow, furnishing abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a sandy loam, of which one-fourth is under cultivation.

Population.—The total number of souls on this reserve is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has not been up to the general mark during the past year. Dr. Baird, who has a large and successful practice in Pipestone and surrounding country, is very assiduous in his attentions to the sick Indians, and equally as successful. The doctor examined every Indian on the reserve with a view of ascertaining the state and conditions of tuberculosis among them. It was found that about 6 per cent were more or less afflicted with this disease.

Occupations.—Two-thirds of this band are occupied with farming, and are making progress towards being self-sustaining; the other third devotes the time to fishing, trapping and hunting. Owing to shortage of pasturage, the band has given up the cattle industry.

Education.—The interest in school instruction has received an impetus that is becoming more and more acute. There has never been a day school on this reserve, and only 2 are going to an industrial school. There are now 29 of school age.

Temperance and Morality.—A few in this band indulge sometimes in the use of intoxicants. The large majority see the folly of drinking. Taken as a whole, the band is making very fair advancement.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve, of one mile square, occupies section 31, township 1, range 22, west of the 1st principal meridian, and is 5 miles north of the international boundary line between Manitoba and North Dakota, and 12 miles southeast of Deloraine.

The surface is rough and rolling; contains about 10 acres of small timber and brush and some few acres of hay-lands, also some 450 acres of arable land of rich sandy loam.

Population.—The total number now on this reserve is 15. Thirty of the band migrated to Oak Lake band, No. 59, in the early fall of last year. This movement will give greater freedom to the members remaining and the acceptance of so large a number by Oak Lake band shows the close relationship and friendliness between the two bands.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band have been away from the main trail of traffic to the west, so have not been under the influence of the temperance man or the missionary; so what they are, they are by nature and what their ancestors have bequeathed to them. They have no sympathy for white man's ways. So the present, and late members, must commence at the foot of the ladder.

I have, &c.,

J. HOLLIES,

Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
VALLEY RIVER RESERVE,
GRANDVIEW P. O., April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this reserve, together with statistics of everything in connection with the Indians and reserve under my charge.

Tribe.—The members of this band are principally Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains 11,680 acres, of which about 2,400 are wooded and timbered; the remainder is covered with bluffs of small poplar, with considerable acreages of good farm-land, ready for the plough; the remainder scrub and hay-land, with the Valley river running through the reserve.

Population.—A personal canvass shows 70 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has in general been good. There have been no epidemics of any kind this year, though tuberculosis is found in some. As the Indians move out to camp, the first thing in spring, after cleaning up and burning all rubbish round their houses, all epidemics have so far been avoided. At treaty-time all who had not been previously vaccinated were operated on successfully by Dr. Shortreed, of Grandview, the medical officer in charge of this reserve, who promptly responded to all calls for his services.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, trapping, cutting wood and stock-raising. Farming has just been started, and can be enlarged to any degree, as the land is only waiting to be cultivated.

Buildings.—The buildings are principally the usual Indian log cabin with sod roof, though now there appears to be an ambition among the Indians to have better houses, since the agency house has been built, and some of them are getting out logs for building, and to be sawn into lumber.

Stock.—The stock is in very fair condition, considering that there is a market at their doors, from the lumber camps, for every pound of hay they have to dispose of, at good prices, and all stockmen have good stables for wintering their cattle.

Farm Implements.—As farming has only started on this reserve, implements are few; but some of the Indians have sheds to put their implements in.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve; some of the band have their children away attending the different industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are generally considered about as indolent as could be, but since our new system of shipping wood in carload lots on their own account was inaugurated this winter, instead of their working for others at wages per day, they have certainly displayed an energy that has surprised all who know them, even the squaws working in the woods with the men.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects I am glad to report there is a very great improvement over the old order of things, largely due to the residence on the reserve of a government official with magisterial powers, and although it is an impossibility at present to stop all vice, on account of all or nearly all, participating, and the numbers of men in the lumber camps surrounding this reserve, there being between 500 and 1,000 at one time, and the continual passing of these men on the roads through the reserve made it an easy matter for the members of the band to obtain any quantity of liquor they might wish; but the fighting and open drunkenness have completely disappeared.

I have, &c.,
J. G. CHARD,
Overseer.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, Man., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report of the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision.

There are five agencies within the bounds of my district, viz.: Clandeboye, Norway House, Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances.

The Clandeboye agency is wholly within the province of Manitoba, and its reserves are situated on Red river, Brokenhead river and Winnipeg river, respectively, and in each case are near to the point where the rivers flow out into Lake Winnipeg.

Norway House agency takes in both east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg, touches the mouth of the Saskatchewan river, runs down the valley of the Nelson river about 80 miles into the territory of Keewatin, and extends from the mouth of Berens river southeastward a distance of 200 miles to Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum, in New Ontario.

Savanne agency is for the most part situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, commencing at Savanne station, not far from Port Arthur, and extending westward to Wabigoon and Eagle lake, and northward to Lac Seul in New Ontario. Last year these boundaries were extended so as to include Osnaburg House at Lake St. Joseph on the Albany river route.

Kenora agency is for the most part found on the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake and adjacent waters, also in Western Ontario.

Fort Frances agency is located along the Rainy river, on Rainy lake, on the Seine river, and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawiagamak.

This large area involves a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, teams, dog-trains and canoes, in all weather, and entails a considerable expense upon the department, and a considerable amount of hardship falls to the lot of the inspector; but in spite of all efforts made, we have not been able to cover all this ground.

A very large proportion of our time has been taken up this year in breaking new ground and in preparing the way for future extension of treaty, so that I have been unable to reach many points which it was in my purpose to visit and report upon this season.

Adhesions to Treaty No. 5 were taken at Fisher River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake and Nelson House, under authority of the Governor General in Council.

Census of Indians living at Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake were taken, and provision was made for taking adhesions to Treaty No. 5 during the summer of 1909 under direction of the Department of Indian Affairs.

A number of special trips to Fisher River were made in order to prepare the way for the settlement of the St. Peter's Indians on the new reserve, which was surveyed last summer and assigned to them. Much preparatory work was accomplished and this called for close supervision.

Owing to the distance of the Norway House agent from the seat of authority, I have been directed from time to time to attend to local matters from Berens River southward to the limit of the agency, acting in this under the authority of the Indian Commissioner.

I have travelled during the year about 12,000 miles, and when the methods of travel and the nature of the country are considered, it will be found that I have at least accomplished all that was possible in the time at my disposal.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There have been three reserves in this agency, viz.: St. Peter's, adjacent to the town of Selkirk; Brokenhead River, close to the municipality of that name, and Fort Alexander, near the mouth of the Winnipeg river.

The Indians living on these reserves are members of the great Ojibway tribe, and they speak what is commonly known as the Chippewa language, also called in some localities 'Saulteaux.' It is in reality a dialectic form of the original tongue spoken by the Ojibways of the Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts. A few Crees have come into the circle by immigration and intermarriage, but their language is seldom heard and their influence is not very much felt.

In disposition these people are somewhat hard. They are inured to pain, to pleasure prone. Their manners are coarse, social relations are strained, ambitions are low, morals are lax, and religion is formal. Good people may be found amongst them, but they are decidedly in the minority. The tone of society improves with the increase of distance from liquor and civilized life.

Their methods of obtaining a livelihood are in a transitional state. Accustomed to the excitements and profits of the chase, both by inheritance and early practice, they now find that every year lessens the number of fur-bearing animals and renders life increasingly precarious. The younger men readily turn their attention to other and more modern methods of earning wages, but the seniors do not so well fit into prevailing conditions and may be seen standing idly at street corners, watching the procession which represents progress and advancement in civilized life. Some have made a considerable success at fishing, steamboating, in the manufacture of lumber, cutting railroad ties, or in guiding parties in search of information, and at the close of the season return to their homes with substantial balances of hard-earned money in their pockets. Prudence in the use of this would place their families in comfortable circumstances, but, unfortunately, care for the future is an unacquired virtue with most. Money is wasted in riotous living or spent in gewgaws, shoddy, sweetmeats and finery, and in a short while the low level of want or dissipation is reached.

One seldom sees even in this wondrous west better wheat-growing land than can be found in this agency, and yet it is painfully true that no considerable use is made of it. A few of the more advanced and energetic will raise potatoes. A

much smaller number will sow small fields of oats or barley, but the great majority seem disposed to engage in anything else but tilling the soil.

During the year a few families have moved from St. Peter's reserve to Peguis reserve at Fisher river, and a large number have prepared logs for building during the coming summer, and preparations are being made for a more general move with the opening of navigation.

A general sale of the St. Peter's reserve was held in the town of Selkirk, and a proportion of the moneys realized were paid over to the Indians at the time of treaty, which was paid at a much earlier date than usual so as to facilitate the moving of the band to their new reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of thirteen reserves. Twelve are occupied and one, Loon Straits reserve, is not at present inhabited. The population is 2,417.

The headquarters of this agency is at Norway House, in the district of Keewatin, where comfortable buildings have been erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the agent in spacious grounds immediately adjacent to the Methodist mission premises and close to the Indian settlement and the boarding school.

The resident physician, Dr. Grant, shares the agent's office, and his location is central and convenient. The appointment has been a very great benefit to the whole community, and is appreciated by all residents in the locality.

The natives live by fishing and hunting, milling, cutting timber and cord-wood, and by freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company. Fish and fur are diminishing quantities, but opportunities for earning money in special directions are rather on the increase. No special want has been reported during the year.

Fisher River continues to be the most progressive reserve in the agency. The number of horses and cattle has considerably increased and much new land has been prepared for the coming season's crop. The class of buildings found here excels anything seen on Lake Winnipeg, and the people are thrifty and intelligent.

This agency is the home of schools and churches. The department supports eleven day schools and one boarding school, and several other schools are in process of formation under different churches. The natives are all more or less favourably disposed towards Christianity, and not a few are devout members of the various denominations engaged in missionary enterprises.

Relief was sent during the year to the Hollowwater River band, chargeable to the trust fund account that had been placed to their credit at Ottawa. Very great need arose, and the writer was sent out to distribute flour, bacon and tea to relieve the distress.

A new saw-mill has been built at Black River, on the southern boundary of the agency, and these people, who have long looked for employment, have found themselves in the midst of plenty and comfort.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency are eight, and the population is 993.

The Indians have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, cutting ties, gathering rice and berries, and last, but not least, freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Considerable trouble has arisen through the secret trade in intoxicating liquors. The department, recognizing the best interests of the Indian, has employed a detective, whose special duties will be to protect them from these unknown and

unprincipled dealers in intoxicants, and we hope to find the guilty parties brought to the courts in the near future.

There has been no special epidemic in this agency, but occasional cases arising from gunshot wounds, from violation of the laws of health and from dissipation, have been reported and dealt with from time to time.

The natives of this locality are distinctly pagan, and have little sympathy with religious teaching. They are given to roaming from place to place. A few plant small gardens, but no farming in the true sense is attempted.

Dr. Hanson, of Kenora, has the medical oversight of this agency, and attends faithfully to his duties, and is quite popular with the Indians.

The agent in charge is at considerable disadvantage here owing to distance. He resides at Kenora, and having charge of two agencies, is not able to devote sufficient time to the oversight of this special area.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, and the population is 999.

The Indians live by fishing, hunting, berry-picking and rice-gathering. They also work in lumber camps, act as pilots to the steamers, work at railway construction, and guide parties in search of information.

I found that the question of intoxicants was the most serious one the agent has to encounter, and one for which we have very little remedy. Some who have sold to Indians have been vigorously prosecuted and heavily fined, but punishments have not destroyed the traffic, hardly checked it.

Indians have also been heavily fined, and in some cases imprisoned, but the next temptation finds them willing to risk the chances of a further assessment. For the protection of these people radical measures have been adopted, and it is hoped that better results may follow.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence in this agency. The people are pagans of the most exclusive type. They have no desire to imitate the ways of the white man; the time-honoured customs of their fathers are good enough for them. They love ease and comfort, and will only bring their energies into exercise when the stern necessities of life demand action. Then they are capable of accomplishing a good deal.

There are valuable belts of timber on several of the reserves here, and traces of rare mineral wealth are not wanting. The soil, where soil is found, is very good, but rock and swamp predominate. Hay-land is not plentiful, and as a necessary result stock-raising is not extensively developed.

The steamer supplied by the department last season has not proved to be the success which it was supposed it would be. Accident after accident made the venture expensive, and illness in the agent's family prevented the use of the boat which was intended.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is fourteen, and the population 875.

This agency borders on the boundary between Canada and the United States, and the activity in the liquor trade is wonderful. However, we have an agent there with a watchful eye, and he has made examples of numerous offenders. The Indians themselves cross into American territory, obtain all they can pay for, and under the cover of darkness smuggle the stuff into the reserve, and it proves to be most destructive alike to health and morality.

Plenty of remunerative labour offers to these people, but they are not disposed to work heavily or continuously, even for the best wages. Yet no very great want

has come to the notice of the agent, but there are numerous old people who need supervision and care in the cold and severe portion of the year.

The railway company and the town authorities of Fort Frances have their eyes on the old site of the agency at Pither's Point. It is a very valuable asset. Trains are now running over the new bridge which crosses the Point, and this circumstance will enhance the value of the land.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, permanently engaged by the department, has proved himself to be a very valuable officer, whose assistance to the agent is much appreciated.

Dr. Moore has won golden opinions this year. Many critical cases have been treated successfully, and his willingness to help in time of need, no matter how cold the weather or how great the distance, is gratefully acknowledged by the whole community.

GENERAL REMARKS.

According to announcement, the boundaries of my inspectorate change with the date of this report, and I think it my duty to speak of the courtesy of the agents in charge of the various agencies over which I have had supervision. In nearly every visit I have been heartily welcomed, and I am glad to count these efficient and faithful men as my personal friends.

I must also bear testimony to the faithful work done by the missionaries representing the various denominations or churches working for the moral uplift of the Indian. The results are eminently purifying. Society would be intolerable without them.

It is equally pleasant to be able to bear testimony to the faithful determination of the Indian Department to keep faith with the Indian, to fulfil all promises made, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and save the Indian both from himself and his enemies.

The red man is low in his ideals sometimes, but he is our brother, and his needs appeal strongly to our best instincts and command our sympathies and our assistance. The peace policy of Canada through the last half century has paid for itself many times, and its justice and humanity have won the allegiance and devotion of all the tribes from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Only let Canada be true to her ideals, and she will inspire her native races with worthier purpose and loftier ambitions.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
SOUTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, March 31, 1909

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1909.

The inspectorate includes four agencies, namely, Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowapah, the Pas, and the sub-agency at Oak River, with a total population of

3,754 annuitant Indians and 464 Sioux. As I was sent to complete the annuity payments in the Kenora and Savanne agencies and at Osnaburg last summer, I have not been able to visit the Manitowapah or Pas agencies, and consequently cannot report thereon.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five reserves.

Roseau River reserve is situated at the confluence of the Roseau and Red rivers, and has an area of about 5,670 acres. The reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising. The soil is rich, and there is a good supply of hay.

Roseau Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river, about 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,080 acres, and it is well adapted for grain-growing.

Long Plain reserve is situated about 15 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the first meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres, with some good farm-land and plenty of wood.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the principal meridian, and contains 6,754 acres. It is adapted for grain-growing, but there is considerable shale close to the surface in places, and the whole district is subject to frost. There is plenty of hay on the reserve and good water.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the first meridian, and contains 640 acres. The soil is first-class for grain-growing, but there is no wood and very little hay.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, but there are a great many of them, half and quarter breeds.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows:—Roseau, including the Rapids, 175; Long Plain, 124; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 113, making a grand total of 412.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been good, and no epidemics have prevailed. The winter has been somewhat severe, but the weather has been even with very few thaws. The roaming habits of the Indians secure them perfect sanitation in summer-time, although the little log huts they use in the winter-time are not all that is desired, yet the door and fireplace give them fair ventilation.

Occupations.—On the two Roseau reserves grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on. But they can get all the work that they can do for cash, consequently they accept the cash work, and their farming operations are done afterwards.

On the Swan Lake reserve both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and, as there is a permanent farm instructor there, it is only natural that operations are developed on a methodical scale, and the prospects are more encouraging.

At the Indian Gardens grain-growing only is carried on, and, as the section of land is all that can be desired for cultivation, it is only the indolent habits of the Indians that prevent them from making a success of farming.

On the Long Plain reserve there are only four or five Indians who do any farming. Last summer they threshed 2,800 bushels of grain, and the prospects for the coming season are even better. But the rest of the band earn their living by working for settlers, trapping, fishing, picking senega-root and berries.

Buildings.—All the buildings on these reserves are of log, but quite a number of them have lumber floors and roofs. The stables have hay and poles on the roof, which answer the purpose perfectly.

Stock.—These Indians do not take very much interest in live stock, but it is quite possible that their children may do so. I think it would be unnatural for the older generation of Indians to take much interest in raising cattle. The public

when speaking of the Indians, usually expect too much from the present generation; but, if they could only wait, I feel sure they would see good stock-raising and farmers among the Indians, although it will no doubt be the survival of the fittest to a great extent.

Implements.—The farming Indians are all well supplied with tools and implements, and it is somewhat difficult to keep them from going into debt to buy more than they require.

Education.—There is a day school at Roseau and another at Swan Lake that are making fair progress, and also a boarding school at Portage la Prairie, which receives a grant for thirty pupils and is always full.

Temperance and Morality.—There is considerable intemperance in this agency; consequently, there is immorality. But I do not blame the Indians as much as I do the white men for supplying the liquor to them. There are many white men who will supply the Indians with liquor and think they are doing them a great favour, because the law forbids that they shall have it, and I quite expect it will continue so long as liquor is manufactured, notwithstanding that all the department's officials are only too willing to get a conviction whenever it is possible.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency consists of the following reserves: Birdtail (Sioux), Waywayseecappo's, Keeseekoowenin, Rolling River, Gambler's, and a small fishing reserve at Clearwater lake. The Birdtail reserve is situated at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. Its area is about 6,400 acres. The land is a light loam, somewhat sandy in places, but has proved good for grain-growing, and there are about 600 acres of scrubby wood. Keeseekoowenin reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the south base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of about 6,660 acres. This includes the fishing reserve at Clearwater lake. The soil is a black loam and very rich, although there is quite a lot of the land too rough and stony for cultivation. Waywayseecappo's reserve is situated about 15 miles northeast of Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rossburn. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. It has an area of about 24,960 acres. There is a plentiful supply of timber, fuel and hay; also many large open stretches waiting for the plough.

Rolling River is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton section). It has an area of about 12,800 acres. The soil is black loam and very rich, but much of the land is hilly and rough, and broken up with deep ravines, sloughs and lakes. There is a great deal of poplar and willow brush and plenty of good timber. The Gambler's reserve is situated on the Assiniboine river, about 5 miles southwest from Binscarth. It has an area of 774 acres, and has a black sandy loam soil with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak, and is nearly all good farm-land.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Birdtail Sioux, 74; Keeseekoowenin, 121; Waywayseecappo's, 179; Gambler's, 12; Rolling River, 90; making a grand total of 476.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, on the whole, has been good, although there is just at present an epidemic of measles, from which several children have already died, on one of the reserves. The tent hospital has attended to 152 cases of various diseases during the year, and has done a good stroke of work; but I do not think it should be maintained permanently, as the Indians will soon neglect to take advantage of it. Most of these Indians move into tents in the spring, and their houses are thoroughly cleaned before they go into them again in the fall.

Occupations.—Farming is carried on on all these reserves to a greater or lesser extent, also cattle-raising, and many of the Indians have good gardens. But there are many ways of earning a living. They can get all the work they want at good

wages. They also sell Indian beads and leatherwork, senega-root and wild fruits. They fish, hunt and sell dogwood. The greatest cause of poverty is the anxious desire to avoid manual labour and the squandering of their earnings.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all log, although quite a number have lumber roofs and floors, and more are getting them all the time. There are some log houses in this agency that are as good as many settlers have, and they are improving every year. There are a few frame houses, but the Indians do not usually build them warm enough, and another drawback is they cost so much. The stables are all of log with poles and hay on top; and if they are built high enough in the walls, they give great satisfaction, considering the circumstances.

Stock.—The Indians will give much better care to horses than cattle, but they have little feeling for either of them, and will ride or drive a horse nearly to death that they appear to think a great deal of. That is their greatest trouble in handling heavy teams, as they do not seem to realize the necessity of grain-feeding heavy horses and not driving them fast, or not leaving them standing outdoors on a cold night. However, they are much better than they were, and are improving.

Farm Implements.—These bands are all well supplied with farm implements, and they know perfectly well how to handle them. Since they have been made to buy their own, they take much better care of them and put them under cover in the winter.

Education.—There is a boarding school at Birtle, with an attendance of 48, that is doing good work, and a day school on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve that has a very irregular attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The year has been a progressive one; on all the reserves more land has been broken, more summer fallowing and fall ploughing done, and increased acreage in crop and a desire to acquire better horses. It appears to me that many of the Indians have come to the conclusion that it is no use waiting any longer for help from the government or elsewhere, and that they might as well start in now as later on to make their own living in the ways of the white man. I am inclined to think that, had they received less help from the government in early days, they would have been farther ahead to-day. It would have the same effect on the poorer class of white people under similar conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, but there are always a few in each band that are continually striving for it, with the result that the whole band get the name of being drunkards and immoral. The two faults usually run together among Indians, but now that they are spreading out more on the reserves and each family on their own farm, their habits are changing, and so many of them have a son or daughter who has graduated from one of the boarding or industrial schools, the elevating effect upon their mode of living and housekeeping is plain to see.

OAK RIVER SUB-AGENCY.

There are about 270 Sioux Indians on the Oak River and Oak Lake reserves in charge of acting Indian Agent J. Hollies, and under his guidance they are doing remarkably well. They have about 3,000 acres under crop, and last season had 34,717 bushels of wheat, 14,932 bushels of oats, and put up 1,319 tons of hay. They also broke 155 acres, summerfallowed 655 acres and fall ploughed 263 acres. This goes to show that their time was well occupied. They are all full-blooded Indians, independent, and full of pride, but they are splendid workers, and if it were not for their old debts contracted with the implement agents, traders and farmers in the vicinity, they would be in the best circumstances of any Indians I know. Mr. Hollies has them well in hand, and I expect in the next few years to see wonderful development there.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—KENORA, SAVANNE AND OSNABURG AGENCIES,
KENORA, Ont., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year I have visited all the reserves and have attended all Indians who required treatment.

In December there was an outbreak of diphtheria among them on the Lake of the Woods, near Whitefish bay. In all about 50 had the disease. There were 5 deaths before they sent for me, and as soon as I got there I quarantined them, 8 miles from any other place. I used anti-toxin on them, and the rest got all right. The Indians were working in a lumber camp, where they got it from some Galicians who brought it to the camp, and the Indians took it home to their families.

On all the other reserves the health of the Indians has been good.

I visited the boarding school at Shoal Lake and attended a few for influenza. I remained a day with them, and when I left they were all well.

There has been very little sickness among the children at the Kenora boarding school.

There have been three deaths from consumption, one at White Dog, one at Grassy Narrows, and one on the Lake of the Woods.

On my visit to Osnaburg I made a thorough examination of all the Indians, young and old, and found quite a number of them infected with tuberculosis. I put them under treatment, and have been informed that they have made great improvement. Gastric trouble seems to be the most prevalent disease among them at this place.

During the year I have performed several operations and have just amputated an Indian's foot, who had it frost-bitten. I have also pulled a number of teeth for them.

I have vaccinated all that required to have it done, and have kept all the reserves supplied with medicine to be used when required.

I have, &c.,
THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

OTTAWA, December 21, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows regarding the surveys made by me during the past season.

I left Ottawa on April 21, proceeding to Selkirk to make the different surveys required in connection with the surrender of the St. Peter's reserve.

It was first necessary to make a complete re-survey of that portion of this reserve which had already been surveyed into river lots, or into sections and quarter-sections,

and a new survey of that portion not already subdivided. As the allotments to which each head of a family or individual Indian was entitled were made, these different areas had to be laid out. As many of the Indians would take a portion of their allotment in different parts of the reserve, this work caused a second survey or at least re-chaining and re-posting of a large portion of the reserve. As the work progressed, plans were supplied the Indian representative so that he and the chief and council could make these different allotments where desired and prevent any clashing. As the allotments were made and surveyed, they were placed upon these plans, as well as plans for use in the field. General descriptions of each individual allotment were drawn up and signed by the Indian to whom the allotment was made by the Indian representative and myself. After the allotments were completed, descriptions for insertion in the different patents, signed by myself, as well as the final plans, were made and forwarded to Ottawa. The different claims allowed by Chief Justice Howell in his decisions were also surveyed, descriptions made and forwarded here. The points and islands belonging to the reserve in the Red river, which had not been heretofore surveyed, were surveyed and subdivided. Some of the river lots, owing to the manner in which they were allotted, required special plans, so that 21 final plans were necessary. Of these, two copies of six of the largest had to be made two and three times for use in the field and for the purpose of making the different allotments. Four hundred and seventeen descriptions, signed by the Indian to whom allotted, by the Indian representative and myself, 417 descriptions for insertion in patents issued by the Department of Indian Affairs, and 23 for patents to be issued under the decision of Chief Justice Howell, as well as a number of valuations, when an Indian was not able to take up all his improvements under his allotment, were made and forwarded to the department.

After completing this work at St. Peter's reserve, I proceeded to Fisher river to locate and survey the new reserve of 75,000 acres given to this band. In doing this work I was accompanied by the chief and council in making the selection of the land to be included. I laid out over 150 river lots fronting on the Fisher river, and posted the outlines with iron posts. Each of these river lots is ten chains wide, with the different section roads passing through them or at the rear.

I have also laid out a hay-ground, which had been promised for several years to the Fisher River band on reserve No. 44. As the outlines of the latter reserve had been obliterated, and as the surrounding townships are being subdivided, I re-ran the outlines as well.

A drainage survey at the Fort Alexander reserve was also made by my assistant, Mr. C. H. Blanchard; the plans and profile, as well as a report on the same, have been completed.

I have, &c.,
J. K. McLEAN.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines, and no doubt at some remote time they must have been closely allied to the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in language and customs. They are also known by the name of Stonies.

Reserves.—This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of the town of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of its area being covered with small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are dry wood, hay, senega-root and small fruits. During the past year these Indians sold a large quantity of wood and hay, with good returns. By this means they were able to provide food and clothing for their families.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians are engaged in grain-growing and stock-raising. Some of the young men hire as labourers for settlers. Others are employed tanning hides, while a few are engaged in hunting and trapping during the winter months. On the whole, these Indians are industrious and take a real interest in their different occupations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The grain crops on this reserve were not so good as usual, but were better than last year. A heavy frost came again in August, doing great damage to the crop, making it a partial failure. Last fall the Assiniboine Indians threshed 6,787 bushels of fairly good grain, and they stored with me 700 bushels of wheat and 600 bushels of oats for seed this spring. Last summer they broke 250 acres of new land and summer fallowed 225 acres, which is now ready for crop. This shows that the poor Indians are not discouraged, although they have had poor returns for their work, but are making an extra effort to have a larger crop next year.

The Indian women generally plant the gardens. They also do the hoeing and other necessary work during the summer.

Stock.—The cattle and horses on this reserve are in good condition. They are being well cared for by the Indians. The natural increase has been satisfactory. The Indians have benefited from their cattle throughout the year. During the past year they have sold 15 three-year-old steers and 4 cows, which brought them an income of $667.79.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the past year. A few are suffering from scrofula. I had Dr. Bonju examine these Indians for tuberculosis. He found two suffering from this disease. There have not been any epidemics of any serious disease during the year. Whooping-cough was prevalent among the children during the winter. They are giving more attention to the keeping of their houses neat and clean than formerly; likewise to sanitation.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians are given in any way to the use of intoxicating liquor. There have not been any cases of drunkenness brought before me during the past year. I am pleased to report that there has been a high standard of morality throughout the band. The majority of the band live regular and moral lives.

Education.—There are a number of children from this reserve attending the Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools. The pupils at these schools are making splendid progress in their educational and industrial studies. Most of the pupils returning from the industrial schools begin farming in preference to other occupations. The majority of them that have started farming are making rapid advancement.

General Remarks.—There are a number of old men and widows on this reserve who are totally destitute. They are much indebted to the department for the help given them in the way of food and clothing. These old people have great difficulty in getting any food outside what the department gives them, as game has become very scarce in this part of the country.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians without a reserve, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population.—The population of this band is estimated to be 117 persons.

Abode.—They have not any permanent houses, but live in tents throughout the year.

Occupations.—Some of the Sioux Indians make a living by working for the settlers in the neighbourhood of Moosejaw, and also the people of the town. Their wives do tanning, scrubbing, washing, along with other odd jobs about the town. Others depend almost entirely upon hunting for a livelihood.

Stock.—The Sioux have numerous ponies for sale and for their own use. During the past year they were able to realize a little more money on the sale of their ponies than the year before.

Education.—A number of the Sioux can speak fairly good English. This is due to their peculiar position. They do not seem to be inclined to send their children to school.

Progress.—These Sioux are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. A few of the old people had to be helped with rations during the month of March.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Only one death occurred amongst them during the year. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are in medical attendance on these Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, April 19, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 14 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about two miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Part of this reserve is rolling and broken and partially covered with poplar, birch, cherry and willow, interspersed with ponds and hay marshes; the remainder of the reserve is a rough, open, rolling plain, containing numerous hay swamps. The land is, in very many places, good; hay and water are abundant, but wood is getting to be very scarce, having been much depleted by prairie fires.

The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band, at the last annuity payments, was 163 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Premises and surroundings are kept in a clean and healthy state. An epidemic of whooping cough is now raging among the children; but I trust that the approaching spring weather will considerably abate the evil.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, working for settlers, selling hay, firewood, rails and logs, freighting, and the hunting of small game, make a very comfortable living for this band. There are some very expert tanners among the women, and they make quite a lot of money by tanning robes for the settlers. These people realize the importance of their gardens, and they derive a considerable benefit from this source.

Buildings.—All the houses and stables have log walls; most of the houses are well built, have shingled roofs, and are warm and comfortable. The stables are being improved each year.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are well looked after; they are a source of revenue and food to the Indians, and are valued accordingly. This reserve is splendidly situated for hay, so that the Indians have no difficulty in securing an abundance of fodder for their stock, and a surplus quantity for sale too.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are well equipped with farm implements and machinery; most of these have been purchased with their own money, derived from the sale of cattle and beef, and by industry.

Education.—There is a very good day school (Anglican) on this reserve; the attendance is very fair, and the progress attained is highly satisfactory. Mrs. R. Jefferson is the teacher, and she is certainly doing good work.

In addition to the usual class-room studies, the pupils are taught knitting, sewing and gardening, also how to dress neatly and keep themselves clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—For the most part these Indians are very steady, industrious and intelligent; they manage to make a good living, and in fact are making excellent progress; there are two or three malcontents, who would like to have their reserve moved, and if they had their own way would be moving it all the time; fortunately this class of Indian is rare, and would not exist at all were it not created by the interference of outsiders.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no cases of intemperance among the members of this band during the past year, and their morals are good.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford. The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and for the grazing of stock; water, hay and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

Population.—There are 78 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good; premises are kept in a clean and healthy state.

Occupations.—The members of this band have no difficulty in making a good living by farming and stock-raising. They have also a good market for hay, wood and lime, and besides this a few of them work out for farmers, and do some freighting.

Buildings.—All houses and stables on this reserve are built of logs, a few of them have shingled roofs, but the majority of them are covered with sods; they are comfortable and kept in a clean state.

Stock.—They have excellent cattle on this reserve, and take the greatest care of them; having an abundance of hay and water on the reserve makes the stock industry a comparatively easy occupation.

Farm Implements.—This reserve is well supplied with all necessary farm implements; and the Indians realize their value sufficiently well to take good care of them.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve, but ample educational facilities are provided for these children in the industrial and boarding schools of the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider that these Indians are making fairly good progress, and are becoming rapidly independent of government aid. They are steady and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of either intemperance, or offences against morality, have occurred during the past year on this reserve.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Tribe.—The members of both these bands belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another, they are situated on the south side of Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford, and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway, at Paynton. The combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent agricultural land; the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes.

Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is difficult to get enough for the large amount of stock owned by these Indians; formerly there was a plentiful supply of hay on the adjoining unsettled lands; but now the settlement is completed right up to the borders of the reservation. Last year there was little or no hay on Little Pine reserve; and the Poundmaker band helped them out by sharing up their hay with them.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands at the last payments was 236 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has, on the whole, been very good; there have been the usual cases of colds, and whooping-cough went through the children, but without any fatalities. All rubbish has been gathered up and burned.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are very successfully carried on by the members of these bands; they are also very energetic in other lines of work, such as selling fire-wood to the settlers, supplying rails and pickets for fencing, freighting, working for farmers, hunting for lost stock, and in fact will turn their hands to any kind of labour by which they can make money.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of logs; some of them have shingle roofs, but the greater number of them are covered with poles and thatched. The houses are kept tidy and comfortable; and I am glad to say that mud floors are rapidly being replaced by lumber ones, which are both healthier and cleaner. A slight improvement is also noticeable in the class of stables erected.

Stock.—The cattle are in excellent condition, and are very well cared for; as only pedigreed bulls have been used, the quality of the stock has been much improved, and is of a high order. These Indians also own some sheep and pigs, from which they derive very gratifying results both financially and as a source of food.

The quality of the horses is steadily advancing, which fact is directly due to the department's policy of providing good sires; this kindness is much appreciated by the Indians, as they now see that they will soon have this industry on a commercial paying basis.

Farm Implements.—These bands are well provided with all classes of implements and machinery, which are well cared for, and kept in good repair.

Education.—There is a day school on each of these reserves; the one on Poundmaker's is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other, at Little Pine's, is under the management of the Church of England. Both schools have a fair attendance and are giving more satisfactory results than was formerly the case, both teachers and scholars appearing to take a deep interest in their work and studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious workers, and so are becoming rapidly prosperous. They are very intelligent, and make good use of their natural resources in order to make a comfortable living; they are also very contented.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are very good, *i.e.*, according to the Indian code of ethics.

Only one case of intemperance during the past year occurred among these bands. The punishment was swift and severe.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, who are without doubt originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux; their legends, customs and language having close resemblance.

Reserve.—There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head and Lean Man bands. They are about 14 miles south of Battleford. These reserves contain 31,808 acres; they are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam, well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes there are excellent hay grounds, and large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Population.—At the payment of these bands there were 88 Indians present on the reserves.

Occupations.—Last season these people put in a crop, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, their harvest was very poor. They are indifferent stockmen, but they make a very good living by the sale of hay and fire-wood.

Buildings.—The houses and stables on these reserves are the poorest in the agency, and it is a very difficult matter to convince these Indians of the necessity for improving their dwellings. In two instances, however, I am glad to say that there is a marked advance in both the houses and method of living; so that I trust, eventually, our efforts will be crowned with success.

Stock.—The cattle here came through the winter in very good condition, as the Indians had an abundance of hay and plenty of water. I think that the reason for the lack of interest in this industry is that the Indians imagine that they derive quicker pecuniary results from hay sold than hay fed; and as they have a large ready market for the sale of hay, they prefer this mode of making a livelihood, as they get ready cash and have less bother feeding the cattle in winter-time. There are, of course, a few exceptions to this rule, and the people who do own stock take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well off for wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes, ploughs, &c.; they also own a binder, and, in fact, possess a full equipment for their present needs.

Education.—The day school under the auspices of the Church of England is still in operation on this reserve; the attendance is small, and the progress fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not much addicted to work when it can be possibly avoided, but when necessity calls them to labour they display an amount of energy and perseverance that is truly admirable, and they are certainly living in a more wholesome and comfortable manner than was their former custom.

Temperance and Morality.—The Stonies may truthfully be called a strictly temperate band, and their morals are very good indeed.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Crees, but there are also a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them, who have from time to time joined the band, or intermarried with some of the members.

Reserve.—Moosomin reserve is 12 miles west of Battleford; it contains 14,720 acres. This land lies between the Battle and Saskatchewan rivers; the country is rolling and partially wooded with bluffs of poplar, which have been much thinned out in recent years by fires. The soil is a sandy loam, and is well adapted for both agricultural purposes and stock-raising. Water is plentifully distributed all over the reserve.

There is also a hay reserve, of 640 acres, at Round hill, 20 miles northeast of Battleford.

Population.—There are 137 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good, and everything in the way of hygiene is done to keep them in a healthy state.

Occupations.—These Indians are successful farmers and stockmen; they also sell a lot of fire-wood, freight and work for settlers.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are all constructed of logs; some few of them have shingled roofs, the others are covered with poles and sodded or thatched. They are all clean and comfortable inside, and a great improvement has taken place in the manner of furniture and conveniences in their houses.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered well and without loss. Much interest is taken in the stock industry by these Indians, and I have every hope that by this means they will ultimately become perfectly independent of government aid.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are becoming better equipped each year with wagons, mowers, binders, rakes, seeders, sleighs, harness, &c., besides all the necessary small implements required in their farming operations.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but the industrial and boarding schools provide ample accommodation and educational facilities for all the children of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are very industrious and progressive. They are keenly alive as to ways and means of earning money, and, as a consequence, are becoming quite prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come to my notice during the past year by any member of this band; and I may say that their morals, while not perfect, are, on the whole, very satisfactory.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of Crees. There are, however, a few Saulteaux interspersed among them, who have joined them by marriage, or on account of having close relatives already in the band.

Reserve.—The Thunderchild reserve adjoins that of Moosomin, and is 18 miles west of Battleford. It comprises 15,360 acres on the south side of the North Saskatchewan river, and 5,440 acres on the north side of the same river. In addition to this, these Indians have a share of the hay reserve at Round hill.

The land is a rolling prairie of black loam, with scatterd bluffs of poplar and willow. The Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, also some lakes, provide the water supply, which is very ample. The reserve is very suitable for mixed farming and stock-raising.

Population.—There are 125 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been the usual number of colds, one or two cases of tuberculosis, a little scrofula and whooping cough; otherwise these Indians have been remarkably healthy. Every effort is made to safeguard their health and surroundings.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of this band; although they very materially supplement their income from this source by the sale of fire-wood, fence rails and pickets, freighting and working for settlers. In the winter-time some few of them go fishing in the lakes north of this point.

Buildings.—The present buildings are all of logs; but as these Indians are moving north to a new location, in the coming spring, I hope to be able to persuade them to erect a very much better class of dwelling on their new reserve; this should be all the easier for them, as in the vicinity of the proposed new reserve there is a plentiful supply of very good timber.

Stock.—The cattle at this point are all in good order. They came through the winter splendidly, and are well looked after.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with all necessary farm implements, which have been purchased out of their own earnings.

Education.—There is a day school here, which is conducted by the Church of England authorities. The attendance is very small, but the progress is fair.

There is also a boarding school, immediately adjoining this reserve; it is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. Good work is being done in the school-room, and the whole institution is conducted in a most excellent manner; the attendance is up to the full number authorized, 20, and could easily be doubled, which would then bring this school up to the number accommodation is provided for. The intellectual, moral and industrial training which is given to these children, added to the fact that they are also taught to speak English fluently, makes this school a very valuable adjunct to the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—Steady progress is maintained by the Indians of this band; they are industrious and thrifty, and have no difficulty in making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—I have had no difficulty with these Indians during the past year on the score of infraction of the laws against either intemperance or immorality.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times. Meadow lake is about 7 miles long by 2½ miles wide.

This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs; the soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country, which at the present time is unsettled, and provides a fairly good hunting ground for these Indians.

Population.—This band is composed of 91 members.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory. As they are away so much of their time hunting, their houses are only used in the winter. Living out so much in the open air during the greater portion of the year, helps to keep these people in robust health.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and trappers; they also catch a considerable quantity of fish. Some of them are very successful stock-raisers, and a few are beginning to farm on a small scale; they realize that it is only a question of a very few years before they will be compelled to rely wholly upon agriculture as a means of livelihood, and they are gradually enlarging their little plots of cultivated land; and I hope that in a short time these people will become successful farmers. The department has certainly encouraged them this spring with an outfit of implements with which to begin farming operations.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs; they are substantially made, and are clean and comfortable.

Farm Implements.—The department has issued to this band, quite recently, one wagon, mower, rake, combination plough, disc and drag harrows, so that they have now sufficient implements to make a good start at farming.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the management of the Roman Catholic authorities; the attendance is fair and the progress passably good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Four new dwellings erected on this reserve during the past year, and also a desire to settle down to agriculture and stock-farming, denote that these Indians are slowly progressing towards civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are honest, industrious, temperate and strictly moral.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is not very numerous, but it is well taken care of and is increasing steadily.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of this agency at the last payments was 911 souls, which is an increase of 36 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been fewer cases of tuberculosis, as the Indians are becoming more careful of their sick people, and are somewhat awakened to the necessity for precautionary measures being taken to prevent the spread of this scourge. Whooping-cough was our only epidemic; strange to say, it did not appear to affect the Indians nearly so severely as the white children, and I trust that as the spring advances the cough may disappear. The Indians have been vaccinated.

Houses are whitewashed at least once a year. Good health has prevailed throughout the agency during the past year.

Stock.—The stock is kept in the best possible condition; the increase has been fairly good. The Indians use some of the cattle for food, and some are sold to pay for necessary farming and haying machinery. I am glad to say that each year sees more Indians taking a greater interest in this industry. The policy of the department in providing thoroughbred bulls and stallions is certainly having a very beneficial effect, and is much appreciated by the Indians.

We had an extremely severe winter, which was very hard on live stock, yet we came through it well, although some of the settlers were not so fortunate.

Progress.—Progress is steady and well maintained. These Indians are industrious, self-reliant and thrifty. They have very much improved their general condition, and neither require nor get much government help; that is, in the way of food.

Drought, hail and frost made sad havoc with our crops last year. What grain they did manage to save was of very good quality, and the wheat was ground into flour here.

The members of Thunderchild band, who have in the past several times expressed their desire to move further north, surrendered their present reserve last August, and are this spring choosing a new location in the vicinity of Bright Sand and Turtle lakes. I think that this is an excellent move on their part, as they have had several losses by fires from the railway running through their present reserve, and they are also too much hemmed in by settlers. In their new location they will have plenty of

wood, water, hay, fishing and hunting, also farming land. I consider that these Indians received splendid terms from the government, and were treated very liberally indeed, and they are perfectly satisfied with their bargain.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve lies northwest of Prince Albert, in township 51, ranges 1 and 2, west of the third principal meridian, and contains 22,016 acres. It is traversed by the Sturgeon lake, which contains a serviceable quantity of fish. Upon the northern portion of the reserve is found a large extent of spruce timber, from which all of a merchantable size—10 inches and over in diameter—has been sold and removed. The portion of the reserve to the south of the lake contains a considerable area of good farming land, well situated as to height, and protected to a certain extent from frost by its proximity to the lake.

Population.—The population of the band is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The band has enjoyed good health and was not visited by any epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt successfully, and from the products of the chase supply themselves with almost all the meat they require; in addition they earn good wages through employment as axemen, &c., in the lumbering camps in the neighbourhood of the reserve, and do a small amount of farming.

Buildings.—Many of the buildings on this reserve are roomy, comfortable and of a better class than many of those occupied by settlers in the vicinity.

Stock.—The live stock belonging to this band suffered more through the length and severity of the winter than those on some of the other reserves, and a considerable loss was sustained by them before the close of the year.

Implements.—A fair supply of implements is owned by these Indians, and during the year an implement-shed was erected by them at the farm for the preservation of such machinery as had been purchased and was owned by the band as a community.

Education.—There is a well taught day school on this reserve under the control of the Church of England.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic in anything they undertake, and are independent and somewhat high-spirited in disposition. They are largely pagan in religion, and love a nomadic life. Their opportunities enable them to make a considerable amount of money.

Temperance and Morality.—The great misfortune of these Indians is the fact that the road to the lumbering camps and to the settlement north and west of them passes through their reserve. The lower grades of lumber jacks and half-breeds delight to place temptations to drunkenness in their way, and to create and develop a taste for liquor in the younger members of the band.

PETEQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated northwest of Duck Lake, in townships 45 and 46, ranges 6 and 7, west of the third principal meridian, and contains an area of 26,880 acres. It is well wooded with scattered bluffs of poplar, spruce and tamarack, and contains sufficient hay meadows, pasturage and arable land for all the present and prospective requirements of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was good and conditions sanitary during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians support themselves chiefly by farming and stock-raising; but also hunt, dig roots, work as carpenters for outsiders, do freighting, &c.

Buildings.—The dwellings and stables erected and occupied by these Indians are well built and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve were, as usual, well attended to, and with a few exceptions came through the winter in good condition.

Implements.—These Indians have a good supply of machinery, and are adding to their needs as circumstances justify.

Education.—Educational facilities are supplied by the Duck Lake boarding school, to which all children born on the reserve are sent as soon as they become of school age.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of this band are desirous of succeeding, and their progress is very good. During the year 161 acres of new land was broken.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians seem to be increasingly moral and temperate.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the northwest of Duck Lake. It is situated in townships 47 to 49, range 6, west of the third principal meridian, and has an area of 49,380 acres. It contains abundance of timber for fuel, is well watered, and has an ample supply of pasturage and good farming land.

Population.—The population of this band is 130.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness amongst these Indians during the year, though not generally of a serious nature. Several cases of a scrofulous or tubercular character have required regular treatment. Sanitary measures are generally carried out.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising, farming, freighting, with some hunting and root-digging, constitute the occupations and sources from which these Indians derive their living.

Buildings.—These Indians are generally well housed, and their cattle usually well stabled.

Stock.—Excepting for the casualties attending the last storm of the season, the live stock on this reserve came through the winter in vigorous condition.

Implements.—These Indians are generally provided with all the implements they need.

Education.—The educational facilities afforded this band are the best in this agency, the teacher, who is also the resident missionary, holding a first-class certifi-

eate. A good attendance is secured by boarding the children during the school days of each week during the winter months, and providing a good dinner for them during the rest of the school year. Excellent results have followed.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some Indians who have not been famed for their working ability for some years, turned over a new leaf and a quantity of new land. In all some 240 acres were broken during the season.

Temperance and Morality.—Some cases of intemperance were reported in November, but the evidence was found insufficient for proceedings to be instituted. The morality of the band is not high.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in townships 50 and 51, ranges 6 and 7, and has an area of about 43,000 acres. It contains sufficient timber, excellent pasturage, a large extent of hay meadow, and a considerable area of arable land.

Population.—The present population of the band is 238.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness on the reserve during the year, chiefly minor disorders, but with the usual scrofulous and tubercular affections.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, hunting and freighting provide their support.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band vary from mud-roofed one-roomed shacks to comfortable log and frame buildings with shingle roofs.

Stock.—The herd of this band suffered some loss during the year, partly through an epidemic of black-leg, which was fortunately checked soon after its discovery, but still numbers 582 head, including horses.

Implements.—This band has now a fair supply of implements, a number being added each year from the proceeds of the sale of cattle.

Education.—A day school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, supplies the educational requirements of the younger children of the band. The older pupils are sent to boarding and industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fond of hunting, and contains some of the best hunters in the agency. They provide themselves in season with a quantity of meat from this source. The working force of the band has been increased during the year by a number of promising ex-pupils discharged from industrial schools. During the season 260 acres of new land were broken.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is the most moral in the agency.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in townships 52 to 54, range 8, west of the third principal meridian, and contains, with an extension of more arable land to the south of it, an area of 29,664 acres. There is sufficient timber and fire-wood for the present and future needs of the band, and during dry seasons a plentiful supply of hay can be secured along the valley of the Big river, which runs through a part of the reserve.

Population.—The population of the band, including the Pelican Lake portion, is 178.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the year has been very good.

Occupations.—The members of this band living to the north of the reserve with those at Pelican Lake support themselves entirely by fishing and hunting, obtaining only ammunition and twine from the supplies furnished.

Some of those who have taken up farming are proving very industrious, and, if the results of their efforts are encouraging, will make good progress.

Buildings.—The dwellings of these Indians continue to be the poorest in the agency, partly, perhaps, because the low mud-roofed shanty is the easiest to make warm.

Stock.—The stock of this band came through the winter, with a few exceptions, in good condition. This was due to their utilizing hay meadows to the north of the reserve for a large portion of the herd.

Implements.—During the year a number of new implements were placed at their disposal, and several of the hunting members of the band signified their desire to learn farming.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the charge of the Church of England, but the attendance is limited to those children who live close to the school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band located on the reserve do not appear to be first-class hunters, nor are they very successful at fishing, though they obtain a certain support from each. There are some energetic members amongst them, however, who will 'make good' if their locations prove favourable to crop-raising. Last summer 270 acres of new land were broken.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and temperate.

MONTREAL LAKE BAND, NOS. 106 AND 106A.

General Remarks.—This band numbers 188 souls, who support themselves by hunting and fishing and by employment with the trading companies.

Their reserves are situated at the southern end of Montreal lake, township 61, range 24, west of the second meridian, and in township 52, ranges 26 and 27, west of the second meridian, and range 1 west of the third meridian, and contain respectively 10,560 and 36,160 acres. The Lac la Ronge band (now handled with Treaty No. 10) shares in the ownership of the latter reserve, which was intended to accommodate those of both bands who desired to take up farming, in the event of fishing and hunting ceasing to afford a sufficient livelihood to those northern Indians. About 30 Indians from both bands now reside on that reserve. Up to the present those in residence have not taken up farming with the energy necessary to success; but have secured a living by employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity, and by a limited amount of fishing and hunting when not so employed.

The Northern reserve at Montreal lake is owned exclusively by the Montreal Lake band. It lies in too northerly a latitude to be successfully farmed, and is besides covered with timber. The timber, however, is of excellent merchantable quality, and when the construction of a prospective railroad makes it available, will contribute largely to the support of the band.

These Indians are fairly moral, temperate and law-abiding.

They have not been visited by any epidemic during the year, and have enjoyed better health than any other band in this agency.

WAHPATON (SIOUX) BAND, NO. 94A.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north and west of Prince Albert; is located in township 49, range 27, west of the second meridian, and contains 2,400 acres. The soil on the original portion of the reserve is light and sandy, and cannot produce a heavy crop; that on the newer portion (formerly reserved for this band and now taken possession of by it) is of much better quality and promises to give good yields of grain under proper farming methods.

Population.—Some 15 families are now residing on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several deaths during the year amongst the older inhabitants of the reserve, but the general health of the band seems to

have been good. They obey sanitary instructions so far as they understand them.

Occupations.—In addition to cattle-raising and farming, these Indians profit by their proximity to the city of Prince Albert, where they find a ready market for all the fire-wood they can supply, all the hay they can spare, besides senega-root and berries in season.

Buildings.—Lacking as they do the facilities enjoyed by other reserves in the occasional use of the agency saw-mill, and having to purchase all the building material they require, their dwellings are amongst the least expensive in the agency; but they are kept neat, clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Their cattle and ponies are always well cared for, and are increasing as rapidly as could be expected.

Implements.—More implements have been supplied to and purchased by them, and they usually take excellent care of what is placed in their charge.

Education.—The resident missionary, Mr. Jonathan Beverley, is also the teacher of the day school on the reserve, which is attended by all the children of school age within reach.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are active, steady workers, very industrious and more deserving of success as a whole than any other band in this agency. The missionary and teacher also discharges the duties of a farmer employed under the department and directs their work to the best of his ability. With the increased number of implements at their command, they may be expected to make more rapid progress in the acreage under crop than was formerly possible.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather conditions of the past season were peculiarly unfavourable, through the untimely presence of drought, rain and frost. Drought retarded the growing crops so that the unusually early frost of August 13 caught much of the grain in the milk and impaired the market value while lessening the yield of the grain threshed.

The rain, which lowered the temperature and prepared the way for the frost, also interfered seriously with the hay harvest and delayed the whole harvesting operations until the ground was frozen and fall ploughing impossible.

As an offset to these discouraging facts, which robbed the Indians of much of the fruit of their labour, a substantial advance was made throughout the agency during June and July by the breaking of new land on each of the reserves to the total of about 1,100 acres, of which they will reap the benefit next year.

The increase during the year of implements in the hands of Indians, chiefly ex-pupils, on the different reserves, places all the bands also in better position for a material improvement subject to the usual limitations imposed by weather conditions.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW P.O., June 4, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909; statistical statement and inventory of government property having previously been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency headquarters is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The agency comprises four reserves, namely, Ochapowace reserve, No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, Nos. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay and Little Bone, Nos. 74 and 74A. All these reserves are located along the Qu'Appelle river, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,895 acres, less a small piece of land surrendered by Cowessess band (quantity not measured yet) to be sold to the Roman Catholic mission for a school farm.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated northwest of Whitewood, and contains 52,864 acres. Most of this reserve is especially adapted for mixed farming, there being plenty of good hay-land and excellent pasture, besides much good wheat-land.

Population.—This band has a population of 112.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this band are fairly healthy, but many of them are old, and the birth-rate is exceeding low. Some families are consumptive. A few live in very comfortable houses, which are neatly kept. Two good houses were built during the year, replacing old ones. Many of these Indians live in houses which are not satisfactory.

Occupation.—Some of the Indians in this band engage in farming in a small way, these also keep small herds of cattle, in addition to which they add to their incomes by sale of wood, hay and senega-root, and some small furs. They cannot be regarded as very industrious.

Education.—Most of the children in this band of school age attend boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the conditions for rapid progress are lacking here, some few are anxious to do what they can; these make some advance; but it is very difficult to keep them at steady, constant work.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance or immorality among these Indians came to my notice. The Indians of this band are generally temperate, although a few are known to indulge in intoxicants when they can get them.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NOS. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 13,535 acres, and is situated north of Broadview. The land is mostly of good quality and well adapted for Indian farming. There is an abundant supply of wood, hay and water.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a special case of eye treatment, no unusual disease has effected this band during the year. The standard of health, however, is not high. Marked improvement in the class of houses occupied by many of this band improves the sanitary conditions and should make for better health.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage in farming and cattle-raising; they also depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, senega-root and some small furs.

Education.—These Indians do not object to education, and those who are physically fit at school age are usually placed in school. One of the young Indians, a member of this band and a pupil of Round Lake boarding school, is at present attending Whitewood public school, with a view of obtaining a provincial teacher's certificate. Another member of this band, a young woman and ex-pupil of the same school, is about to take up training as a professional nurse.

Characteristics and Progress.—Unfortunately the number from which progress may be expected in this band is very limited; still, on the whole, I think the conditions surrounding these Indians are steadily improving, while there is yet much to be desired.

Temperance and Morality.—The moral standard of some of this band is not high. Two liquor cases were prosecuted during the year and convictions obtained. This shows a steady decline in the number of prosecutions against members of this band.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The headquarters of Crooked Lake agency is located on this reserve, which comprises 29,704 acres, less a small area surrendered during the year for sale to the Roman Catholic mission school, to be used as a school farm. The land on this reserve is mostly of good quality; there is also abundance of timber for building and firewood. Hay is not plentiful.

Population.—The population is 196.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year there has been some sickness of the usual type among the Indians of this band, mostly with the children. Two adult cases were sent to hospital for special treatment. The sanitary conditions in this band are generally fair. Many of the houses are neatly kept, and the mode of living better than prevails on most reserves. There is still plenty of room for improvement.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage more generally in the occupation of farming and cattle-raising than those of the other bands, although it may be necessary to reduce some of the herds of cattle owing to the scarcity of hay on their reserve. In addition to farming, the income of the Indians is augmented by the sale of wood, and some work out for wages at suitable seasons.

Education.—All children that are physically fit and of school age are in school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the able-bodied Indians of this band have graduated from an Indian school, and in a short time these will be in the majority. These naturally have reached a stage in their evolution which distinguishes them from the earlier generation. Many of them are bright and capable of doing good work and plenty of it, but it is very difficult to get them to settle down to steady, constant work.

Temperance and Morality.—Throughout the year no cases of immorality or intemperance were reported. Speaking generally, the conduct of this band under this head has been very good.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band comprises 25,280 acres, and is situated northeast of Grenfell. Most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, the soil

being very thin and sandy; an abundant supply of hay may be cut; wood is also plentiful along the north part of the reserve. On the whole, this reserve is the poorest in this agency.

Population.—This band numbers 147.

Health and Sanitation.—There was unusual sickness in this band during the year. Several deaths occurred from scrofulous disease, with which many of them are tainted. Some live in very fair dwellings, while others live in houses that are not satisfactory. Here, as on all the reserves in this agency, the accumulated garbage is gathered and burnt up in the spring, and the houses whitewashed with lime in the fall so far as it is possible to get the Indians to do this work. Lime and sometimes brushes are furnished by the department for this purpose.

Occupations.—A small proportion of this band do a little farming and keep cattle, but the majority of them prefer the roving life, and are very hard to hold down to steady agricultural pursuits. The sale of wood, hay and senega-root, small fur and some fishing are sources of income to these Indians. Some wages are earned by working out with the settlers.

Education.—Comparatively few in this band are favourable to education: as a result fewer children attend the boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a few individual cases slow progress is being made, but, taken as a whole, the conditions are lacking from which much may be expected in the year under review. Paul Acoose, a young Indian of this band, and an ex-pupil of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, developed wonderful power as a long distance runner, having won some notable races as an amateur. I understand that he is likely to enter the professional field. While the Indian's feats have brought him into the limelight, they do not tend to develop industry on the reserve, as the fondnes of sport is a strong characteristic of an Indian; they are now more disposed to exercise their powers in that direction.

Temperance and Morality.—While no cases of intemperance were prosecuted against any of the members of this band, yet suspicion that some of them were obtaining intoxicants came to my notice, and special precautions were taken to stop it. Their habits of morality are fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Crops.—In noting in a general way the work of this agency during the year, I regret that the results obtained by the Indians from their agricultural labours were again only partially successful. The season of seeding-time was all that could be desired; growth was rapid, and until the latter part of July there were good prospects of a large crop, but a few days blighting heat at the filling season shrunk the grain, reducing the yield materially. The yield of both wheat and oats was small, but the crops of the Indians averaged about as good as those obtained by white settlers in the district. The quality of the grain was better than that of the previous year, and with good prices prevailing the money value was considerably better. The potato and root crops were also small.

Land Surrendered.—Cowessess band surrendered a small area of land to be sold to the Cowessess Roman Catholic mission to be used as a farm in connection with the school. The Indians were paid $9.50 per capita on surrender, and a second advance payment of $94 per head was paid to Kahkewistahaw band on account of surrendered land. This money was used to pay all their debts made through authority of the agency, besides which they were able to provide themselves with many useful supplies, and a number of the old people deposited amounts with the agent, which are paid out to them in monthly instalments; in this way they get more benefit from the money than if taken at one time. Little Bone band was paid $40 per head on account of surrendered land. This is a small band that has been joined to the Sakimay band.

Cattle.—During the year the Indians of this agency sold and used for beef from cattle of their own raising $4,200 worth. The income from this source and the excellent food-supply is very satisfactory. Speaking generally, they make very fair provision for their cattle, which, as a rule, come out in the spring looking fairly well.

Dwellings.—During the year four new dwelling-houses of a substantial type have been erected, viz.: Ochapowace reserve, 2; Kahkewistahaw reserve, 1; Cowessess reserve, 1. A number of smaller shanties were also erected. The class of houses occupied by the Indians is steadily improving; but a great hindrance to improvement in this respect is their superstitious in connection with death occurring in the house.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic sickness occurred during the year. With the exception of consumption and scrofulous diseases, these Indians are remarkably free from sickness. The sanitary conditions are steadily improving.

Temperance.—The habits of these Indians with regard to the use of intoxicants are remarkably good. It must not be thought that the number of cases that are successfully prosecuted represent the whole of the intemperance indulged in; at the same time it is a fair indication. During the year only two convictions were obtained against Indians of this agency—one for intemperance and the other for an immoral offence, both being members of Kahkewistahaw band.

Progress.—While the year has not been one of large things, still in my opinion some progress has been made. The number of young Indian graduates from the different schools now living on the reserves in this agency make up a considerable proportion of the able-bodied men. In their individual effort these young men under existing conditions are not doing so well as could be desired, nor what should be reasonably expected from them.

Inspection.—Inspector Graham visited the agency several times during the year.

Staff.—The members of the agency staff have been attentive to duty. Mr. G. F. Saywell was appointed clerk in succession to Mr. Nichol, promoted to the position of agent at Qu'Appelle agency. The farming instructors on the different reserves do all they can to assist the Indians.

Schools.—Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, under the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., as principal, usually has about 40 pupils on the roll. The training there, both for boys and girls, should qualify the young Indians for a life of usefulness.

Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., principal, assisted by the Rev. Brother Gauthier and the reverend sisters of St. Joseph, has 45 pupils on the roll. The training of the pupils is very thorough, and the management of the school excellent.

I have, &c.,

M. MILLAR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
May 6, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended March 31, 1909.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs. The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was very good. During the summer they live in tents; in winter in log houses, which they keep clean.

Occupations.—As in the past, the principal occupation of this band is hunting, but a start in farming is now being made by the young men returning from school, and from now on, with judicious oversight, I expect encouraging progress to be made.

Buildings.—The young men from school have in some instances already built comfortable log houses, shingle roofed, and others are preparing to follow the example.

Stock.—They have a nice herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay, and from which they derive a good return.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on this reserve are up to date and sufficient for requirements.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve. The children of school age are sent to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

OKEMASSIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of these bands borders chiefly on Duck lake, and its hay marshes, being about 3 miles from the town of Duck Lake, which having its flour-mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is 44 square miles. On Okemassis and part of Beardy's the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now cultivating with favourable results.

Tribe.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population is 154.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of these bands during the year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter months they have always more or less hay to sell, so that from their crops, hay and surplus cattle, they make a comfortable living. The older men do not farm to any extent. However, all of them that are able-bodied support themselves by hunting, trapping, gathering roots, freighting, &c.

Buildings.—While the buildings on these reserves are not as good as one would like to see, there is a gradual advance, one of the Indians during the year having put up a fine shingle-roofed building, partitioned off both up and downstairs. Three others have the logs on the ground for buildings of a similar kind.

Stock.—The stock on these reserves is always well looked after. Indeed, it is just as well looked after as that of the average farmer.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on these reserves are up to date and sufficient for requirements. The Indians have a portable engine and threshing outfit, with which they do their own threshing, and do it well, without any assistance or oversight.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, the children of school age being sent either to the Duck Lake boarding school or the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these reserves are industrious and law-abiding; they are year by year becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises 37 square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of slough and upland hay, also having a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 149.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year was good. They all own good log shingle-roofed houses, in which they live all the year round. They quite understand the value of and attend to the necessary sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are various. The younger men have not taken to farming, preferring in most cases to work off the reserve. Some of them go to the lumber camps in winter, and log-driving in spring; others freight goods to the northern posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. The older men farm to some extent. In winter they hunt and trap; they also earn money by freighting.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, but for various reasons they are not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, at which the attendance is irregular, not because the children are at any time off the reserve, but rather, I think, from the indifference of their parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are half-breeds. They lack the push and ambition of the white man on the one hand, and, on the other, the honesty of purpose of the Indian. Protected by the government as Indians, they have failed to make the use of themselves that they would have done had they not entered treaty. They make a living, but further advancement will not under present conditions take place.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the men of this band are addicted to the use of liquor, which they have little trouble in getting. While intemperance and immorality usually go together, it cannot be said of these people that they are immoral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 56 square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side, where the land is poor and sandy; otherwise the soil on the rest of the reserve is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid country.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 246.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year was good. They are a cleanly people who live during the summer in tents, and in winter in well constructed shingle-roofed houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is hunting and trapping. A number of the younger men farm, but the temptation of the hunt makes the success in this direction limited. The members of the band own a large herd of cattle, which, on the whole, are well taken care of.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians of this band own comfortable log dwellings, shingle-roofed, floored and in some cases plastered inside and divided into rooms.

Implements.—The reserve is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve, both of which are well attended when the Indians are on the reserve. When the parents go hunting, they take the children with them, so that it is quite common upon one visit to find as many as fifteen children in attendance at each school, while on the next visit one may find only two or three. This irregularity of attendance does not tend to the advancement of the children, and it is apt to sap the interest of the teachers.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider these Indians industrious in their own way. They find it easier to make a living by hunting and trapping than by farming, and so hunt and trap. They provide ample feed for their stock, but then their interest in hunting clashes with the interest in feeding their stock, and the latter sometimes suffer.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking the members of this band as a whole, they are not intemperate, but the advance of settlement brings liquor nearer to them, and a few individuals, I regret to say, are now much addicted to the habit. They are moral.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 38 and 39, range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22·25 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant and the growth of grass and pea-vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles south.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been very good. Except in the extreme cold of winter, they live in tents. The tents are moved frequently, hence the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend to a very large extent upon hunting, trapping and fishing. However, during the year a few of them have turned their attention to farming, with the result that about 70 acres were broken, disked and harrowed ready for crop.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a hunting people, and when fur and game is plentiful, they make a good living; but the encroachment of settlement on their hunting grounds will soon compel them to turn their attention to farming, and when it does, I believe they will farm with success.

KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, and comprises an area of 15 square miles. The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food supply for the Indians. The reserve is partly covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable, open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good, and they are gradually beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—These Indians, while to a large extent they still depend upon hunting and fishing, are beginning to farm, and will, I think, be successful.

Buildings.—The buildings, with two or three exceptions, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extreme cold weather.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, of which they take reasonable care.

Farm Implements.—For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

Education.—They have no school, and so far the parents are averse to having a school on the reserve or sending their children to an industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are slowly working into the white man's ways. They are independent and entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and moral as can be expected from their present conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Following a bad farming year, many of the Indians of this agency had to apply for a loan of seed-grain, which they received and from which a fair crop was returned. The winter, however, was very long and cold, the depth of snow such that little hunting could be done: this, added to the almost entire absence of rabbit, made it especially hard to those depending entirely on the hunt, that is, in comparison with the ordinary Indian year. Although the winter was long and cold, sufficient hay had been put up, with the result that the end of the year found our stock in good spring condition. The health of the Indians of this agency was very good during the past year, with the result that there is an increase in number.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE P. O., April 5, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in connection with this agency, together with an inventory of government property under my charge and a copy of agricultural and industrial statistics.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Assiniboines and Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve, White Bear's, No. 70, lies at the east end of the Moose mountains, and north of the town of Carlyle, on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, distant about 6 miles. It has an area of 30,288 acres, two-thirds of which is covered with scrub timber and water. What open land there is, is hilly and very stony, not at all adapted for farming to any extent.

Population.—The population is 203.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been fairly good. There were no epidemics. A few deaths occurred. Every effort has been made to induce them to keep their houses clean and well ventilated and to allow no filth to accumulate around.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians farm, some raise cattle, the rest work at anything they can get to do, or else loaf around doing nothing.

Buildings.—A number of new houses have been erected during the past year, all very much larger and better lighted and ventilated than those of the old style.

Stock.—The stock has done fairly well. A few of the Indians take good care of their cattle. The others have to be driven to look after them at all.

Farm Implements.—We are fairly well supplied; but the Indians are not very careful of their implements unless well looked after.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The parents take a great interest in the school, and the pupils are progressing very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—Quite a number of the Indians are fairly industrious, others are very indolent. All, or nearly all, are law-abiding, and are, as a whole, becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are total abstainers, and are in other ways as morals as any other people.

I have, &c.,

THOS. CORY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 20, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

To the Onion Lake agency belong six reserves, viz.: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122; Keeheewin, No. 123, and Chipewyan, No. 124.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

The reserves owned by the Seekaskootch and Weemisticooseahwasis bands adjoin one another and are practically one band, commonly known as the Onion Lake band; they are, therefore, treated as one band in this report.

Nation.—The Indians of the Onion Lake band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, the distance between Fort Pitt and the nearest point of the southern boundary being about 6 miles. The fourth meridian, dividing the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, runs about 8 miles west of Fort Pitt, and passes through Weemisticooseahwasis, the western reserve, about 1 mile west of the line which divides it from Seekaskootch, lying to the east.

The area of Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres. A small portion of the southern part of the reserve is well timbered with spruce and poplar, and contains a picturesque lake, about 4 miles long, known as Long lake, which, I may mention in passing, is not a fishing lake. A long stretch of rolling prairie, extending from southeast to northwest, passes through the reserve, interspersed with groves of poplar and containing some not extensive hay swamps and good pasture for cattle. The northern part is a high rolling plateau with some open patches of land, but for the most part wooded with poplar and an occasional cluster of spruce. At the foot of the

slopes, rising from the stretch of rolling prairie, there are some small patches of fairly good farming land, but the general character of the soil is light.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, with an area of 14,080 acres, is less variable than the reserve adjoining it; its surface is rolling, with numerous poplar groves divided by pasture-land and sloughs, which, in dry seasons, yield a moderate supply of superior hay. The general character of the soil is light.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch reserve is 341, and that of Weemisticooseahwasis 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the year, especially in the case of adults. There was a mild epidemic of measles, from the after-effects of which there were some deaths among the children of a band of hunting Indians at Island lake who draw treaty with the Onion Lake band. Whooping-cough was also very prevalent during the winter, and in several cases was followed by bronchial pneumonia, from which several children died. Effort is made to induce the Indians to keep their houses clean, in many cases with continued success, in others there is no sign of improvement. In spring-time, however, there is a general cleaning up, and the rubbish and filth which always collects round the houses during the winter is raked up and burned; in the fall, also, the houses are remudded and made comfortable for the winter, and, in many cases, limewashed. Vaccination, when necessary and at all possible, is always attended to at treaty payments.

Occupations.—The industry from which these Indians derive most sustenance is cattle-raising. The putting up of hay for the winter, which is rather a slow process with these people, occupies the greater part of the summer months and extends generally into the fall; a break in the work having to be made when harvest commences, which, no matter how small the acreage may be, has to be attended to. The interruption, however, is in many cases apt in the Indian to cause a reluctance to return to the work of haymaking, which has become wearisome, especially if the weather has been unfavourable, which was the case during the season of 1908. It is pleasing to note, however, that the yield of grain, which was chiefly oats, was much in excess of any for some years past. When haymaking is completed, attention is directed to getting their habitations and stables in order for the winter. Their winter occupation consists largely in giving the necessary attention to cattle, the hauling of hay from their stacks, which are often many miles distant from their stables, occupies no small part of the short winter days; it is true that some hay is hauled in the fall, but not much more than serves during the change from fall to winter, or until there is sufficient snow for sleighing. During the latter part of the winter those who pursue a little farming haul rails for new fences, and the most energetic of them get out house and saw-logs which they haul to the agency mill, where, generally, during the months of March and April, the mill is in operation; each owner of logs providing his own gang of men from among his fellow Indians to do the necessary work, with the exception of handling the saw and superintending the engine, which is attended to by the agency engineer and blacksmith, Joseph Taylor, long since an ex-pupil of the Battleford industrial school, who has acquired no little knowledge of mechanical work and has been granted an engineer's license to run the engine.

Farming has so far been carried on only to a very limited extent, but, with the spring, those who follow the industry are engaged with their stubble ploughing and seeding. Last summer some 40 acres of new land was broken.

The issue of government rations to working Indians is small, in fact, only when absolutely necessary, so that in view of the fact that they cannot support themselves from the proceeds of their cattle and grain, they are compelled, though not reluctantly, to take advantage of any work that they are fitted for, which they frequently find in freighting for traders, working for settlers, engaging themselves with survey parties and such like work, from which they derive no small proportion of their livelihood. The majority of the band still take advantage of what is left of the hunt, and although the number of fur-bearing animals is becoming reduced,

the increase in value of pelts to some extent makes up for the decrease in numbers. Fishing also is indulged in to no small extent, but in the immediate neighbourhood there are no fishing lakes.

During the summer months the gathering of senega-root is largely resorted to by some of the members of most of the families of the working Indians, and by some of those coming under the head of destitute; the bartering of this root to the traders is a considerable profit to the band.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings are all built of logs, most of them gable-roofed, with poles covered with sod, which makes a warm roof for the winter; few of them are occupied in the warm weather, the Indians finding it more conducive to health and comfort to take to their tents when the snow disappears. Four dwellings are much superior to the others, being two storeyed and having shingled roofs; one other single-roomed house has a shingled roof. The stables were in most cases well prepared for the winter, and the cattle sheds improved.

Stock.—The breed of cattle is good, and the number of thoroughbred bulls, the cost of which is largely supplied by the Indians, is ample for the number of cows. The wintering of the stock has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, and no losses have occurred through shortage of hay.

Farm Implements.—The supply of implements for farming operations is sufficient for present requirements, and the mowers and rakes, which are mostly the private property of the Indians, are ample for the large amount of hay which has to be put up. They are also well provided with wagons and sleighs.

Education.—There are two boarding schools on the reserves, one under the auspices of the Church of England, and one under those of the Roman Catholic Church, both of which are situated on Weemistieooseahwasis reserve. The attendance at both has reached the full number for which provision has been made. An improvement on the part of the parents in wishing to have their children educated, is evident in this condition of affairs, and the fact that there is no desire to withdraw them, unless for some palpable reason. The progress made by the pupils is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are few cases of disagreement among the Indians of this band; family quarrels arise with them as in other communities, but, perhaps, are more easily settled. They are no less law-abiding, unless it be in the acquiring of liquor.

Temperance and Morality.—The trouble caused by liquor is not decreasing, but the fact of three having lately been imprisoned for breaking the law may have a beneficial effect. In other ways I cannot say that anything has come to my notice to show that their morals have deteriorated.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Two reserves, described as Ooneepowhayo and Puskeeahkeewein, are situated round the east, south and west shores of Frog lake, and the bands owning them are looked upon as one; they are generally known as the Frog Lake band, and are treated as such in this report.

Nation.—The owners of these reserves belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—Ooneepowhayo reserve is situated northwest of the reserves already reported upon, about 20 miles, and about 9 miles north of the Saskatchewan river, and is penetrated from the north by Frog lake. Its neighbouring reserve, Puskeeahkeewein, abuts it on part of its northern boundary lying to the west side of the lake, and on part of the western boundary.

The area of Ooneepowhayo reserve is 21,120 acres. The surface is very undulating and mostly wooded with poplar groves and spruce; where open land appears the pasture is good, but hay is scarce. The soil throughout is sandy loam.

The area of Puskeeahkeewein reserve is 25,600 acres. The soil is sandy loam; the surface undulating and studded with groves of poplar and spruce, the open part

being mostly overgrown with willow. The pasturage is good, but hay can only be cut in small quantities, except in dry seasons when the water in the sloughs has become lower.

Population.—The population of Ooneepowhayo band is 111, and that of Puskeeahkeewein 25.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Frog Lake band has been very good, only one death being reported, that of an infant in arms, from whooping-cough, which was prevalent during the winter. Sanitary measures, in the way of cleaning up round the houses when spring opens and burning the rubbish so collected, are always observed. At treaty payments all requiring vaccination, and those who do not positively refuse to submit to the operation, are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal sources of support for these people, and, in the summer, senega-root digging. They have sufficient cattle for the quantity of hay they are able to put up; in fact, they have to go further afield to find as much as they require. The amount of farming they do is not worthy of mention. Frog lake is not very productive of fish, but the Indians have a small fishing reserve on the shore of a lake known as Little Fishing lake, from which they draw a good supply of whitefish.

Buildings.—The dwellings are well built log houses with the ordinary pole and sod roofs; with two exceptions they are one-roomed, and, as is the custom with the Onion Lake Indians, are vacated when the warm weather sets in. The stables are not extensive, and for shelter are not as good as at Onion Lake.

Stock.—The cattle are of good quality, and as the natural shelter is good, thrive remarkably well, but there is seldom any hay to spare when winter is over. Two thoroughbred bulls are supplied, which are ample for the number of cows.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well supplied with mowers and rakes, and have ploughs and harrows sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserves, but some of the children are being educated in the boarding schools at Onion Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians conduct themselves well; have no trouble among themselves, and are law-abiding. They cannot be called industrious, but manage to make a living without much assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any offences against the liquor laws, and, in other respects, their mode of living has improved.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—The members of this band all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 30 miles northwest of Frog Lake, and contains an area of 18,016 acres. The surface is rolling, abounding in groves of poplar and excellent pasture interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay marshes; the southern part is thickly wooded with poplar and spruce. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, suitable for farming were it not that the locality is subject to early frosts. The reserve is admirably adapted for cattle-raising.

Population.—The population of the band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good throughout the year. The epidemic of measles and whooping-cough which visited the country during the winter did not pass them by, the latter trouble, in some instances terminating in bronchial pneumonia, caused the death of one child. Attention is paid to sanitary precautions, and at treaty-time little trouble is met in having the children vaccinated.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising is successfully followed by these Indians; not much attention has been devoted to grain-growing. The surrounding country is a favourite hunting and fishing resort for Indians, and, in favourable seasons, at the former pursuit they do fairly well; at fishing, the majority lay in a supply for the winter.

Gathering senega-root is also followed by these Indians, and a few of them have of recent years been getting employment from survey parties. The department having authorized the hiring of a saw-mill, the Indians have this winter been getting out saw-logs, of which they now have a large number ready for sawing.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings are mostly small, but are well built and comfortable. The majority of them are fairly clean, and two I could specially mention are exceptionally well kept.

Farm Implements.—They have farm implements sufficient for their present requirements, and are well supplied with mowers and rakes, all but one of each of which are their own private property.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but some of the children are boarders at the Roman Catholic boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, law-abiding and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to believe that these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, in other respects, they seem to be good-living people.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Nation.—With very few exceptions, the members of this band belong to the Chipewyan tribe or nation.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 40 miles north of Onion Lake and about 6 miles southwest of a large lake known as Cold lake. The surface, with the exception of the southern portion, is rolling and is rich with grazing land and hay swamp; it also abounds with poplar groves, and, in favourable seasons, with swamps yielding excellent hay. Parts of the southern portion are well timbered with poplar and spruce. The area of the reserve is 47,720 acres.

Population.—The population is 284.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has improved; only one case of serious illness, which is one of rapid consumption, having occurred during the year; there are some cases of old standing. The epidemic of measles did not visit them, and whooping-cough did not affect them so seriously as it did the Cree bands. There is an improvement in the keeping of the houses, and, with regard to vaccination, parents submit their children readily to the operation.

Occupations.—These Indians have been purely a hunting class, but as of late years that has been a less profitable pursuit than formerly, a few show their desire to turn their attention to farming, and have ploughed up a few patches of land, which will be seeded for the first time next spring. One or two fields have hitherto been sown annually with oats, and have yielded well when not injured by frost. Some of the Indians own cattle, but do not pay them sufficient attention. Many have this winter derived a good deal from freighting and fishing for traders, and working in the Cold Lake waters, which yield a bountiful supply of whitefish and large trout.

Buildings.—The houses are of log, well built, and in some cases shingled; their stables also, in some cases, are good and well kept.

Farm Implements.—Four ploughs and two disc harrows have been supplied for those who are inclined to use them, as an encouragement to them to start farming. With regard to wagons, sleighs, mowers and rakes, they are fairly well off, but some of the mowers and rakes are becoming used up.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, and only one child is at school at Onion Lake, the distance being too great. The Indians, however, say they mix very little with their neighbouring Crees, which, to some extent, influences the parents in not sending their children to school where Crees predominate.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band cannot be called industrious; the hunt is the following uppermost in their minds, but, as the profit in it disappears, they

will be forced to turn to some other mode of living, such as farming, and it remains to be seen what success they will make of that. They are a law-abiding people, but I cannot say that they are making any progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not much addicted to the use of intoxicants, but that some liquor gets into the reserve there can be little doubt; otherwise they are a fairly good-living people.

I have, &c.,
W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, April 8, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake, and has an area of 3,010·93 acres. It is well timbered, and a quantity of hay can be cut; the soil is good, but the greater part is covered with limestone.

Population.—The band numbers 138 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fair, the usual sanitary precaution of gathering up and burning rubbish has been observed.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing. The fur hunt has been very profitable this year, the prices paid have been higher than heretofore. While there has not been much earned by fishing, they have supplied their own wants.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement in their houses, although they have been repeatedly advised that overcrowding and ill-ventilated houses are in a great measure responsible for a good deal of sickness.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the charge of Mr. Frank Barker, who is painstaking and earnest in his work, but, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, the attendance of the children is very irregular.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people do not seem to exert themselves to improve their condition. They are quiet and law-abiding and are content to live as they have been accustomed to in the past.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are temperate and of good morals.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake; a large island also forms part of the reserve, the total area of which, including a hay reserve, is 3,663 acres, consisting of timber, swamp and hay-land. The soil is good, but rocky.

Population.—This band numbers 117 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been very good. They have burned a kiln of lime during the year and have whitewashed their houses inside and out.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing form their only occupations. They have had fair success in the fur hunt; muskrats have been more numerous than last year and the prices paid considerably higher. They have, therefore, been in easier circumstances. They have caught fish in plenty for their own use and also to feed their dogs.

Buildings.—Several have built themselves new houses and seem to realize that a good-sized house is an important factor in maintaining their health during the long winter months. The band have also erected the walls for a new church, 30 x 40 x 15; the logs are of spruce, well hewn and framed.

Stock.—The band has a few head of cattle; but, as hay is sometimes difficult to get, the industry is not taken seriously.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but the attendance is irregular, owing to the Indians taking their children with them on their hunting trips.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band live peaceably, and though they do not show material progress, still one can notice an improvement in their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no complaint on the score of their morals nor of their use of intoxicants.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated partly on both sides of the Saskatchewan river, also at the mouth of the Carrot river. They have a timber reserve on the Carrot river and a fishing station on Clearwater lake, making a total of 7,610 acres. This is covered with small-sized timber. The soil in places is good, but the greater part of the reserve consists of muskeg and swampy land. Hay can be cut some years, but cannot be depended on, because the river occasionally overflows its banks and floods the low lands.

Population.—This band numbers 419 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very fair during the past year. A mild type of whooping-cough and influenza affected this band, but with no serious results. Dr. Larose, the medical attendant, is attentive to his duties, but I am afraid his advice regarding sanitary precautions is not carried out by the Indians as he would like, the importance of which they do not realize as yet.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal occupations whereby these people earn their living, in addition to which they have small gardens, and some grow potatoes for their own use. They also earn a good deal by working in the summer-time as boatmen. This year they have been especially fortunate in securing employment on the Hudson Bay railway surveys. A small saw-mill is operated by them, and they have turned out this year nearly 120,000 feet of lumber.

Buildings.—A number of new houses have been built on the north side of the river, a good many of which are frame dwellings. While they are not as large as one would have wished to see, they certainly are an improvement on the old style.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one fronting the town plot, and the other at the Big Eddy, 5 miles distant, both on the north side of the river. Owing to the Indians taking their children with them when living at their hunting camps, the attendance is irregular and the progress of the pupils greatly handicapped.

Stock.—This band has some cattle and a few horses, but the overflowing of the river makes the providing of fodder an uncertain matter; therefore the keeping of a large number of cattle is not encouraged.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are orderly and well behaved and quite willing to work when they have a chance. An improvement can be noted in their dwellings and their personal appearance. A greater quantity of fur has been caught than last year, and the prices paid have been a good deal higher; this, together with the great reduction in the price of all commodities, owing to keen competition amongst traders, has enabled them to provide themselves with many little comforts of which they formerly knew nothing, and which they appreciate.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no case of intemperance brought to my notice during the year, and with the usual exceptions to be met with in any community, their morals are good.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the Carrot river, and contains 2,237 acres. The soil is good, and there is a quantity of fine spruce timber on it; some hay can also be cut.

Population.—The band numbers 71 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—This band was visited by an epidemic of whooping-cough during the cold and stormy winter months, which resulted in the death of several children; otherwise their health has been fair.

Occupations.—Their principal source of revenue is derived from fur-hunting and their food-supply from moose and fish which they catch at certain times of the year. They cultivate potatoes and have small gardens; they also raise cattle; but, as they are hunters, this is a secondary consideration.

Buildings.—They have some good houses and fair stables, timber for building which is at their doors. The houses are not kept as tidy as they might be.

Stock.—A sufficient quantity of fodder was put up and the cattle have so far come through in good condition.

Education.—The day school on this reserve was closed at the end of the December quarter, and owing to the difficulty of securing a teacher for this out of the way place, no appointment has been made as yet.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are not as thrifty as their neighbours of Red Earth, and beyond the providing for the time being, do not seem to care to exert themselves unduly; they are, however, law-abiding and seem to be contented, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their conduct.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—They have two reserves, one on the Carrot river 15 miles from Shoal lake, with an area of 2,040 acres, and the other situated on the Red Earth creek, containing 2,711.64 acres, making a total area of 4,751.64 acres. A large portion of this land is wet and swampy, covered with small timber, scrub and a little hay. The soil where the Indian settlement is situated is good.

Population.—The band numbers 122.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the members of this band have enjoyed good health, but this year an epidemic of whooping-cough caused the death of 9 children, 4 of which were infants. The teacher, Mr. Kennedy, who dispenses the medicines for this and the Shoal Lake band, has rendered all the assistance he could with medicines and advice, but the treatment in this disease is at the best only palliative.

Occupations.—These Indians live by the hunt; they also in addition grow a quantity of potatoes and other vegetables. They have a number of cattle and ponies, of which they take good care.

Buildings.—They have fair houses of neat appearance, quite a few shingled and some covered with patent roofing. The stables are comfortable. A kiln of lime was burned and the buildings given a coat of whitewash inside and out.

Stock.—On account of the high water, the cattle and horses had trouble to find even pasturage; in fact, for some time had to browse on leaves, which were eaten as far up the trees as they could reach, giving the trees in the vicinity of the settlement a peculiar appearance. Although the Indians had difficulty in securing sufficient hay, no shortage has yet been reported.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is in charge of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, who is painstaking in his efforts, but the irregularity of attendance here, as elsewhere, seriously retards their advancement.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are thrifty and industrious, and are always anxious to better their condition. They are law-abiding and make the best of their circumstances, which, however slowly, still improve yearly. The fur-catch has not been larger than last year, but higher prices have been paid.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on Cumberland lake, and has an area of 1,883·17 acres. The soil is of poor quality, stony, swampy and in parts covered with scrub. There is a quantity of good building timber on this reserve.

Population.—The band numbers 143 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been very good during the year.

Occupations.—They live by hunting and fishing; some are also employed in the summer as boatmen, from which sources they derive considerable revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are small, and for the most part are bark-covered shacks, occupied only occasionally by their owners between hunting trips; consequently there is little effort made to improve their homes.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is well attended when the Indians are at home, but as they are away at times, taking their children with them, the progress is necessarily slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—Depending on hunting and fishing, as these people do, there is no material progress to be observed in their condition, it being governed by existing circumstances. They are well behaved and willing to work when the chance is offered them.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance nor immorality has been reported this year.

General Remarks.—The large day school building on the surrendered portion of the Pas reserve has now been changed into agency office, warehouse and dispensary, making convenient and comfortable quarters.

I have once more to testify to the good service of Corporal Munday, R.N.W.M. Police, to whose watchfulness a good deal of the peace and quietness of this village is due.

I have, &c.,

FRED. FISCHER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, Coté, No. 64; the Key, No. 65; Keeseekoose, No. 66, and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are all Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 30 square miles, and is situated about 2 miles north of the town of Kamsack on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and covered with poplar and willow bluffs, interspersed with farm and hay lands.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there were 251 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious outbreak or epidemic during the year, and, with the exception of the chronic cases of tuberculosis, there has been no fatal sickness. One member of this band became temporarily insane and had to be removed to Selkirk asylum. Dr. Wallace, of Kamsack, has done everything possible to better the condition of these Indians by treatment and advice.

Occupations.—Quite a number of this band are settling down to farming and getting larger fields under cultivation. Some continue to hunt and fish. Considerable money was made by selling wood.

Buildings.—There has been an improvement in the buildings here, several new houses and stables having been erected.

Stock.—The stock has wintered well and is in good condition. A few of these Indians are not as careful of their stock as we should like to see them.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with necessary farm implements, and continue to buy each year all they require from their own funds.

Education.—The children of this band are educated in the Crowstand boarding school, which is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The pupils are taught farming, stock-raising, dressmaking and housework, as well as getting a thorough school education. The principal, Rev. W. McWhinney, and his staff are to be commended for the good progress that is being made.

Characteristics and Progress.—All crops were again frozen; wheat being a complete loss and oats and barley only half a crop, which made it very discouraging for the farmers. Fur was almost extinct this year with the exception of coyotes, so that the resources of the Indians were only wood and cattle, from both of which considerable was earned. However, more land was broken this year and put in better condition for spring than before; also roads on the reserve have been improved and considerable progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—The reserve is so close to the town that the Indians are often tempted, but some improvement is noticeable.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are also Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 38 square miles, and is situated 20 miles northwest of Kamsack, the Assiniboine river forming the south and west boundaries. The land is very rolling, but has some good spruce and tamarack timber on it. Part of this reserve is thickly covered with small poplar, but it also contains large openings of hay and pasture lands, and, being well watered, is adapted for stock-raising.

Population.—This band consists of 87 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has had the least sickness of any in the agency. The rubbish that gathers around their houses is cleaned up and burned every year. Dr. Wallace attends to all calls from this reserve also.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the only resources of this band.

Buildings.—Much improvement has been made here, and several up-to-date houses have been built, as well as stables.

Stock.—These Indians always provide well for their stock, and have brought them through the winter with small losses.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have almost all necessary implements, and are buying all needed from their own resources.

Education.—The children from here are sent to the Crowstand, St. Phillips and Gordons boarding schools, where they receive good training.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are improving in work and stock-raising, and are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases were reported from this band of intoxication or immorality.

KEESEEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are also Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 28 square miles and lies 9 miles north of Kamsack, between the Duck mountains on the east and the Assiniboine river on the west. This reserve has good farm and hay lands, as well as valuable timber.

Population.—The last census showed 133 in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. There was no serious epidemic, and prompt attention to every case, by Dr. Wallace, has prevented any fatalities except those of some old standing cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—These Indians are slowly increasing the acreage of crops and working to better advantage. Several continue as hunters. Considerable wood and hay was sold by this band.

Buildings.—There is also a noticeable improvement in the houses and stables of this reserve.

Stock.—All stock has wintered well and few losses are reported. The Indians of this band, with a few exceptions, are good at providing hay for their stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with necessary implements, and are annually purchasing all new ones wanted.

Education.—St. Phillips boarding school takes in the majority of the children from this reserve, and gives them a training in farming and stock-raising as well as in housework; Miss Mary O'Donnell has charge of the class-room work. Rev. Father DeCorby and his staff deserve much credit for their labours here.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is trying to advance in farming, and some improvement is apparent. Quite a number still cling to the old life of hunting and fishing, but with very poor success this year.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some in this band who are given to drinking intoxicants, but there is much improvement over the past.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

Mr. Overseer Chard has sent under separate cover a report on this reserve. There is very much improvement in this band, but very little farming as yet. We look for a start this coming season.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year has been a very poor one financially for this agency, as all crops were frozen, and fur-bearing animals were very scarce. Yet the Indians have kept on getting more land ready for next season, and have also made a great improvement in their houses and stables. The Indian cattle sold well; some 70 head sold, averaging about $43 each. Besides these they used privately about 20 head for food.

I am pleased to be able to report that drinking and immorality are getting less, and more progress is noticeable. A first-class steel bridge has been built across the Assiniboine river on Coté reserve, and will be of much service to the band, as the best farm-land is across the river.

The Indians have settled on their quarter-sections on Coté reserve and have fenced to a great extent with barb wire, and are making their farms into permanent homes, which is a great improvement over the old way of deserting a claim and making a new one every few years.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLEWETT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

QU'APPELLE AGENCY,

BALCARRES, April 17, 1909

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves, which are as follows: Piapot, No. 75; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Pasqua, No. 79; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band, with but few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises township 20 and part of 21, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is a light sandy loam somewhat stony and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. While this land does not produce a very heavy yield, yet the crops mature early, thereby escaping early frosts. There is an abundance of hay to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley for the cutting, of which the Indians take advantage, putting up sufficient for their cattle and horses, as well as a good quantity for sale, from which a good return for their labour is realized. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 139 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band are, on the whole, healthy. With the exception of a slight epidemic of influenza and a few cases of scrofula and consumption, there has been very little sickness.

With very few exceptions these Indians keep their premises clean.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of the band. They take good care of their cattle, from the sale of which, and that beefed for food, a large percentage of their income is derived. There is a fair amount of farming done, but the work on the land has been so far of a rather indifferent nature. They are beginning to realize more fully the advantages to be derived from tilling the soil, and a steady increase is looked for from year to year.

Buildings.—The mud-roofed dwellings on this reserve are being steadily replaced by one and a half story, shingled-roofed houses. Several new dwellings of this stamp have been erected during the year.

The stables have log or sod walls with sod roofs carried on poles. These are very comfortable and are fairly clean.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is improving from year to year. There has been a substantial increase in the herd after selling quite a number, as well as having a plentiful supply of fresh beef for their own use.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, as well as owning a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Education.—There are two schools within easy reach of this reserve—the Regina industrial school and the Qu'Appelle industrial school. On the whole, these Indians take an interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year only one case of intemperance was reported. The morals of these Indians are not of a very high standard.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is bounded on the west by Piapot reserve, on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, and on the east by Pasqua reserve. The soil is heavier than that of Piapot reserve, and yields medium heavy crops in favourable seasons. There is a plentiful supply of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley, a sufficient supply of which they put up for their cattle and horses as well as for sale. This reserve is fairly well wooded with poplar, from the sale of which a fair income is derived.

These Indians surrendered some 17,600 acres off the south portion of their reserve last January to be sold.

Population.—The population of this band is 75 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are not very healthy, consumption and scrofula being fairly prevalent. It is almost impossible to get them to take any sanitary precautions. Only in a very few cases are the houses kept clean.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of the band. It requires a good deal of attention to get these Indians to take proper care of their stock. Their farming operations have not amounted to very much so far, but I expect some improvement this year.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are of the mud roof variety, being low, small and poorly ventilated. There are likely to be some new houses built this year, and an effort will be made to have them built on more healthful lines. The stables are of pole, frame walls filled with straw, with sod roofs supported on poles, and are large and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of good grade quality. There has been a substantial increase in the herd after the sale of beef cattle, and having a good supply of fresh beef for their own use.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements; but of these they take very little care. They also own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Education.—These Indians take very little interest in the education of their children. A majority of the children of school age attend either the Regina industrial school or the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very backward and not at all energetic. This may be partially accounted for by the fact that the majority of the men are old or past the prime of life. They earn sufficient for a good living by the sale of cattle, wood and surplus hay, and by their farming operations.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have been reported during the year.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong principally to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve, and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. The soil is first-class, comparatively open, yields good crops, and is well wooded. The supply of hay obtainable is not abundant, but sufficient for their needs can be secured.

Population.—The population of the band is 133 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians on the whole enjoy good health. There have been no epidemics or unusual sickness among them during the year. Most of the houses on this reserve are neat and cleanly kept.

Occupations.—While these Indians have a large herd of cattle, farming is the principal industry. They are bringing more land under cultivation each year, realizing the fact that to a very great extent farming is the only means whereby they can better their condition, and provide comfortably for themselves.

Buildings.—A number of the houses on this reserve are one and a half storeys high, with shingled roofs, are well constructed, well lighted and ventilated. The stables in most cases have log walls with sod roofs. These are, however, gradually disappearing, and are being replaced by larger buildings with shingled roofs.

Stock.—These Indians have a good herd of cattle, of which they take fairly good care. After the selling of a number of beef cattle for which good prices were realized, and the beefing of a number for the Indians' own supply of fresh meat, the herd shows a good increase.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, besides owning a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Education.—Most of the children of school age attend either the Qu'Appelle industrial school or the Regina industrial school. No difficulty is encountered in getting the parents to send their children to school; they take them quite willingly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious and law-abiding. There are a few very good examples of independent farmers among them. A steady progress can be noted on this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of intemperance were reported during the year, but I am pleased to say there has been a decrease over the number of cases reported last year. These Indians may be said to be moral.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe, formerly resident in the United States. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the second meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles

west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The soil is a sandy loam and raises good crops, which mature early.

Population.—The population of this reserve is about 190 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are particularly free from sickness. There have been no epidemics or unusual sickness amongst them during the year. They keep their houses and premises neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians depend almost altogether on farming and wages earned by working out. They keep a small herd of cattle.

Buildings.—The class of houses on this reserve is generally of a high order, the little log and sod-roofed houses being rapidly replaced by either frame or log with shingled roof, one and a half storeys high, with dormer windows, well lighted and ventilated.

The stables are not quite in keeping with the houses, but are warm and comfortable. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that there is no building timber on the reserve.

Stock.—These Indians can only keep a very small herd of cattle, owing to the fact that their pasture is very limited and the only hay-supply obtainable is by permit on outside lands. What cattle are kept are well cared for. They have a few head of beef cattle to sell each year, as well as supplying fresh meat for their own use.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, owning also a quarter share in a threshing outfit.

Education.—These Indians take quite an interest in the education of their children, sending them to school quite freely. Practically all the children of school age attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, generally speaking, very industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

FILE HILLS BANDS, NOS. 81, 82, 83, 84.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated in townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, ranges 10 and 11, west of the second meridian, about 10 miles north of the towns of Abernethy and Balcarres on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. With the exception of Peepeekesis reserve, which is quite open, with a good sandy loam soil, these reserves are badly broken with bluffs and sloughs. An abundant supply of hay and wood is obtainable both for their own use and for sale.

Population.—These reserves are populated as follows: Star Blanket, 40 souls; Little Black Bear, 56 souls; Okanees, 50 souls, and Peepeekesis, 132 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from consumption and scrofula, which are fairly prevalent, these Indians may be considered healthy. In most cases the premises are cleanly kept.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and the sale of wood and hay are the principal industries of the bands.

Buildings.—Apart from the colony, where the dwellings and stables are of a high standard, the buildings in many cases are roomy, one and a half storeys high, with shingled roofs, well lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians have good herds of cattle, which are well cared for, from the sale of which a large income is derived, as well as giving them a plentiful supply of fresh meat.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care.

Education.—Very little trouble is experienced in getting these Indians to send their children to school, in which they take quite an interest. The children attend either the File Hills boarding school or the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Outside of the colony, where industry and progress are very marked, these Indians are fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of two cases of intemperance reported during the year, the conduct of these Indians as to temperance and morality has been good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to early frosts and the hot dry winds before the full maturity of the grain, the threshing returns did not show a half crop. This was partially offset by the high market prices, yet it meant the cutting off of a great many of the luxuries indulged in in other years, and a more judicious spending of their earnings. In spite of the decreased earnings of the Indians, it has not been found necessary to advance assistance; in fact, as well as providing a good living for themselves, most of their obligations have been met.

Preparations are being made for an increased acreage under crop this year, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will meet with better success than they have in the past two seasons.

The advance cash payment on some 22 sections of land surrendered by the Muscowpetung band off the southern portion of their reserve was of great assistance to these Indians. A number of good horses, as well as other necessaries, were invested in.

I have, &c.,
H. NICHOL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 7, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement of all government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

The Touchwood agency consists of five reserves: Muscowequans, No. 85; George Gordons, No. 86; Day Stars, No. 87; Poormans, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters is situated on section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the second meridian, about 6 miles from the Grand Trunk Pacific railway station, Punnichy.

The government telegraph office and the Kutawa post office are located near by.

MUSCOWEQUANS BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency headquarters, and comprises an area of 24,271 acres. The soil is a good clay loam, and the reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs, hay sloughs and lakes. The southeastern portion is somewhat hilly, and the western end of the reserve is covered with heavy poplar woods

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and the siding, Mostyn, is located thereon.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 138.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year.

All rubbish which collects around their houses is cleaned up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their support from farming, stock-raising, hunting and sale of fire-wood, logs and willow posts. The advent of the railway has opened up a good market for wood, and they have shipped several car-loads to settlers living in the open country to the west of the reserve. The demand for wood will increase in the future, and will form a valuable source of income for this band.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are all log buildings, and, with two exceptions, are roofed with poles and sod.

A few of them are kept clean and tidy, but there are some which are only fairly good in this respect.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a good class of Shorthorns. The hay supply provided was more than ample for all requirements, and the stock has wintered in good order.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Edueation.—The Muscowequans boarding school, which is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, is located close to the reserve, with the Rev. J. E. D. Thibeaudeau as principal. The grant provided for this school is for 40 pupils, and they have the complement in attendance.

The pupils have made solid advancement during the past year in the classroom, which is in charge of the Rev. Sister Riorden.

There is a well kept farm and garden in connection, and the boys are given practical training in farming, while the girls receive instruction in dairying and general housework, which should fit them to be good farmers' wives.

Temperanee and Morality.—No difficulty has been experienced on this reserve with either intemperance or immorality.

GEORGE GORDONS BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills, and comprises an area of 35,456 acres. The northeastern portion is covered with poplar bush and lakes. The reserve, generally speaking, is rough and in places very stony. It is adapted for mixed farming. The soil, when cultivated, produces good crops.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this band is 206.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the past year. Scrofula, which was so bad on this reserve in the past, is now on the decrease. All cases, as they develop, are operated on, and by carefully observing and carrying out strict sanitary precautions, it is hoped that it will only be a question of time until this band will be in a good, healthy condition. The Indians, who are an intelligent lot, recognize this and appreciate the tent hospital established by the department at this point.

Occupations.—The Indians make their living chiefly by mixed farming, sale of fire-wood and logs, working for settlers, hunting and trapping.

There are some nice, comfortable homes on this reserve.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are well built of logs, and are kept, with very few exceptions, scrupulously clean.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, which they take good care of Their cattle provide them with beef and a good deal of ready cash.

Nearly all these Indians keep milch cows all the year round.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with farm implements. They have their own threshing-machine and blacksmith shop, which are operated by members of the band.

Education.—The Gordon's boarding school is situated in a central position on the reserve, and it is kept filled to the limit of its capacity.

This school is well managed by Mr. Mark Williams as principal and his wife as matron. The pupils are given instruction in gardening, care of cattle, and general housework, in addition to the usual class-room work.

The building always presents a clean, bright and cheerful appearance.

The majority of this band belong to the Church of England, and they maintain their own church on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the past year.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills, and comprises an area of 15,360 acres, and, with the exception of a small portion at the southeast corner, the reserve is covered with poplar bush and willow scrub. The soil is heavy black loam, and when brought under cultivation is very productive, but, owing to the rich growth, oats and barley have proved a more profitable crop than wheat.

There are a number of hay sloughs on the reserve, which provide them with an ample supply of hay for their stock.

Tribe.—These Indians all belong to the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—No disease of a contagious nature appeared on this reserve during the year. The general health has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions are observed by cleaning up and burning the rubbish which accumulates about their dwellings during the winter months. They live under canvas during the summer months.

Occupations.—These Indians have a nice herd of cattle, which are well cared for, and they are steadily increasing their acreage for grain-raising.

They supplement their earnings from the above mentioned industries by hunting and trapping, sale of bead-work, fire-wood, logs and hay.

Buildings.—They live in roomy log dwellings of the shanty type. Their houses are floored with lumber and well lighted, and are kept, almost without exception, very clean and tidy.

Stock.—Their cattle are good grade Shorthorns. A good supply of hay was provided and they wintered in good condition.

Education.—A day school, with Mrs. Smythe as teacher, is in operation here, and all the children of school age are in attendance. They are a bright lot of children, and it is a pleasure to visit this school. They are taught gardening, sewing and knitting, as well as reading, writing and arithmetic.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has never given any trouble as regards intemperance or immorality.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 9 miles northwest of the agency headquarters, and comprises 27,200 acres, the larger portion of which is open land, broken here and there with hay sloughs, which provide an ample supply of hay for the stock. The soil is warm clay loam, and in favourable circumstances it matures grain early.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are all Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 111.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve was good during the year. The sanitary precaution taken is the burning of all the rubbish that accumulates around their dwellings during the winter. They live under canvas during the summer months.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in mixed farming. They have over 200 head of cattle of fair quality, and are steadily increasing their acreage. Much improvement has taken place in their method of farming, in which they are taking an increased interest.

They add to their income by selling fire-wood, bead-work and hay, and a few of these Indians depend on hunting for their living.

Buildings.—The buildings, with one exception, are composed of logs with sod roofs. The dwellings are well lighted and have lumber floors, and, with few exceptions, are kept fairly clean. An improvement has been noted in this respect.

Stock.—The stock was well cared for during the winter, and a surplus of hay is still on hand. The cattle are a mixture of Shorthorns and Galloways.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well equipped with farm implements. One of their number now owns a horse-power threshing outfit, and he does the threshing for the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children attend the Gordon's and Muscowequan's boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, so far have given no trouble with respect to intemperance or immorality.

FISHING LAKE BAND, No. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 50 miles northeast of the agency headquarters, and comprises an area of 22,080 acres. A portion of this reserve is open prairie, which is well adapted for grain-growing. The remainder is covered with poplar bluffs and hay sloughs. A portion of the Fishing lake is included in this reserve. It is well stocked with jackfish.

Tribe.—The Indians owning this reserve belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the tribe was very good during the year.

They have derived their living during the winter from hunting and fishing, and only occupied their houses for a short time.

Occupations.—These Indians may be said to be just turning their attention to grain-raising as a means of support. They broke up 85 acres of new land last summer, and it has been well prepared for wheat. They also mean to break up some land to be sown in oats this spring. They earned considerable money by fishing, hunting, and sale of fire-wood and willow posts during the winter, and succeeded in making an independent living.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of good quality. They were well cared for during the winter and came through in good condition. An ample supply of hay was secured for feed, and a surplus of hay was left over.

Farm Implements.—They are adding to their stock of farm implements as they are required.

Education.—A day school is in operation on this reserve. The attendance is improving.

Temperance and Morality.—A close watch is being kept on the liquor traffic, and no cases were reported. Their moral conduct compares favourably with that of other tribes.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tent Hospital.—The tent hospital was in operation during June, July, August and September. Fourteen cases were treated for scrofula, and one operation was

performed for cancer of the breast, all of which were successfully treated. Nurse McGowan, a graduate of the Brandon hospital, was in charge, and proved herself to be a very efficient nurse.

Our medical officer, Dr. Phillips, performed the operations. The results obtained from the work performed in this hospital are of a highly satisfactory character.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year has not been a success from a farming point of view, as the early frosts spoiled the yield.

The Indians, however, have increased their acreage under cultivation, and will try again. The Indians in this agency have supported themselves during the past year, and have reduced their liabilities, which, to my mind, is the best evidence of progress.

I have, &c.,
W. MURISON,
Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The staff of this agency includes J. P. G. Day as agent; C. J. Johnson, clerk; R. Jefferson, farmer on Red Pheasant's and the Stony reserves; H. Couture, farmer on Moosomin's reserve; A. Suffern, farmer on Thunderchild's reserve; D. Villebrun, farmer on Sweet Grass reserve; F. Murphy, farmer on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves; P. C. Morin, overseer of Meadow Lake band; W. Venne, agent's teamster and interpreter; T. A. Trim, engineer and blacksmith, and S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant.

The inspection was made during December and January. The weather was somewhat stormy and extremely cold, a condition which, if favourable in no other respect, at least prevented the Indians from going abroad, and so facilitated the work of inspection

I found the Indians comfortably housed and securely protected against the inclemency of the weather. On some of the reserves, notably Sweet Grass and Red Pheasant's, there is also a marked improvement in the order and general appearance of the dwellings. Many are shingled and have a room upstairs; several have separate kitchen and living rooms; one or two have stone foundations, and two are lathed and plastered.

The work of the ex-pupils of the industrial school and of the boys educated on the reserve is in evidence in these newer buildings, while the influence of the training and instruction received by the girls in the boarding and day schools is ever more apparent in domestic conditions.

The health of the Indians of this agency has been rather good during the past year, and the birth-rate slightly exceeds the death-rate. There are at the present time, it is true, a few evident cases of consumption, and others are liable to develop as time goes on, owing to exposure or other accidental causes, but the disease appears to be growing less prevalent as the people are coming to lead healthier lives, to clothe themselves more comfortably, and to provide themselves with a more uniform and nutritious diet. Eye troubles, resulting in partial or total blindness, have been of rather frequent occurrence. Without hospital conveniences little can be done for these, and the causes, which are for the most part of a constitutional nature, are likely to be eradicated only by slow degrees.

Although these people continue to support themselves mainly by agriculture and stock-raising, yet the sources from which they derive their income are becoming constantly more varied. Their reserves furnish a large part of the fuel-supply for the Battlefords and for Paynton, as well as for the several small towns springing up along the new railway lines to the south.

Profitable employment is found among the settlers in the breaking of land, harvesting, threshing, hauling grain to market, and cutting and hauling house logs and fence pickets.

Owing to the increasing scarcity of hay and the consequent high prices which it commands, a larger quantity is sold by the Indians than heretofore. This, however, has necessitated a reduction of the herds, as farming has not developed to such an extent as to supply any considerable quantity of fodder to take the place of hay. The yield of grain for 1908 was 14,850 bushels, as compared with 11,326 bushels in 1907 and 17,160 in 1906.

A large number of cattle have been beefed and a large number sold, the decrease from other causes being very slight.

The Indians' horses show an improvement in size and quality, and no diminution in number, while the owners have drawn a substantial revenue from sales. There were at a recent date 556 head on hand, while there are also 42 head of government horses in the hands of employees.

Pigs and poultry are kept with some profit by a few; while a flock of about 100 sheep, kept by two Indians, continues as for some years past to contribute substantially to the support of the owners.

The use of liquor among the Indians has, under difficult conditions, been vigorously suppressed, and in all respects the moral condition of these bands continues to show a satisfactory improvement.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The inspection of the Onion Lake agency was made during February. Though the temperature was low, the weather was not stormy, and was very favourable for the work.

The list of employees is unchanged since my last inspection, and comprises W. Sibbald as agent; Lang Turner, clerk; T. J. Slater, farmer; Joseph Taylor, engineer and general mechanic, John Bangs, agent's teamster and interpreter, and Drs. Matheson and Amos, medical attendants.

The office was first examined. All the books and records were found in excellent order; and the management of the agency as well as the work of inspection has been greatly facilitated through the care and punctuality with which the duties of the clerk have been performed.

Owing to the removal in recent years of several of the most prosperous Indians from the reserves at Onion Lake to their proper reserves at Frog Lake and Long Lake, which had not been regularly occupied since 1885, many comfortable dwellings have been abandoned. The new houses are necessarily small on account of scarcity of lumber; but some of them are well built, and there are indications that

the poorer ones will soon be replaced by a better class of dwelling than they have had at any former time.

The people of Long Lake had just completed the cutting of 2,000 spruce logs, and arrangements had been made by the agent for cutting these into lumber, a measure which should greatly stimulate the improvement of buildings.

Many of the houses are small, and some are not too well lighted; but all are warm in the severest weather, and the agent has been successful in securing the construction of fireplaces in a large number, providing perfect ventilation. When, as in several instances, this condition is combined with general cleanliness, it renders these humble dwellings very cheerful indeed.

The mortality of the past year has been light, and has been confined mainly to children. Towards the beginning of the past winter whooping-cough spread throughout these bands. The Indians are aware of the danger arising from exposure to cold and draughts in the case of this disease, and under competent medical direction succeeded in most cases in protecting the patients and bringing them to a safe recovery. But the severity of the cold of January was an unfavourably condition, and on my tour of the reserves I found four cases of bronchitis or pneumonia that appeared to have resulted from this disease, and were likely to prove fatal.

Recently, under Dr. Matheson's direction, a hospital has been fitted up and equipped in connection with the Church of England mission at Onion Lake, and a trained nurse has been employed. A substantial benefit has already been realized from this institution in the treatment of surgical and other cases that particularly require hospital facilities.

It may be mentioned, as a matter of general interest, that for the past ten years the birth-rate shows a decided excess over the death-rate among both Cree and Chipewyan bands of this agency.

The past year shows a marked advance in agriculture, the total grain product being 40 per cent larger than for 1906, which again was somewhat better than any other season in the past ten years. In the matter of quality also last season's wheat was not too bad, while the entire oat crop was well matured, a fairly pure sample, and ranged from 40 to 48 pounds to the bushel.

The reserves remote from the agency headquarters are as yet badly handicapped through the lack of threshing facilities.

The crop of roots and vegetables was also good, consisting of 1,666 bushels of potatoes, 532 bushels of turnips, 179 bushels of carrots and 84 bushels of onions, in addition to small quantities of other garden products.

Cattle-raising continues to yield a fair profit, especially on the Long Lake reserve, where there are superior facilities. On the reserve at Onion Lake, the permanent success of the industry depends upon the production of a large quantity of feed upon the farms, as the supply of wild hay is quite inadequate.

A great many open sheds were constructed last season, affording shelter for almost all cattle not actually stabled. This is a great improvement, as compared with the cruel practice of leaving cattle exposed to all the severity of the winter, without other protection than the naked wall of a corral, a wasteful practice also, as it involves the use of considerably more feed and yields but poor results.

There continues to be a heavy loss of cattle through straying, and the fencing of the ranges is an urgent necessity.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

The inspection of the Duck Lake agency was made during March. Conditions were, in every respect, favourable for the work; the temperature was moderate, sleighing was excellent and the Indians were mostly found at home.

The list of agency employees comprises: J. Macarthur as agent; J. H. Price, clerk; Henry Gardipie, teamster and interpreter; Louis Marion, farmer on Beardy's and

Okemahisis' reserve; Maxime Lepine, farmer on One Arrow's reserve; Peter Campbell, farmer on John Smith's reserve; John McCloy, farmer on James Smith's reserve; P. J. Hamilton, officer in charge of Kinistino and Nut Lake reserves, and Doctors H. A. L. Reid, N. H. Touchette and M. S. Hawke, medical attendants.

Owing to Mr. Marion's age and infirmity, the actual supervision of Beardy's and Okemahisis' bands devolves entirely upon the agent.

Throughout this agency also the health of the Indians has been good. In the fall diphtheria was discovered on John Smith's reserve, but through effective quarantine and skilful attendance its spread was prevented and no deaths resulted.

Among the Cree bands of this agency the average birth-rate for the past ten years exceeds the average death-rate by 4 in 1,000, and the birth-rate for the past year exceeds the death-rate by 8 in 1,000.

Consumption has still been the most fatal disease among adults, while colds, resulting in bronchitis and pneumonia, have carried off many infants.

On John Smith's and James Smith's reserves the dwellings show a further decided improvement, and are now, with but a few exceptions, well built and properly finished, large enough and well lighted. They are also, as a rule, comfortably and conveniently furnished and well kept. Indeed, in these respects some of them afford little room for criticism. The most marked improvement in house-building, as well as in housekeeping, is observed in the southern part of James Smith's reserve, occupied by people of the former Chakastapasin band, and is evidently due to the influence of the day school, which has been in existence here for about six years.

On the other reserves progress, though not entirely wanting, is not so visible. The one-roomed, sod-roofed shanty is still in the majority, but even under such conditions the influences of education are gadually becoming apparent in the cleanliness and comfort of these primitive-looking dwellings, and in the clothing, manners and speech of the occupants.

Farming is a long-established industry on most of these reserves. The area cultivated is, however, not large, and the total yield of grain for last season was 14,278 bushels, as compared with 6,124 in 1907, and 18,643 in 1906.

The cattle industry continues to yield a good profit to the Indians, and the strength of the herd is practically unchanged, being 1,025 head on March 31.

On most of the reserves the supply of hay proved sufficient, notwithstanding the length of the feeding season. In some instances a considerable quantity was sold. As John Smith's reserve is but 15 miles from Prince Albert, where hay always commands a good price, it is no longer profitable on this reserve to winter stock cattle on hay.

The Indians' horses are being steadily improved through the use of sires of a good class, but they number only 275 throughout the agency, and barely meet the requirements of the owners for work.

Sheep, pigs or poultry are kept by many; in some instances very profitably.

Most of the Indians milk cows during a portion of the year, and in the butter-making season I have examined milk-houses that were kept in excellent order and would be a credit to any farm. There are two cream-separators in use, purchased, of course, by the Indians themselves.

In traversing these reserves one observes, here and there, signs of advancement that are quite remarkable. During the inspection I found it convenient along with the agent to take dinner and to feed at an Indian's house. The team was properly housed and fed with the best hay and grain. The food provided for our meal was well prepared and wholesome; the bread, butter, meat and eggs being of home production. The table linen and other table ware were complete, and in every respect unobjectionable.

I find a marked improvement in the regard which the Indians have for the comfortable housing and protection of their stock in winter. In addition to a very fair provision of stabling, I noticed a number of good open sheds. One of these deserves

special mention, belonging to William Head, of James Smith's band. It is hexagonal in shape and is closed on five sides. The walls and roof were tightly closed, and the shed was large, clean and deeply bedded with straw, a most comfortable and suitable shelter for stock.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

The Moose Woods reserve is situated on the South Saskatchewan river, about 18 miles southwest from Saskatoon. It contains nearly 6 square miles, and is occupied by Indians of the Dakota tribe, numbering about 50 souls.

There has been no serious sickness among these people during the past year, and medical attendance has not been required. There have been 4 births and no deaths.

The inspection was made on April 9 and 10, and the dwellings were found, almost without exception, in a clean and comfortable condition.

As all building material except logs has to be purchased, house improvement is expensive.

The chief source of income for this band is their herds of cattle, which on March 31 numbered 240 head. They are a good lot of stock, and the 3-year-old steers sold last season at an average price of $39.25 per head.

They also had 76 head of horses, ranging from small ponies up to general purpose animals of a very fair description. One had been sold a short time before at $225.

There was stabling for nearly all the stock, and tolerable shelter for the rest. The hay-supply was ample, and there was no likelihood of loss of cattle from scarcity of feed or neglect.

These people earned also about $600 during the past winter from the sale of hay and wood in Saskatoon, $400 from labour during the threshing season, and about $500 from other sources.

They are also anxious to engage in farming, and this season will crop about 20 acres of land.

In spite of the fact that supervision is now practically withdrawn, they are thrifty in everything they undertake; and their cattle industry yields a larger rate of profit than that of any other band within my knowledge.

The results of some years of day school work are favourably exemplified here. The school was conducted successfully for about twelve years, but has now been closed for some time; and at the present time there are none of the young men or women who cannot speak and write English intelligently and perform all simple calculations, to say nothing of the various advantages of a less definite nature that are derived from school training.

CARLTON AGENCY.

I made brief visits to the Carlton agency in June, September and December.

The agency staff is made up as follows:—T. A. Borthwick, agent; T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk; John McKenzie, engineer and miller; Frank Dreaver, teamster and interpreter. John Dreaver, labourer; Geo. B. Isbister, farmer on Sturgeon Lake reserve; J. Beverley, farmer on the Wahpaton reserve; Alex. Campbell, farmer on Ahtahkakoop's reserve at Sandy lake; J. C. McLeod, farmer on Kenemootayo's reserve, at Big river, and Drs. Reid and Bourgeault, medical attendants.

The work of the office is unusually heavy and necessitates occasional extra help. It is performed with care and accuracy.

A considerable sum has been expended on the agency and farm buildings during the past two years, and they are now nearly complete.

The grist mill has been removed to a more convenient location, and rebuilt on a larger scale and with machinery of a better description and larger capacity.

Last season's grain crops were a fair success as to both quantity and quality. It has been felt, however, that in order to put the farming industry on a satisfactory basis it was necessary to fallow a large part of the old land at once and to make a practice henceforth of fallowing a portion of it every season. This system has been begun, and unusually good work has thus far been done. At the same time, in order that the actual acreage under crop may not be diminished, but rather increased, a large acreage of new land has been broken on nearly all the reserves, amounting in all to about 800 acres. This breaking was for the most part done in good season, and a large part of it was disked and left ready for seeding. Owing to the lateness of the present spring, and the consequent shortness of the time for seeding, such preparation is of the utmost advantage.

The expansion of the farming industry that is thus proposed and initiated should place the cattle business on a safer footing. The hay-supply on these reserves is limited, and for a long feeding season it is entirely insufficient; but with the production on the farms of the reserves of a large additional quantity of fodder, there should be no difficulty in maintaining not only the present herds, but even a much larger stock.

Feed was decidedly scarce during the past winter, and a more or less heavy loss of cattle and horses is inevitable.

The department has furnished the agency with three well-bred stallions. One of these is a very superior imported Suffolk Punch, a class of horse that seems well adapted to the requirements of the reserves, and excellent results are anticipated.

Several of the Indians have recently purchased mares of a good general purpose class, but, unfortunately, most of these purchases have been made on time.

The ex-pupils of the day and boarding schools throughout the agency are, with very few exceptions, promising material, and there is little reason to doubt that they will in the near future contribute signally to the prosperity of the bands. An encouraging feature is that their parents show an interest in them, and, as a rule, exert no retarding influence upon them. The distinct tendency is for all to advance together in a steady and natural development. The young of necessity receive the greater share of encouragement and attention. They are advised and directed in a general way, but they are taught to exercise their own judgment and in every respect to be self-reliant.

WILLIAM CHARLES' AND JAMES ROBERTS' BANDS.

During July and August I made a visit to the Indians at Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge.

I inspected the day school at the former and the boarding school at the latter point.

I was accompanied by Agent Borthwick, and together we looked into the general condition of these bands and into their claim for a further allowance of lands, and the character and location of the lands which they desire to have set apart.

These people are becoming quite concerned as to their future livelihood, owing to the fact that not a few white men have latterly engaged in hunting and fishing in their locality, and still more on account of the recent influx of mining prospectors into this region.

Most kinds of fur have become extremely scarce, except far to the north, but the falling off in the killing is almost counterbalanced by the rapid advance in prices that has now continued for some time. Fortunately, most kinds of fur may be counted upon to become more plentiful in due time, in accordance with the general experience here and elsewhere.

Already the effects of contact with the outside world are perceptible among these people in the introduction of liquor and the prevalence of immorality, and those

who have longest experience among these northern bands regard with apprehension the opening up of the district.

I have, &c.,
W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 21, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

During the past year I made eight inspections of agencies, nine school inspections, took three important land surrenders, and made advance payments, and took charge of two land sales.

The season of 1908 started out with every prospect for an enormous crop. The grain in all districts came up strong,and on August 1 the stand was magnificent and the prospects for a record crop were never better. Between August 10 and 15 frost struck most of the reserves with disastrous results to some of them; hundreds of acres of grain were not cut. Notwithstanding this severe frost, we had on all the reserves some very good grain, and the yield would be considered a little better than a half crop. This small crop was largely offset by the good prices that were obtained. Grain, which only graded as feed, brought 57 cents per bushel.

There has been a decided improvement in the manner in which the Indians are cultivating their land. The system of summer-fallowing one-third of the cultivated land every year is pretty generally practised now. Last summer was a favourable one for breaking new land, and I am pleased to be able to report that a large area was brought under cultivation, and the land ready for crop this spring will exceed that of any of the previous years.

The reserves of all the agencies in this inspectorate are now pretty well surrounded by white settlers, and as the country is filling up, the game is fast disappearing, and as a result the Indians realize that they have to earn a living from the soil and cattle-raising, and it is surprising the interest they are taking in farming. It was not long ago that the Indian was quite indifferent about farming, and if everything did not go well, for instance a crop failure, this was sufficient to discourage him, and he would abandon his land and go hunting and roaming. This day has now passed, and he realizes he has to do the same as his white brother, and keep at it in order to make a living.

The cattle industry has been a very profitable one for the Indians during the past year. Over 550 head were sold and shipped out of this inspectorate, and the prices realized were from $38 to $45 per head. The Indians own some of the finest cattle in the province, and their beef cattle are much sought after by the buyers. In addition to the cattle sold, the Indians beefed for their own benefit several hundred head, and, notwithstanding this, the herds have not decreased.

There is a decided improvement on all the reserves in the manner in which the Indians are caring for their stock. The stabling is better, and the difficulty in getting them to provide sufficient hay for the winter's use is not now so great.

On Coté reserve the Indians have all located themselves on separate quarter-sections, and in addition to building a number of new houses, which are a great improvement on the old ones, they broke up several new fields and did considerable fencing. This change was brought about through the Indians' surrendering a portion of their reserve two years ago and having to move on to new locations.

The Indians have in the past year bought a great many farm implements, horses, harness, &c., &c., and although some of them have handled quite an amount of cash, I can say, generally speaking, it was spent judiciously.

The farming equipment in all the agencies is much better to-day than it ever has been before. In all the agencies there are complete steam threshing outfits, which are operated by the Indians themselves, with the exception of the engineer.

During the past year there has been very little sickness among the Indians. I attribute this condition of affairs entirely to the improvement in the manner in which they are living. I am visiting their houses continually and I can see a decided improvement, not only in the manner in which they keep their houses, but also in the way they prepare their food and the quality of it. It is very common now to see milk, eggs and butter freely used, and instead of the old-time bannock, bread is baked.

There has been a decided improvement in regard to temperance among the Indians. There is not now one case of intemperance where there were three formerly. This change is particularly noticeable at Pelly, where a few years ago there was a great deal of drinking going on. The Indians have been law-abiding, and it is indeed wonderful, considering their numbers, the few cases that are brought up under the Criminal Code.

There has been a great change among the Indians in their attitude towards education. A few years ago it was a difficult matter to induce them to send their children to school, and the cases were rare where an Indian voluntarily sent his children to school. To-day it is entirely different; it is quite common for Indians to place their children in school of their own accord.

I found the buildings and surroundings at the different agencies I visited during the year in good condition, all presenting a well-kept appearance and an excellent example to the Indians.

It is unnecessary for me to give detailed statistics pertaining to the different reserves, as the agents furnish these with their reports.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.
GLEICHEN, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency, together with agricultural statistics and inventory of government property, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve, with an area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of

Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve near the northern boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction, and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and empties into the Bow river within 10 miles of its eastern boundary.

In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks rise, and, flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river.

On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes.

Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the river and creeks. The banks average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back of the river, but in other places they are quite perpendicular.

The valley consists, not only of the river bed, but at intervals of fertile valleys and plains, covered with scrub or heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow are rolling prairie, broken in places by ponds, and forming an ideal stock range.

Population.—The population of the reserve at annuity payments in November, last, was 802, being a decrease of 9 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—A few of the pupils in the Old Sun's boarding school suffered from a mild attack of small-pox, but all the cases were successfully handled, and the disease did not spread beyond the school. Later on, measles broke out in the Crowfoot boarding school and on the reserve. The patients both in school and on the reserve came through without any fatal results; but towards spring a severe form of influenza or grippe was prevalent both on and off the reserve, and the after-effect of the measles amongst those outside of the school, together with this last epidemic, was the cause of a number of deaths, principally small children. At present date there are a good many living in their tents and cleaning up and burning up all refuse matter surrounding their houses, applying limewash liberally inside and on log walls outside as well, doors and windows left open, and by the middle of the next month practically the whole band will be under canvas.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a hospital containing two wards at the North Blackfoot camp, a resident doctor and two nurses in charge. The hospital is under the auspices of the Church of England, but open to all Indians on the reserve. They are doing a good work, and it is of great benefit to the band.

Progress.—These Indians' facilities for earning money are numerous and increasing rapidly both on and off the reserve. The sale of coal from their mines amounted to over $25,000 for the past fiscal year, and everything points to a large increase this coming year. The hay industry is good, in fact they are unable to supply the demand. Last year their hay contracts, together with their sales off the reserve, amounted to over $8,000. They sold 300 ponies, and their beef sales amounted to $5,014.88. They supply themselves with all necessary implements, tools, harness and lumber. A number of frame houses have been erected during the year, and numerous minor improvements made on old houses and stables.

Temperance and Morality.—As mentioned in my report last year, on account of the numerous towns and villages in close proximity to the reserve the temptations are greater and the facilities for procuring intoxicants increasing, and although our scout and the officer of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are constantly on the watch, the Indians succeed in getting liquor, and it is a most difficult matter to secure a conviction against the person or persons supplying it, as the average Indian will go to jail and do extra time in preference to informing.

Morally, I had but one case come before me during the year, and in conclusion would consider these Indians as a body moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, June 6, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the last-named tribe known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians located in Montana immediately south of the international line. These three tribes, with their allies the Gros Ventres and Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer, and from the Rockies east beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies that surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit which after 28 years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square miles, or some 354,000 acres, of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh, clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cotton-wood and willow, which form good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation in the Dominion.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payments last November was 1,174, being a decrease of 4 for the year. The birth-rate was 42 per 1,000 and the death-rate 47.

Health and Sanitation.—Last fall we had an outbreak of scarlet fever, followed by an epidemic of measles, and though every reported case was quarantined, there were many deaths among the children. As these epidemics occurred after the annuity payments, the mortality connected with them will not be fully ascertained until the annual census is taken in October immediately before the next payment, and will be shown in the next report.

There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve, sustained by the government, and in charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, where attention is given to patients requiring hospital treatment, the institution being regularly visited by the physician provided by the department.

Tuberculosis, that scourge of the Indian race, in its two forms of scrofula and consumption of the lungs, is responsible for much of the sickness that occurs on this reservation. For the handling of this and other infectious and contagious diseases we have an isolation hospital, containing two small wards and a nurses' room.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, haymaking and freighting. The effort in the direction of farming inaugurated

in 1907 was rewarded with complete success, a first-class crop being harvested last fall on all of the 600 acres seeded to fall wheat, with the result that the aggregate earnings of the tribe were much increased. From one source and another, including beef and farm products, these Indians earned over $68,000 during the year.

The Indian named Black-horses still operates the coal mine on the St. Mary river which he has been working for many years, and from which he derives an income sufficient for the support of his large family.

Stock.—Owing to the exceptional grazing capabilities of this magnificent reservation, it has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians, a belief that is encouraged by the natural fondness of the plains Indians for live stock. Being convinced that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution of most of the problems with which we have to contend in connection with their management, the department for some years furnished annually a number of heifers which were issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribes as could with safety be intrusted with the care of horned stock. This work is not finished, as there are still many young Indians to be given the necessary start, but the showing to date is quite satisfactory. At the last round-up we branded 1,667 calves and carefully counted the whole herd, which was found to number 7,348 head. In the management of these cattle special attention has been given to the matter of quality, which has entailed the purchase and maintenance of an expensive herd of thoroughbred bulls, numbering at the present time 146 head. A few are Galloways, but most of the older bulls are Shorthorns, while most of the young animals purchased in recent years are Herefords. All these bulls are pedigreed stock. Some we bought in Ontario and Manitoba, but the best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department at the annual public auction sale of thoroughbred cattle held at Calgary under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

Like most Indians of the plains, the Bloods own considerable numbers of native horses, and in order to improve their quality the department keeps on the reservation 37 stallions, which are loaned out to the Indians under appropriate conditions.

While the cattle-owning members of the tribe have for five years raised all the beef required for the consumption of the whole tribe, they never sold any beef animals to outsiders until last fall, when two sales were made, both to Messrs. Bater and McLean, of Winnipeg. The first shipment of 102 head of prime export steers brought the record figure of $65 per head, and these were exported to Liverpool, where the beef was much admired and is said to have sold for half a cent more per pound than any other beef then on the market, which speaks well for the quality of Blood Indian cattle. The second shipment of 100 head was of inferior quality to the first lot, but sold for $55 per head, which was also a high figure. All these steers were, of course, range-bred animals that had never had any feed other than the grass on the prairie of the reservation.

Education and Religion.—In connection with this agency the department supports two boarding schools, one in charge of the Church of England and the other the Roman Catholic Church. From the latter school and from the reserve direct are obtained recruits for the industrial school at High River.

In religious belief and practice the Bloods are mostly pagan.

Progress.—The marvellous success with which the extensive growing of wheat has been attended in recent years in this part of the province having established the practicability of adding that industry to the occupations of the Bloods, it was decided to go actively into farming in 1907. As the Bloods are a large community, any work undertaken by them must be on a fairly large scale to be worth while. It was, therefore, thought advisable to place under immediate cultivation a large acreage, and, as the initial work of breaking the sod is too heavy for Indian horses to accomplish, except in a limited way, the Indians, upon the advice of the writer,

decided to purchase with tribal funds a first-class steam ploughing outfit, consisting of a 32 horse-power traction engine and a ten furrow engine gang plough, the intention being to use the steam rig for breaking only, all subsequent work to be done by the Indians with horses. The machinery was put in operation in the spring of 1907, and 820 acres were broken up and issued to fifteen Indians, who, after thoroughly disking the land, seeded in the month of August an average of 40 acres each with fall wheat, the rest being reserved for oats in the following spring, making 820 acres for the initial crop. The wheat made a good fall growth; came nicely through the winter, and was ready for cutting before the end of July. A 40-60 threshing-machine having been purchased with tribal funds, to be operated by our large traction engine, stook threshing was begun in August, each Indian's farm being threshed separately, the spout of the separator emptying direct into portable granaries, of which each farmer had one or two, according to the bulk of his crop. From the 60 acres 23,000 bushels of No. 1 Red were threshed; the largest individual yield being that of Emile Bull Shield, who got 48 bushels to the acre. At the conclusion of the threshing the wheat was sold, hauled 10 or 12 miles to a siding on the reserve and shipped to Fort William, the twenty cars being loaded in thirty days. Out of the proceeds of the crop each Indian paid back to the trust fund all advances that had been made to him, including cost of breaking land, seed, fencing, granaries; and after all settlements each had a very substantial balance to his credit in the bank, where considerable of it still is.

Chief Running Antelope, who bought out one of the other Indians while the crop was growing and thus harvested 80 acres, had a cash balance of $1,309.46 after paying all debts or advances of every nature. Emile Bull Shield came next, with a similar net balance of $1,203.59. Tallow took third place, with clear profits of $1,200.81, and the others retained balances of varying amounts according to their crop. The money was in the case of most individuals well spent, in the erection of new dwellings, the purchase of horses, new wagons, harness and other articles of lasting benefit. Those of the farmers who were not already self-supporting became so after the sale of their grain.

While this wheat crop of 1908 was growing, the steam ploughing outfit broke up two other blocks of land, containing a little over 400 acres each, which were divided into fourteen farms, issued to that number of Indians, disked and seeded by them, and, though these crops did not show as good growth last fall as those of the previous year, the grain is now growing well, and a good yield is expected.

This year the traction plough is again in operation and at the date of writing has broken an additional 400 acres, bringing the cultivated area up to 2,000 acres, which will doubtless be materially increased before the end of the season. The intention is to continue the breaking until every working Indian on the reserve is supplied with whatever acreage he is capable of cultivating, there being, of course, a great difference in what individuals can handle.

Under the system adopted, these farms are located in groups to facilitate the use of the steam plough, which works to better advantage on a long furrow of a mile or more, to permit economy in implements, and to enable the supervision to be done with greater ease and by less men than would be possible were the farms scattered all over the reserve. Thus, while the first fifteen farms are adjoining one another in a solid block, there is no community of interest except in the ownership of the joint fence that was built by the fifteen Indians to inclose the whole area, and in the use of implements. Each man owns his own farm, and, after it is once broken for him, works it individually without having any interest in the work or produce of any of the adjoining farms.

The general policy of placing each Indian upon his own resources as soon as they are sufficient for the sustenance of himself and family, has been steadily maintained, with the result that those of the Bloods who are entirely self-supporting now number 301, and a large number are semi-self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—The ease with which these Indians can procure whisky and other intoxicants in the neighbouring towns of Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston, is exceedingly detrimental to the welfare of the people, and a matter of continual worry to those in charge of them.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, May 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial post and wire fence. The soil is rich and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly, and is unusually free from hail and summer frosts. It is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and natural meadows afford pasturage and hay. It is underlaid with coal, and where mines can be easily opened and economically operated. Good markets are at the door, and railways connect it with both oceans.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payments was 116.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past summer the health of this band was good; but during the winter there was much trouble with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of the band; and between whiles working in the timber, picking wild fruit, and freighting for the railway companies, bring them in quite a little money.

Stock.—There was a fairly good increase in the stock this year, but the foals from the brood mares were few, as some of the mares slipped their foals owing to the hard winter they experienced. The winter last past was a hard one and much prolonged, so there was a shortage of feed for stock in the spring. No killing of cattle without leave came under my notice during the year. Most of the horses of this band had the prevailing epidemic, influenza, and two succumbed.

Implements.—The Indians of this band are well supplied with implements of all kinds, and they take very good care of them. They also use them to very good advantage.

Buildings.—Great improvement has been made along this particular line, some good and substantial houses having been built during the year, also one good implement-shed and two stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good headway in the improvement of their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate and moral.

Education.—These Indians are, I regret to say, not in favour of sending their children to school, but this prejudice will, I hope, be overcome in the course of time.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies 7 miles west of St. Albert. It has an area of 15,732·25 acres, which is partly fenced. It is good farming land and carries enough timber for the needs of the band.

Population.—The population at last annuity payments was 92.

Occupations.—These Indians are nearly all farmers, and very successful ones, too. Their constant association with the white settlers has taught them much in the farming line, as they have copied their methods of operation.

Health.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles last year, these Indians are very free from any sickness.

Buildings.—In the matter of buildings there is no great improvement since last report. Albert Callihoo has built a very good granary. All these Indians are very comfortably housed.

Implements.—This band is well fitted out with all kinds of implements, and good care is taken of them.

Education.—An unusual interest is taken in education by these Indians, and it is the exception and not the rule for their children to be away from a school. Most of them are at the St. Albert school, whilst the others are at Dunbow.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are well advanced and are making their way without much help from the government. Their present condition is such as to make them perfectly comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—In both these matters, for Indians, they have a high standard.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—This lies about 4 miles north of Michel's, and contains 17,691 acres. It consists of open undulating prairie and rolling timbered country, most of it adapted for agriculture. It is all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments these Indians numbered 167.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is hunting and trapping, which brings them quite a little money in the season. As farmers they are not a great success, but a start has been made, and there are about 100 acres now under cultivation.

Stock.—They have no interest in the care of stock. Since last year there have been no cases of killing cattle without leave.

Buildings.—Some new buildings have been put up since last year, and some of the old ones have been improved.

Implements.—So far as their needs are concerned, these Indians have the necessary implements to do all the work their energy in that direction demands. They take good care of what they have.

Education.—Little, if any, interest has been taken in education, but latterly they have been a little better in this respect.

Progress and Characteristics.—As hunters these Indians have lived, and it is hard to change them; but as the game is now getting scarce, it is to be expected that they will sooner or later settle down to a life on their reserve. During last year they broke about 80 acres of new land, and are making preparation for further work of the same nature this year. This is a move in the right direction and will meet with encouragement from me.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is, I think, on the decrease on this reserve, but their morality is not of as high an order as it might be.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

The reserve of this band is situated at Lac Ste. Anne, and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being covered with spruce and poplar timber, and the remainder being hay, prairie and bottom land.

Population.—The population is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are their only true occupations. In the summer they put up enough hay for their stock in the winter.

Stock.—Their stock is not numerous, but for those that they have they provide, so far as feed goes, but for shelter they depend on the trees. The feeding is done in corrals.

Education.—These Indians are averse to educating their children; they therefore are not sending many to school.

Progress and Characteristics.—Being nomads, it is not to be expected that a great deal of progress will be made on their reserve or in their mode of living, but with the disappearance of game perhaps they will become as good workers as other bands in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is still used by many members of the band, and when this is the case the morals are not very good.

PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—Paul's reserve is situated on the east side of the White Whale lake, and contains 20,378 acres, all inclosed with a post and wire fence. It is well suited for farming and grazing. About one-quarter is good grazing land, and the rest is timbered with spruce and poplar.

Population.—At last annuity payments these Indians numbered 147.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is very apparent here, and most of the fatalities are attributable to this disease.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and a little farming are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log construction and can be much improved.

Stock.—As a rule provision is made for stock, and fair care is bestowed on it.

Implements.—For all present requirements their outfit of implements is sufficient.

Education.—No interest has been taken in the education of the children of this band by their parents; but lately a few children went to the Red Deer school, and it is to be hoped, now that a start has been made, others will follow suit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not very easily handled, but they are fairly industrious and should with care and good counsel develop into good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—Like all Indians who can get it, they drink liquor; but most of the drinking is done off the reserve. They are fairly moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The new office was painted during the year, as also were the clerk's and the interpreter's houses.

On the whole I think I may safely say that the Indians of all the different reserves are showing a decided tendency for advancement, which will be more noticeable as time goes on.

I have, &c.,

URBAIN VERREAU,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
PONOKA, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Reserves.—Hobbema agency is prettily situated on the left bank of the Battle river, about 10 miles down from the town of Ponoka, and 5 miles south of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. This agency comprises the following reserves, which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of nearly 89,500 acres. The Calgary and Edmonton railway runs through the reserve diagonally for 15 miles.

SAMSON'S RESERVE, NO. 137.

About a quarter of a mile south of Hobbema siding is the north boundary line of Samson's reserve. This reserve extends easterly to the Battle river, southerly about 4 miles and westerly about 3 miles, and contains 29,980 acres.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138.

This reserve, which includes that of Louis Bull's, covers an area of 39,360 acres; it has the north boundary line of Samson's reserve for its southern boundary, and extends northerly to the 46th township line.

THE MONTANA OR BOBTAIL RESERVE, NO. 139.

This reserve lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and extends southerly to a paralled line which brings the southwest corner to within 3 miles of the town of Ponoka. The reserve comprises 20,160 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL RESERVES.

The surface of these reserves consists of rolling prairie, swamps and lakes, with a small quantity of scattered timber of sufficient size for cutting into lumber and for building purposes. At the northwest corner of the reserve, bordering on Bear's Hill lake and at the opposite side of the reserve at the southeast corner bordering on Battle lake, are extensive hay meadows. About 40 miles from the agency headquarters there is a small reserve of 4,800 acres, lying to the south of Pigeon lake, and solely for the use of Indian fishermen within the jurisdiction of this agency.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Crees.

Population.—The population at the last anuity payments was 770.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no serious epidemics amongst the Indians during the year, and the general health has been good. There were several deaths in the winter, due to influenza and tuberculosis. The usual precautions were taken with reference to the burning up of refuse around the buildings in the spring, and the whitewashing of the houses in the fall.

There is no resident physician, but Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and promptly responds when any call is made for his services.

Occupations.—The two main resources are mixed farming and stock-raising. The occupations of these Indians have been varied and numerous. During the summer about 119,000 feet of lumber was sawn for them, for their own use on the reserve, and this winter those requiring lumber again hauled a number of saw-logs to the mill. The sale of 409 tons of hay, and 8,825 bushels of grain, by individual Indians, in the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin, assisted them in living. A few engage in hunting during the months of April and November, but the game and fur has been scarce, and the prices secured for pelts high. The fishing at Pigeon lake, which has generally been a source of income to a number of families for a portion of the year, was very poor as compared with previous years. Others find occupation in working for and in clearing bush-land for settlers.

Buildings.—The following improvements were made by the Indians during the year: 20 new houses, 21 new stables, and 6 sheds.

Stock.—There is an abundance of good pasture and grass on the reserve, and the Indians secured a sufficient quantity for winter use and some for sale. The stock wintered well. The winter season has been unusually long and the weather cold.

Farm Implements.—There is a very fair supply of farm implements on this reserve, and during the year the Indians purchased the following articles: 8 wagens, 2 mowers, 1 binder, 2 horse-rakes, 8 sets of double harness, 5 saddles, and 1 bob-sleigh.

Education.—The boarding school, under the management of the Roman Catholic mission, is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, near Hobbema siding. The attendance throughout the year has been good, and the pupils have made satisfactory progress in their education and industrial studies. The school is well equipped, and the moral and religious training of the children is carefully attended to.

The Indians of this agency are very indifferent with regard to sending their children to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are beginning to realize that they will have to depend more in future on farming as a means of earning their livelihood. They have increased their acreage by breaking up new land, and several old rail fences have been replaced with barb-wire. The people are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there were a few cases of intemperance amongst the Indians, but on the whole I think there is an improvement over previous years. The morality is fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A new frame stable, 28 by 48 feet, was erected at the agency headquarters during the summer

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, October 1, 1908

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the five months ending September 30, 1908.

Agency.—The agency headquarters was established at the west end of Lesser Slave lake in May last. This is the most convenient point at present for all concerned. The agency comprises the following bands: Sucker Creek, Keenooshayo's, Peace River Landing, Dunvegan, Vermilion, Little Red River, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake and Sturgeon Lake.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve borders on the west side of Lesser Slave lake, and contains 9,000 acres. A part of this reserve is covered with poplar and spruce timber, the rest being hay meadows and good agricultural land.

Population.—At the last annual payments there were 104 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—There are some cases of tuberculosis in this band, but there have been no outbreaks of contagious diseases. The members of this band were vaccinated this summer.

Occupations.—The members of this band raise cattle and hunt and fish.

Buildings.—The Indians have comfortable log houses.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are well looked after and are in good condition.

Farm Implements.—This band has a supply of farm implements.

Education.—Some of the children attend the Roman Catholic mission school at Lesser Slave Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are gradually progressing, their cattle are increasing in numbers, and they are beginning to garden.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and, I believe, moral.

KEENOSHAYO'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, and contains 14,000 acres. It is about equal open country and timber. The land is excellent for agriculture. There is enough large timber for the Indians' uses.

Population.—At the last annual payments there were 142 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy, and have suffered from no epidemics this year.

Occupations.—This band has cattle, and this year planted a few acres of oats and potatoes. Fishing and hunting are the principal industries.

Buildings.—These Indians have good log houses, clean and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They have a supply of farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but some of the children attend the mission boarding schools at Lesser Slave Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are progressing. They are quiet and law-abiding. Their stock is increasing.

Stock.—These Indians have a number of cattle. They are well cared for and in good condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PEACE RIVER LANDING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Peace river, 10 miles from Peace River Landing. It contains 5,000 acres of open flat land, excellent for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—At the last annual payments there were 60 Indians in this band.

Occupations.—This band derives its living from hunting and fishing and working on the river boats.

Stock.—These Indians have horses and a few cattle.

Buildings.—They have comfortable, clean log dwellings.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are free from epidemics. There is some tuberculosis amongst them.

Education.—The children attend the Roman Catholic and Church of England mission schools near the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and industrious and are progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

DUNVEGAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Peace river, 20 miles from Dunvegan, and contains 12,000 acres. A small part is timbered, but it is largely open country, and is excellent for farming and pasturage.

Population.—At the last annual payment there were 114 Indians in this band.

Occupations.—These Indians live by fishing and hunting.

Stock.—They are the owners of some good horses.

Buildings.—A few members of this band are now building log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable and law-abiding. They are slowly progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

VERMILION BAND.

Reserve.—This band has not yet chosen a reserve. These Indians hunt on the lower Peace river.

Population.—The population of this band is 348.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They have some horses.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians have log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—They are healthy and have had no epidemics.

Education.—Some of the children attend the mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

RED RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This band has not taken a reserve yet. They hunt along the Red river.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Stock.—They have some horses.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians live in teepees; a few have log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—There are some cases of tuberculosis and scrofula among these Indians.

Education.—There is no school in this district.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are good.

WABISKAW BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve at present. They hunt about the Wabiskaw lakes.

Population.—This band numbers 241.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting and fishing.

Stock.—This band has some horses.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Education.—A number of the Indian children attend the Anglican and Roman Catholic mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters and very quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This band will have a reserve surveyed this fall near Whitefish lake.

Population.—This band numbers 87.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and fishermen.

Stock.—This band owns a few horses.

Buildings.—These Indians have good log houses.

Education.—A number of the children attend the school of the English Church mission.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding, and good hunters. They are progressing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This band is having a reserve surveyed this fall on the banks of Sturgeon lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 168.

Occupations.—This band lives by hunting and fishing.

Stock.—They have a number of horses and a few head of cattle.

Buildings.—This band has a number of comfortable log houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band are very healthy. They have had no epidemics this year. There is very little tuberculosis among them.

Education.—A number of the children are being educated by the Sisters at the Roman Catholic mission school at Sturgeon Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters and anxious to progress. They are quiet and orderly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

W. B. L. DONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Sucker Creek, Keenooshayo, Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion, Little Red River, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve borders on the west end of Lesser Slave lake. It contains 9,000 acres. A large part of this reserve is covered with poplar, spruce, tamarack and birch. There are large hay meadows and some fine farm-land.

Population.—This band numbers 135.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic this year. A number of the band suffered from coughs, colds and bronchitis during the early part of the winter. The members of this band were vaccinated last summer.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations of this band. They have cattle and do a little gardening.

Buildings.—All the Indians of this band have houses. They are made of logs with board roofs and floors, and are comfortable and well ventilated. The stables are log and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for and is in good condition. There has been only a slight loss during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take very good care.

Education.—Some of the children attend the Roman Catholic mission and English Church mission schools at Lesser Slave Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and are gradually increasing their herds of cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and, I believe, moral.

KEENOOSHAYO'S BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, and contains 14,000 acres. It is about equally divided between open country and timbered land. The land is excellent for agricultural purposes. There is enough large timber for the Indians' own use.

Population.—This band numbers 146.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have suffered very little from disease this year. There have been no epidemics. They were all vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians have some cattle and some small gardens. Last summer they grew a few acres of oats. Hunting and fishing are the principal industries.

Buildings.—The houses are log with board roofs and floors, and are generally comfortable and well ventilated. The stables are log buildings.

Stock.—The stock has wintered well and is in good condition. These Indians take good care of their animals and have sufficient hay for even this long winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take good care.

Education.—A number of the children of this band attend the Roman Catholic and English mission schools at Lesser Slave Lake, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of this band are industrious and are law-abiding. Their cattle are increasing in number.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PEACE RIVER CROSSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Peace river, 10 miles west of Peace River Crossing. It contains 5,000 acres of flat, open, excellent farmland.

Population.—This band numbers 114.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been generally good. There were a few cases of tuberculosis. The ordinary sanitary precautions have been taken. There have been no epidemics this year.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt, fish and work on the river boats. They have a few cattle and do some gardening, and farming on a small scale is done.

Buildings.—The houses are comfortable log buildings, floored and roofed with boards. The stables are also built of logs.

Stock.—The stock wintered very well and got fairly good care.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few implements.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve. Some of the children attend the Roman Catholic and English Church mission boarding schools in the vicinity.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is law-abiding and fairly industrious.

DUNVEGAN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Peace river, 20 miles from Dunvegan. It contains 12,000 acres. A small part is timber, but it is largely open country, and is excellent land for farming and pasturage.

Population.—This band numbers 114.

Occupations.—This band lives by hunting.

Stock.—This band has some fairly good horses.

Buildings.—A few of these Indians are now building houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is fairly good. A few suffer from scrofula and tuberculosis. There has been no epidemic this year.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

VERMILION BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is made up of Indians belonging to the Cree, Beaver and Stony tribes.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 516.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and have had no epidemic this year. There are a few cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting.

Stock.—They have a few horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and law-abiding. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

LITTLE RED RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—They have no reserve, but hunt along the Little Red river and lower reaches of the Peace river.

Population.—This band numbers 74.

Health and Sanitation.—There are some cases of scrofula and tuberculosis.

Occupations.—This band hunts for a living.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees.

Stock.—They have a few horses.

Education.—There are no schools in this district.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet, law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and, I believe, moral.

WABISKAW BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has not as yet chosen any reserve. These Indians hunt and fish in the vicinity of the Wabiskaw lakes.

Population.—This band numbers 241.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good on the whole.

Occupations.—This band is supported by fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have comfortable log houses.

Stock.—The members of the band own a few horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—A number of the children attend the Roman Catholic and English Church mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters, quiet and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and fairly moral.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has had a reserve surveyed during the fall on the shores of Whitefish lake. There is a large amount of good agricultural land and some timber, sufficient for the buildings necessary for the Indians.

Population.—The number of members of this band is 87.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. They have suffered from no epidemic during the past year. They have been vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt for a living.

Buildings.—The members of this band have comfortable log buildings, well floored and ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians own a few horses and cattle, which they care for very well.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—A number of the children attend the English Church mission school. They are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has chosen a reserve on the shores of Sturgeon lake. There is a good deal of open, well-watered land fit for farming, and sufficient timber for the needs of the band.

Population.—The number in this band is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good. There are a few cases of tuberculosis. Every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band hunt and fish for a living.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, are comfortable and well ventilated.

Stock.—This band owns a few horses and cattle. All seem in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—The Roman Catholic mission has a school at Sturgeon Lake. The pupils are progressing well.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters, industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, and its morals are good.

I have, &c.,

W. B. L. DONALD, M.D.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

PEIGAN AGENCY,

BROCKET, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area 181⅜ square miles, or more than 116,000 acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Indians have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing 11½ square miles. The Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to southwest corners; there being 15 miles of track and 3 sidings; the first, west of Macleod, is the Peigan siding, where there is a substantial section-house and a good stock-yard with every facility for shipping. Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles from Brocket station; this latter is situated on the southwest corner of the reserve. The station is a good building, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has an agent at this point. T. Lebel & Company have a large warehouse, the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company an elevator, and there

is a large raised platform for the farmers to load direct into the cars. Three different firms have been buying baled hay and oats and wheat this season, and, as this is the most convenient point for most settlers to the south—in what is called the Kootenai and Halifax lake country—to dispose of their hay and grain, a large volume of business has been done in the past season. It is near this point that the agency buildings have been removed.

The place where these Indians have commenced farming is about 2 miles from the station, and the grain can be delivered direct from machine to elevator, warehouse or cars, if so desired.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, and besides the waters of the Oldman river, there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of good water for stock and other purposes, and making it one of the best grazing ranges in the district. There is also a considerable area of good farming land.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 471 souls. Details in connection with this subject are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been satisfactory. There has been an absence of any infectious diseases. Those cases with fatal results have, in the large degree, been caused by tubercular disease. In the spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and a generous supply of lime used, and the rubbish is burned. During the summer they are all under canvas.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries are the principal occupations, as the natural facilities are more conducive to stock-raising than grain-growing. The farming done during the past season, though on a small scale, gave fairly good results. I am of the opinion that the growing of spring wheat will not be as successful as winter wheat. Owing to the short spring and the necessity of getting the sowing done in season, I find that with the horses, as is usual, in poor condition, and the owner with a tendency to cut the day at both ends, it is impossible to get spring grain sown in good season; hence the liability to frost and fall storms. Many of the ex-pupils express their intention to break up land during the spring.

Buildings.—The frame houses are principally of the one storey style or cottage, substantially built and neat in appearance, and usually clean, though a number of the Indians are still living in the log and mud huts. There has been some improvement in buildings during the year.

Stock.—The stock during the past season was in excellent condition, and, though the winter was somewhat severe, the loss is nominal. I find the Indians as a whole are rather indifferent about the care of stock. During the past season an effort was made to induce them to provide shelter for the calves where they could be weaned and fed, thus giving the cows a better chance during the winter. The plan failed to a great extent for lack of interest. The calf-crop was exceptionally good.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in connection with the reserve, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, situated within the reserve limits; the other in the hands of the Anglican Church, situated off the reserve near the west and south limits. The aggregate number of Indian children attending these schools is 63. There is a lack of interest shown by the parents with reference to sending their children to school. However, the children who are attending the different schools are making good progress.

Farm Implements.—Implements are fairly well taken care of by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians realize that they have made little progress in the past, and the younger members of the band are preparing to commence farming on a more extensive scale during the coming season. Some progress has been made during the past year, and once started, it is my opinion that the young men of the band will make a good showing, many of them being anxious to begin farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are rather the exception than the rule.

I have, &c.,
E. H. YEOMANS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, May 5, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and including Blue Quill's reserve, joining it to the west, has an area of 82,560 acres. The south and east is fairly level, the north and west undulating. Small poplar groves are interspersed throughout the whole reserve. Saddle Lake creek runs through the centre of the reserve from north to south; it has its source in Saddle lake, and empties into the Saskatchewan river. Both the lake and creek are well stocked with several varieties of fish. The reserve is suitable for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 270.

Health and Sanitation.—One light case of small-pox occurred on this reserve during the year; the case was at once carefully isolated. With this exception the general health of these Indians has been good. The sanitary regulations as regards cleaning up rubbish around houses and premises were carefully carried out.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable log houses with shingled roofs, and good warm stables for their stock. They keep their houses clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising, but a number of them add considerably to their income by working for settlers and freighting for the department.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians was well taken care of during the past severe winter, and is in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are fairly well equipped with farm implements, machinery, wagons and sleighs, and are gradually adding to their supply. The majority of them house and take good care of their implements and transport.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve, a boarding and a day school. The boarding school is on the western or Blue Quill's portion; the day school is situated about the centre of the reserve. The boarding school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the day school under the Methodist Church. Satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils of both schools, but the attendance at the day school has not been good. A number of the parents do not seem to take any interest whatever in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and fairly industrious, and have made some progress during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance occurred during the year. The Indians of this band are fairly moral.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, about 30 miles north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 11,200 acres. It is broken and hilly and covered with poplar bush. It is not suitable for farming purposes, but vegetables of various kinds are successfully cultivated. The lakes are well stocked with a variety of fish.

Population.—The population of this band is 326.

Health and Sanitation.—One mild case of small-pox occurred during the year; this was promptly quarantined and carefully isolated. With this exception, the general health of this band has been good. Sanitary precautions were carefully carried out during the spring.

Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are stock-raising, farming, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The Indians of this band have comfortable houses and good stables for their stock. Several new houses were built during the year.

Stock.—The stock belonging to this band was well taken care of during the past winter, and is in good condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band are fairly well equipped with implements, machinery, wagons and sleighs, and take good care of them.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish and the other at Whitefish Lake, both are under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The attendance has been good, and satisfactory progress has been made at both schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and a few of them industrious. No marked progress has been made during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—No difficulty has been experienced with any of these Indians during the year in regard to either temperance or morality.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers 13 persons. They are half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabasca river.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They reside at Heart lake, 20 miles east of Lac La Biche, and about 100 miles north of Saddle lake. They number 83 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. A large percentage of the men are afflicted with sore eyes, caused by snow-blindness.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians belong to the Cree nation. A new reserve was allotted to them during the year. It is situated on the south shores of Beaver lake, about 75 miles north of Saddle lake, in townships 65 and 66, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,461 acres. These Indians make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing. A few of them made a start at farming and are receiving every

encouragement in this from the department. I am very sanguine that they will make good progress, as they seem anxious and are fairly industrious.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A new grist-mill, with a capacity of 20 barrels of flour per day, was erected by the department at this reserve, for the use of the Indians. This should prove of great benefit to them. A new church was built on Saddle Lake reserve by the Methodist Church. A large addition was also made to the Blue Quill's boarding school, during the year. A large number of patients were treated at the hospital, with satisfactory results, during the year. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the value of this institution. The season of 1908 was a very poor one for both grain and root crops, only a small quantity of a very inferior quality was harvested. The potato crop was also a poor one. Although the winter was a long and severe one, I am pleased to report that the stock belonging to both the Indians and the department came through in good condition, not a single animal being lost through want of either feed or care, in fact the Indians had a very considerable quantity of hay left over, which they disposed of at a good price to settlers living in the vicinity of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

J. BATTY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY.
CALGARY, April 28, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909, on affairs in general in connection with the Indians of this agency. The agricultural statistical return, together with inventory of government property, has already been forwarded to the department.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Athabascan race, and different portions of it are spread out between Alaska and Mexico. They are related to the Beavers in the north, the Navajoes and the Apaches in the south, and several other tribes in California and Mexico.

They speak a distinct language, which has a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. They have always been a warlike race, and their hand was against every one. This may account for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still stick to them and they are at times hard to deal with.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the Calgary district, and lies to the south of that city. It contains an area of 108 square miles. It comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian.

The two western townships are unexcelled as a stock range, while the eastern one, being more arable, is capable of producing winter wheat and other cereals.

Population.—At last treaty payments (November 18, 1908) the population was 197.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians have enjoyed pretty fair health. The disease most prevalent is tuberculosis. The usual sanitary precautions have been carried out.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries, and I notice that more Indians each year are becoming interested in these pursuits.

Buildings.—Many of the Indian buildings are still overcrowded, which is no doubt a source of disease. Several new dwellings have been erected this year, and are an improvement on the old ones.

Stock.—More interest is being taken by the Indians in this important industry, and their little bands are increasing in number.

They take better care of their stock than formerly.

Implements.—They now supply all their own implements out of their earnings.

Education.—There is one boarding school on the reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England, situated within a quarter of a mile of the agency headquarters.

The school staff consists of the principal, the assistant principal, and matron. In addition, the wife of the assistant principal gives her services gratis.

There are 10 boys and 6 girls on the roll. Of these pupils, 5 entered the institution recently, but the medical officer would not pass them on account of tuberculosis. So there are only 11 who receive the government grant of $75 per annum.

The Indians are still strangely averse to education, and practically take no interest in the school. They say that what they learn is of no use to them when they return to the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious, while others are lazy and would like, if allowed, to put in the time in absolute idleness.

Every year they are becoming better off, but their great love for spending their money as soon as earned, and getting little for it, is still one of their prominent features.

Temperance and Morality.—The greatest weakness of the Sarcee is his love for strong drink, and until a guard-room with a few police is stationed on the reserve, the same as on reservations in the United States, this evil will continue. As things are now, it is most difficult to procure a conviction against those who supply it, notwithstanding the great efforts being made to cope with this evil.

Their morality is not all it should be, but comparing them with other bands, I do not think they are any worse.

General Remarks.—It is encouraging to report that farming operations have been somewhat successful with us this year. From our crop of winter wheat we have sufficient flour to meet all demands during the coming year. The growing of winter wheat has turned out now so successful in Alberta that there is no reason why the Indians could not in the future raise their own flour.

With regard to the meat rations, 50 per cent of the beef consumed during the present year was raised at our own cow camp, and for the incoming year we have sufficient beef animals to supply all demands.

I am, therefore, in hopes that the department will not be called upon in future to assist the Indians along these lines.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STONY RESERVE,
MORLEY, April 17, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, together with tabular statements and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, about 40 miles west of Calgary, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is divided by the Bow river, Peter Wesley's band residing on the north, Moses Bearspaw's and Jonas Two Young Men's bands on the south side of the river. Morley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters.

With the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is hilly and gravelly, a great portion being covered with timber.

The Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux.

Population.—The population is made up as follows: Bearspaw's band, 257; Peter Wesley's, 285; Jonas Two Young Men's, 119; a total of 661 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, excepting, of course, scrofula and consumption, some few succumbing to the latter disease annually.

The hospital, with a professional nurse in charge, and under the superintendence of Dr. Lafferty, is doing fairly good work, but the Indians do not appreciate it as they should do, preferring their children to remain at home.

Sanitary precautions are taken at all Indian houses, and all garbage removed and burnt every spring.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to sawmill, fire-wood, posts and rails on cars at Morley station, cut and haul wood to Kananaskis Lime Kilns and Exshaw, besides doing labour at outside points.

These Indians were, as usual, away hunting last fall. From the wood industries alone their earnings amounted to $10,526.46, nearly all of which they received in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to $26,016.96 besides amounts earned in Southern Alberta during the year which it is impossible to ascertain.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been erected and repaired. They are fairly clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on this reserve. Cattle and horses are doing well. Some good colts have been raised, and a great improvement is being seen by the introduction of Hereford bulls. I am sorry to say some of the Indians do not give so much care and attention to cattle, whilst others are beginning to see that this industry does pay, and will, I am quite sure, take more interest in the future. Of course, there has been, as in all grazing countries, the usual percentage of loss.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have purchased 7 wagons, 4 mowers, rakes, 1 plough, 1 set of bob-sleighs and 7 sets of double harness, besides stoves and useful articles for their households, out of their earnings. They take fairly good care of their property.

Education.—The boarding school on the outskirts of the reserve was closed in November, 1908, and a day school has been temporarily opened on Wesley's, the north side of the Bow river, since January, 1909. There was a large attendance at first, which fell off slightly towards the end of March.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are advancing in many ways, especially shown by the amounts they are earning, which is making them more self-reliant. Most of them are law-abiding, better off, and generally spend their money judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate, no cases of intemperance being brought to my notice; but their morals are certainly none of the best.

I have, &c.,
T. J. FLEETHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
RED DEER, June 7, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, last.

During the year my headquarters was removed from Gleichen to Red Deer. The new location is more central than the old one, and the train service, too, is preferable.

The inspectorate includes seven agencies, namely, Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

My time was so occupied with special work of one kind and another that I made only two complete agency inspections, namely, Edmonton and the Blackfoot agencies. A number of schools, however, were inspected during the year and separate reports made of these inspections.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Mr. U. Verreau was appointed agent during the early part of the year, and I installed him in this office during the month of May, and then towards the end of July I returned and made a complete inspection of the agency.

When the installation of Mr. Verreau was made in May, I secured a surrender of 6,362·19 acres of land from Enoch's band at Stony Plain. This land has since been surveyed and will be offered for sale at public auction at the city of Edmonton on the 23rd instant.

These Indians still hold about 12,800 acres of meadow, farm, pasture and timber-land, and every able-bodied member of the band has the use of a very good working outfit, and all provided for out of the proceeds of sale of land acquired by them under the treaty.

I understand that these Indians are making very good use of their working outfits, and that they have a larger crop in than ever before. A number of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, if this habit is not eradicated, I fear little substantial progress will be made even with all the advantages within their reach.

The Paul's, Michel's and Alexander's bands have, too, very good working outfits. These outfits were procured out of the funds from sale of surrendered land. With one exception, the Michel Indians had made good use of the outfits provided, and the Paul's and Alexander Indians had made some advancement with theirs, but

not to the extent they should. The use of intoxicants by the Indians of Paul's band has, I think, been greater than heretofore.

The agency buildings and premises were in fairly good condition, and the work of the office in a satisfactory state.

The officers employed at this agency are: Messrs. U. Verreau, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; John Foley, interpreter; A. E. Pattison, farmer at Paul's reserve, and Henry Hope, farmer at Alexander's reserve.

The clerk, Mr. Black, has since been transferred to the Peigan agency, and Mr. Geo. H. Race from the Peigan to this agency.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

This agency consists of one large reserve, about 470 square miles, and is located south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and easterly from the city of Calgary.

I completed an inspection of this agency during October, after having spent about seven weeks in it during August, September and October.

The staff consisted of Mr. J. H. Gooderham and six assistants, not including the medical officer and the staff of the hospital, which is operated under the auspices of the Church of England, and the salaries of a doctor, nurse and a cook, which are met by the church referred to.

The hospital is located near the Bow river and on the upper portion of the reserve. Allowances are made by the department for this hospital to provide fuel, light, drugs and board for patients and the staff. Dr. Rose has direct charge, and from the returns and other sources I conclude that a good deal of relief has been afforded to sick Indians and at little expense to the department.

Ten years ago there were about 435,000 pounds of beef gratuitously issued to these Indians during a fiscal year. During the last fiscal year the free beef-issue was less than 63,000 pounds. This is evidence that these Indians have been led into channels of self-support during the last 10 years. They are, moreover, better clothed and generally in a more prosperous condition than they were 10 years ago. I regret to report that the use of intoxicants by the Indians of this band has largely increased of late.

The buildings in use by the staff at this agency were in good condition and generally well kept.

During the winter of 1906-7 the loss of cattle was heavy, but since then the loss has been slight and the calf-crop has been exceptionally good. The cattle are very free of mange, and, if not overtaken again by a hard winter, the numbers will rapidly increase.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

I started to inspect this agency last month, but was obliged to discontinue it to attend to other work.

The headquarters of this agency is now established near Brocket station on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Until a few years ago the chief industry here was stock-raising. Recently the growing of grain was tried, and with very good results. The young men, principally graduates of various schools, now show a disposition to start farming in earnest, and with the limited outfits at their command have broken up 300, or more, acres of new land. About one-half of the band are extremely anxious to surrender about 45 sections of their reserve for the purpose of acquiring a complete farming outfit. The young men declare that if they had a proper working outfit they would be self-supporting within three years. The giving up of any land for any purpose whatever is strongly opposed, however, by the chiefs and by the aged members of the band.

The buildings here are new, or were recently rebuilt, and are all in good condition.

Mr. E. H. Yeomans is agent, and Mr. Wm. Black holds the position of clerk since about April 1, last. In addition there is one stockman and two assistant stockmen (Indians) and a blacksmith employed. The wages of the blacksmith and the assistant stockmen are met from the band's own funds.

BLOOD AGENCY.

No inspection of this agency was made by me during the fiscal year, and I am not in a position, therefore, to state many facts in connection with this agency.

These Indians started farming in earnest during the season of 1907, and last season about 23,000 bushels of first-class winter wheat, besides a quantity of oats, were threshed. I understood that the wheat all realized about 80 cents per bushel. There is now seeded, I understand, about 1,500 acres, and more new land is yet to be broken for seeding with winter wheat this season.

These Indians have a large herd of cattle, and from the sale of horses, cattle, grain and earnings in various ways they handle a good deal of ready money. Unfortunately for themselves too much of it is squandered in riotous living.

SARCEE AGENCY.

One day only was spent by me at this agency since the writing of my last report, and then my time was largely taken up with the purchase of stallions for this agency.

Mr. Gordon, late of the File Hills agency, is now clerk here, and occupies a cottage that was erected many years ago for a like use. It had been overhauled about a year ago, and now meets the requirements very well. The house occupied by Agent McNeill is in a dilapidated condition and should very soon be replaced by a new one.

John One Spot, a member of the band, still holds the position of stockman, and continues to give the best of satisfaction to Mr. McNeill.

These Indians, too, are imbibing more liquor of late years than they did a few years ago.

STONY AGENCY.

A couple of days were spent at this agency on special work, but no thorough inspection was made.

The Stony Indians make a good deal of ready money by cutting and delivering fire-wood at Morley station, from where it is shipped to Calgary and to other points along the line of railway.

Mr. T. J. Fleetham is the agent, and continues to be alert for the welfare of the Indians under his charge.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Although no regular inspection has been made of this agency during the fiscal year, I have frequently visited it and made observations at each visit.

There are four bands within this agency, namely, Louis Bull's, Ermineskin's, Samson's and the Montana. The last named band resides on what was formerly known as the Bob Tail's reserve.

My conviction is that, while the members of Ermineskin's band may have held the vantage ground they gained in previous years, they did little more, and that the other bands have retrograded. The use of intoxicants apparently has increased, and the old-time manner of worship and customs seem to have been revived to a large

extent. I presume such backslidings, here and elsewhere, should be anticipated so long as premiums are offered to the Indians to leave their homes and their work, by exhibitions, to parade on the public streets in war paint and in nude attire, and to dance the dances of their forefathers. Such exhibitions may be symbolic history from prehistoric days, but they tend to revive paganism and do not promote the yield from the Indian's potato-patch or his garden.

The agency headquarters is on the Battle river, and about 10 miles from Ponoka and 6 miles from Hobbema siding. The buildings are, with one exception, all log, and all the log buildings are dilapidated and not fit for the uses for which they are required. Arrangements are now completed for the erection of new buildings, and these are to be placed within half a mile of the Hobbema siding, which is about the centre of the reserves. The new location will be far preferable to the present one.

Mr. Geo. G. Mann is the agent; Miss Mann, clerk; G. J. Furguson, blacksmith, sawyer, &c., and A. W. Perry and T. W. Lucas, farmers.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

The headquarters of this agency is about 50 miles northerly from Vegreville, a town on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Mr. J. Batty is the agent, and he is assisted by a clerk and two farmers. One of these farmers is located on the Whitefish reserve, which is about 30 miles northerly from the agency headquarters.

This agency has not been visited by me during the year.

There was a portable flour-mill at the Whitefish Lake reserve, and it was removed during the year to near the agency headquarters on the Saddle Lake reserve. A new building was erected to hold this mill, but, owing to the crop being damaged by frost last season, there was little for the mill to do. It is hoped that this harvest will prove to be better than the last two crops and the Indians encouraged to farm more extensively in consequence and provide more grists for this mill.

A tent hospital was established here a couple of years ago. The Indians do not, however, patronize it to a great extent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A good many years ago an attempt was made to reduce the number of native or cayuse horses held by the Indians. This was tried by offering the owner of a cayuse a heifer worth about $20 for a horse with a market value of about $5. The scheme did not prove a success, for it is not an easy matter to separate an Indian from his cayuse. About 8 years ago a new plan was adopted to replace the cheap cayuse, and the results have been very satisfactory. Good classes of stallions, chiefly grade Clydes, were provided and lent to the Indians on almost every reserve. The Indians took kindly to this procedure, and now there may be seen on almost every reserve an improved class of horses, horses sufficiently heavy for general farm work and of a market value up to $150.

The bulls for the various reserves are now all purchased at the pure-bred stock sales which are annually held in this province, and the best of sires are secured and at reasonable cost. When an average price of $60 was secured for 200 steers raised by the Blood Indians, it is evidence, I think, that the sires of these steers were of no mean order.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, January 19, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the calendar year 1908.

I left Ottawa on April 22, arrived in Edmonton on the 28th, and remained there until May 4, making arrangements for transportation; then left for Athabasca Landing. I reached the Landing on the 7th. The trail from here to Lesser Slave Lake was almost impossible, and there being no freight for the post up the river, I had to secure a York boat from the Hudson's Bay Company with a crew of six men. I reached Lesser Slave Lake on the 19th (a ten days' trip), this being good time, considering the low water on Lesser Slave river. Here I spent two days getting transportation to Peace River Crossing, arriving there on the 27th over the worst possible piece of trail; in fact, the roughest I have ever gone over. The Hudson bay steamer, which should have been here on the 28th, did not arrive until the 31st at 9 p.m. We waited until June 5 for the steamer to start for Port St. John, but she could not pass under ferry cable. As the delay would be for some days more, I decided to travel overland to Dunvegan, sending Dr. Donald on to St. John with pack horses to meet the Indians there. At St. John 104 Beaver Indians were paid their annuity. Two births and two deaths were reported. The Indians were found in good health.

I secured a lumber wagon for Dunvegan, and paid treaty on June 9, the day appointed, to 112 Beaver Indians, whom I found in fair health. Five births and 13 deaths were reported.

I left for Peace River Crossing and paid 58 Indians there. Three births were reported and no deaths. Here they had fields of oats and wheat planted, which were of good growth for that season.

I left the Crossing for Vermilion by raft, which I had made at Dunvegan, and travelled 300 miles down the Peace river, and reached Vermilion on the 15th. Here I paid three bands—535 in all. Seventeen deaths and 25 births were reported.

Dr. Donald arrived here on the 21st, and we left the following day with scow for Little Red River. Paid annuity to 73 Crees. Two deaths and two births were reported. Here they were very much afraid of a hard winter, as their fur-catch had been small.

We left here on York boat on the 23rd for Chipewyan, 280 miles distant, and reached destination on the 27th at 11.30 p.m., having travelled very quickly, the river being in flood. Paid band of 233 Crees; among whom 1 death and 8 births were reported. Band of 364 Chipewyans reported 4 deaths and 16 births. All these Indians were healthy. There was some distress amongst the old people.

On the 26th, I left for Fond du Lac, 186 miles east of Lake Athabaska, arriving next day at 8 p.m. Annuity was paid to 416 Mauriee band Indians on the 29th. Eleven deaths and 15 births were reported. There had been very little want among them, as they had a fairly good season.

On the 30th I left for Fort Chipewyan, thence to Smith's Landing on July 2, and here met a band of Chipewyans. On the 3rd I drove across the portage to Fort Smith, and on the 4th paid another band. In all, annuities were paid to 238. Nine

deaths and 10 births were reported. The Indians here are healthy, and I found very little want.

On the 7th we started for Resolution on the Mackenzie river steamer. Here three bands were settled with on the 11th, 12th and 13th: Yellowknives, 207; Dogribs, 182; Chipewyans, 116; 502 in all. Among these Indians 18 deaths and 16 births were reported. They were prosperous and had quantities of dried meat in store after a good hunting year. They were also in good health.

On the 13th at 8.30 p.m., we left on York boat for Hay River, and paid treaty there on the 16th to 97 Slave Indians. Twelve deaths and 3 births were reported.

On the 18th, at 4.30 p.m., I left Hay River on return trip to Fort Resolution, reaching the Fort at 10 p.m., the second trip, and waited the return of Hudson bay steamer from Macpherson. She arrived on July 30, and left that day for Fort Smith. We reached Fort Smith the next day at 4 p.m., and drove across to Smith's Landing, where we boarded the steamer *Graham* on August 4 for Fort McMurray. We arrived at Fort McMurray on Sunday, the 9th.

Paid Crees and Chipewyans (122) on the 10th. Five deaths and 5 births were reported. I also paid a small band of stragglers (27). Among these 3 births and no deaths were reported. These Indians were healthy.

I left the Fort on the 11th with Hudson's Bay Company's transport for Wabiskaw, arriving there September 1. Paid treaty to 240 Crees on the 4th. Eight deaths and 12 births were reported.

After travelling by trail five days I reached Whitefish Lake and paid treaty on the 12th to 85 Crees. Four deaths and 3 births were reported.

I left Whitefish Lake for Sturgeon Lake on the 13th, which trip took seven days, over a very rough trail. On the 21st I paid annuity to 166 Crees. Seven births were reported.

On the 22nd I left Sturgeon Lake for Lesser Slave Lake, arriving there on the 26th. Paid treaty to 336 Kinnosayos. Four deaths and 17 births were reported.

On the 29th, I left for Athabasca Landing, reaching there on the 5th. Paid 1 straggler. Arrived at Edmonton on October 8.

The Indians in the northern districts, like those in the southern part of Treaty 8, have suffered considerably for the last two years owing to the shortage of fur-bearing animals. Very few of our Indians north of the 60th parallel have suffered in this way excepting some of the Mackenzie river non-treaty Indians, where the fur-bearing animals have been very scarce. Those on the south side of Great Slave lake and the northeast end of Lake Athabasca, known as the Cariboo country, have been fairly successful in their hunts. I have always tried to impress on the Indians the necessity of fishing in the fall, for fear that the deer would take another direction and they might not be able to locate them. In that case it makes it very serious for them, and, if they had fish, it would keep them from starvation. The people known as 'Cariboo-eaters' seldom fish, and I believe never in winter, as they follow the deer in their migrations. This last year the Fond du Lac Indians were very successful in their deer hunts and exported quite a quantity of dried meat to other districts.

The supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company were in every way satisfactory. Those who required medical attendance were looked after by Dr. Donald.

As for the schools, in my opinion they are doing good work at a very small cost to the department. It would be difficult to see how a better or cheaper policy in regard to schools could be formulated than the one in vogue. The buildings as a rule are roomy and well ventilated. The children are well conducted and are properly fed and clothed.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector Treaty No. 8.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY NO. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, February 19, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As it has been suggested that I should report on some points not touched upon in my annual report dated the 19th ult., I beg to supplement it as follows:—

Our first payment was made to the Beavers at St. John's, in Northeastern British Columbia. They are purely hunting Indians and very few, if any, have either shacks or buildings. They have been in contact with the whites—miners—from across the mountains for a great many years, but have never taken to the labour of the white man. They are more or less scrofulous. They have a few cayuses and travel on both sides of the Peace river, and generally do their hunting in the foot-hills of the Rockies.

The country on the east side of the Rockies is a fine level plateau, and will in the future be a first-class agricultural country. It is partially covered with a growth of good-sized trees of spruce, tamarack and cotton-wood.

One hundred and twenty miles northeast of St. John's at Dunvegan on the Peace river, these Indians know practically nothing of agriculture and are purely hunting Indians. They certainly have the finest piece of country to hunt over that it has been my pleasure to see. They are complaining that the fur-bearing and food animals are disappearing. I believe that the time is not far distant when we shall have to assist them with farm implements and encourage them to make their living by agricultural pursuits. The country is excellent for stock-raising. These Indians, as a rule, have very few shacks and, like the Indians of St. John's, move from place to place. I think it will be hard to get them to settle down to any industrial pursuits.

Fifty miles down the Peace river, at what is known as the Duncan reserve, there is a small band without a chief, but with two headmen. These headmen for the last few years have paid some attention to crop-growing, such as wheat, oats and potatoes, and for some years have been quite successful; but, like all other Indians, they are easily discouraged. The drought and wind-storms destroy some of their crops, discouraging them greatly, so that some of them have not taken the same interest as they used to do; but I have tried to encourage them to continue in the work. They have a few cattle of their own, and a fairly good class of horses, but rather small for farming. I think that when they get a farm instructor on this reserve they will become self-supporting. Duncan, the headman, has a very good house and outbuildings. I find it difficult to interest them in their work, as for the least excuse they leave it and go off on a hunt. When they return, they find that their stock has broken into and destroyed a great portion of their crop. If the department had a good practical man to look after these two reserves, Dunvegan and Peace River, I think it would not be long before they would become self-supporting.

That part of the country is of an excellent quality and would produce the very best crops.

At Vermilion, 350 miles northeast from the Peace River Crossing, we have three bands, viz.: Crees, Beavers and Slaves. From what I understand, the Slaves' hunting grounds are about 100 miles due north, where they roam over a large area of country. These people, as a rule, are good hunters, and have, therefore, made a

fairly good living. The last couple of years has been hard on them owing to the shortage of food and fur-bearing animals. I have never been back to their country owing to the distance being so great; my time being limited, I found it impossible to go. I believe they have two or three shacks, and the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. have a small outpost where they go periodically to trade with these people. They appear to be healthy, and I think there were no deaths to report. Quite a number of births were registered. They have larger families than any of the other bands.

The members of the Beaver band, who roam on the north side of the Peace river and east to the Cariboo mountains, have a beautiful country, partially wooded and a large portion open, and all fit for agricultural purposes. Physically, these Indians are not as strong as the Slaves. They have very few shacks, and depend wholly on the hunt for a livelihood.

The Crees, the smallest of the three bands, hunt on the south side of the Peace river. These people are very anxious that the department should set aside reserves for them. They are tainted with tuberculosis. In a conversation I had with the chief last summer, I told him that there was no particular hurry in setting apart reserves for them, as I did not think that there would be a very great influx of people into their country, and to take their time in selecting their reserve. They, like their neighbours on the north side, complain very bitterly of the shortage of food and fur-bearing animals in this country. It is a fine country for agricultural purposes. Before leaving this post I would draw attention to the fact that at Vermilion there are about 25 or 30 settlers who have been farming and raising large quantities of wheat, oats and barley and other agricultural products. The Hudson's Bay Company has an up-to-date roller-mill, where 30,000 bushels of wheat is turned into flour, which is sent both north and west. It is very surprising to tourists going through the country to see steam-threshers, binders and all kinds of agricultural implements in operation. The Department of Agriculture has established a model farm, which I had the pleasure of visiting last spring, where I saw the marvelous growth of the different trees, such as maples, pines and apple-trees, and the different Canadian small fruits.

About 50 miles north of Vermilion a small band of Crees summer at the mouth of Little Red river. These people, so far as I know, have no shacks, unless back in their hunting ground. They roam through a very beautiful country, which is partially wooded and is noted as being the best hunting grounds in the north. They have raised a few vegetables, but, as they have no fixed abode, it is hard for them to do any farming. They did not speak of a reserve being set apart for them. The Vermilion chief visits them and considers them his people.

At Fort Chipewyan, 250 miles down the Peace river, there are two bands—Chipewyans and Crees. The Chipewyan Indians, as a rule, hunt for their food animals on the north side of Athabasca lake through a very rocky and mossy country, where the cariboo roam in large numbers. Some seasons they have not come so far south, and, therefore, they have been left in a state of starvation; but, as a rule, they make a fair living.

The Cree band roams on the south side of Athabasca lake and also along the Athabasca river and a large part of the country. Some seasons the moose are very plentiful. A strange action of the Crees is that they call the Chipewyans 'Indians' and themselves 'the people.' I do not think that the Cree Indian is physically or morally better than his Chipewyan neighbour. In the summer months both bands reside round the shores of the lake and fish. This lake produces the finest quality of whitefish and trout. In the fall it appears that in the marshes round the head of the lake is the feeding-place of the wild geese, and apparently their first feeding-ground on their way south. The Indians, half-breeds and missionaries kill a large number of these fowl; in fact, one man told me that he killed 1,000. It seems to me that if the Indian were in any way provident, he would be able to make a living where there is such a quantity of fowl and a lake teeming with fish. I have always tried to im-

press upon them the necessity of fishing as late in the fall as possible, or even through the ice, to procure enough fish to keep them all winter, or at least when their food animals are scarce. Their excuse for not doing so is that at that time they are away hunting. Probably after some years of need I shall be able to convince them and persuade them to remain and fish at that season of the year. Both Crees and Chipewyans, as far as their morals are concerned, are good.

At Fond du Lac, 186 miles northeast of Lake Athabasca, we have the largest single band. These are the Chipewyans. Last year was a very successful one with them, as the deer was plentiful and they caught more fur than any other band in the north. They are healthy and well clothed. They are meat-eaters, although sometimes while near the lake they fish. They are very quiet, and, I think, as hard workers as any of the Indians that I know of. They have no houses, but roam after cariboo nearly the whole season.

From this point we return to Chipewyan, and from there go to Smith's Landing. The Indians here are cariboo-eaters, and roam on the edge of the barren lands. I made arrangements with them some years ago to come in to the post every other year, as they found it rather far to come every year to receive their annuity. They are healthy and make a good living, but have no shacks that I know of. The Indians to the south live in what is known as the 'buffalo country,' and hunt moose and deer and fur-bearing animals. They are very much interested in the buffalo and are just as anxious to preserve them as the whites. The old chief told me some years ago that if they did not preserve the buffalo, their children would never see that animal, and for that reason it was their duty to see that they were not killed. Two years ago when Seaton-Thompson was up in the buffalo country he reported that it was the Indians who were killing them off, not the wolves as had been reported, and that he knew what he was talking about. Now, I know that he spent the most of two weeks travelling within 60 miles of Fort Smith, and how he came to make such a report I am at a loss to know, as I have always made it my duty to inquire and get all the knowledge that I could get every year. Sergeant Fields, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who has always been with me at this point, also made inquiries. The Indians told us that they had always protected the buffaloes and would continue to do so. They are a very law-abiding people, and as moral as any in my district.

Two hundred miles north of Fort Smith is Fort Resolution, on the south side of Great Slave lake. Here there are three bands of Indians—Chipewyans, Dogribs and Yellowknives. The Chipewyans, the smallest band, reside on the south side of Great Slave lake, and are also in the buffalo country, where they hunt. They live chiefly on fish. The Yellowknives come from Yellowknife river, a country that I know very little about, but, from the information that I have received from themselves, the country is very rocky and barren. They are in the cariboo district, and kill a large number of these animals every year. These people are simple in their habits and are good hunters. They have a few poor shacks, and, as they are nomadic, do not reside in one place very long.

The Dogribs live at the north end of the lake, and have a country similar to that of the Yellowknives, very rocky and barren. However, they are good hunters and make a living. The cariboo are quite plentiful in that section of the country.

Eighty miles across Great Slave lake we come to Hay river, on the south side of the lake, and at the mouth of the Hay river there is a small band of Slaves who roam to the south and west. They are not very healthy and live most of the summer in shacks and round the missions. The Church of England mission has a large boarding school with quite a large staff of teachers, and is doing good work. The school is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hay river. There is a nice garden in connection with it, in which they grow a large quantity of vegetables. The Indians have copied from the mission and grow quite a few vegetables. One thing I want to speak of in particular is the condition of the Indian shacks, which are small and

kept very dirty, so much so in fact that to my mind they should be burned down or destroyed in some way. Of course, the Indians would have to be recompensed. Giving them enough duck to make teepees would, in my opinion, eradicate diseases, as quite a number have tuberculosis. Tearing down these shacks that so many have died in and giving them material to make a tent or teepee would, I think, be a good thing for them. I do not mean to do anything abruptly that they would not likely take to, but on being approached in a reasonable way, they would, I think, be satisfied.

From Hay river we returned to Fort Resolution, where we wait for the Hudson bay steamer to take us up the river. Our work now in the far north is practically finished. Our next stop is at Fort McMurray, where we have a mixed band of Chipewyans and Crees. They have a large tract of country, on the east about 60 miles to the boundaries of Treaty 10, and extending north and south for about 100 miles. I consider them the poorest lot of people I have in treaty districts. They seem to have been born tired they are so lazy. They arrive at the fort in the early spring and remain there until the cold weather drives them back again into the woods. Quite a number of half-breeds work more or less on the river for the Hudson Bay Transportation Company. Here we meet a few families of stragglers who roam all over the country and do not seem to have any fixed abode.

To Pelican Portage, about 130 miles up the Athabasca river, our mode of transportation is rather difficult. If the water is low, we have to travel with horses, but, if high enough, we go by canoes. It is practically about 100 miles by river, and I consider it about the same by trail. The country through which we pass is wooded with a nice growth of poplar, spruce and tamarack. The soil is of the very best, and a large quantity of hay grows along the shores of the lake and river. I have seen blue-top grass growing six feet high. I consider it a good mixed farming country. At Wabiskaw we have a band of Crees who are purely hunting people, and will stand as well as any other Indians in the country. They also have a large tract of land, and are very good hunters, and until two years ago had made a good living. The lakes are full of fish, but last winter they had a hard time owing to the shortage of fur; but this will right itself in a short time. At the Hudson's Bay Company's post the English Church has a boarding school, which is doing good work. The building is very good, and they are able to grow enough vegetables for their own use. The Roman Catholic school is about 4 miles from the post. It is a new building and is quite large and well equipped for school accommodation. I visited this school last fall, and I must say that they are doing satisfactory work. The Indians in this treaty are all doing well.

About 100 miles west we come to Whitefish lake, where we have a small band of Crees who roam between Whitefish and the height of land towards the Peace river. I have never been west of the Whitefish lake, but from information received from the Indians who live there, it is swampy round the numerous small lakes that abound near the height of land. There are quite a number of half-breeds who live west of Whitefish lake whom I have tried for the last few years to get into treaty, but have failed to do so. Last fall they appeared before me and I took their applications for half-breed scrip. I tried to persuade them to take treaty, as I considered them living the Indian mode of life, but they insisted on having scrip. Those people who live near the lakes have a few shacks, but do not do any farming. They work small gardens and have a few horses, but no cattle. I would recommend buying them two cows from the Lesser Slave Lake Indians next spring, and if they get on well with them, we can furnish them with more. My idea is to make haste slowly with most of these people.

At Sturgeon lake, 150 miles southwest of Whitefish lake, we have a very fine country lying between Little Smoky river on the east to the height of land on the west, and north and south about 100 miles. These Indians had their reserves surveyed last summer, and it is certainly a fine piece of country for grain-growing and cattle-raising. They have quite a number of cayuses, but I do not think they have

any cattle. I would recommend that I be authorized to buy, say about three or four, which would be a start for them, and to advise them to build stables to protect them in winter. By so doing we should encourage them to go into cattle-raising.

About 100 miles east we come to Lesser Slave lake, where we have quite a large band of Crees, who do a great deal of fishing and hunting. They have two reserves—one at Sucker creek and one at Drift Pile river. Both of these reserves are very fine for hay and grain. They have a fine lake frontage, and, in my opinion, no nicer places can be found anywhere in the province. A few years ago the department sent in twenty-two head of cattle, some of them young, and about eight or nine cows. They have increased considerably, and the Indians take fairly good care of their cattle, and to my mind seem more adapted for stock-raising than any other occupation, and I think we should encourage more stock-raising, and by so doing benefit them more than any thing else that I know of.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector, Treaty 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, November 12, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions of April 1, last, I left Ottawa on the 23rd of the same month, going west via Toronto to Winnipeg, arriving there on the 27th.

I reported to the Indian Commissioner and left Winnipeg for the Swan Lake reserve, No. 7, Treaty No. 1, and having completed the resurvey of this reserve, proceeded to the Leech Lake 'Little Bone' reserve, No. 73A, and subdivided the same as per instructions. I would mention that, owing to the large mileage of lake traversed, I was considerably delayed in the subdivision survey of this reserve.

From Leech Lake I proceeded to the Fishing Lake reserve, No. 89, and subdivided the surrendered portion of the same as per instructions. I left the Fishing Lake reserve, 'Kylemore Siding,' on June 25 for the Lesser Slave lake, via Edmonton and the Athabasca Landing, going up the Athabasca river and the Lesser Slave lake by steamer, and arrived at the Lesser Slave Lake settlement 'Stony Point' on July 13.

Having engaged transport, &c., I left the Lesser Slave lake on July 17, and arrived at the Sturgeon lake on the 22nd of the same month, meeting the Indians of this band, Sturgeon Lake, next day. I had considerable trouble in arriving at an understanding with this band regarding the location of their reserve, as they were divided in opinion as to the direction the reserve should extend; but after the usual 'talk,' and I having agreed to lay out a small hay reserve on the Goose lake for them, about six miles south of the Sturgeon lake, they came to an understanding, and seemed quite satisfied with the final location.

As will be seen from the plan of this reserve, a number of people had already located on the lake, Sturgeon—the Roman Catholic mission, the Hudson's Bay Company, Revillon Bros. and a few half-breeds.

The claims of these people have been allotted and exempt from the reserve, and they all seemed satisfied with their location.

Having completed the survey of this reserve, Sturgeon Lake, on the 18th of August I left for the Whitefish lake via Lesser Slave lake, and arrived at the former

place on the 25th of the same month. I was delayed several days before starting the survey, waiting for the Indians to assemble. With the exception of the chief and another Indian, Samuel, No. 3, the whole of this band elected to take their reserves between the Little and the Big Whitefish lakes. The chief elected to take his reservation at the outlet of the Big Whitefish lake, about fifteen miles from the larger reserve, and the Indian, Samuel, selected to take his at the Little Long lake, about fifteen miles northwest of the Little Whitefish lake.

Having completed the survey for the Whitefish Lake band, I returned to the Lesser Slave lake, and left there by steamer on September 24 for Edmonton via the Athabasca Landing.

Arrived at Edmonton on September 30, and proceeded to Stony Plain reserve, No. 135, and completed the subdivision of the recently surrendered portion of that reserve as per instructions of September 11.

From Edmonton I went to Prince Albert to make survey of some hay-lands for the Indians of Sandy Lake reserve, No. 104, as per instructions of April 7 last; but meeting the Indian agent from Carlton there, Prince Albert, I was informed that the Indians of this reserve had sufficient hay.

In compliance with instructions of October 19, I closed up the season's work and returned to Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID.

British Columbia.
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency,
Hazelton, March 31, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to March 31, 1909.

Ageney.—This agency is of all in British Columbia the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast ageney, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of nations, this ageney is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Location.—The supervision of this district begins at the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 90 miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its headwaters, covering a distance of about 160 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situated inland on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, 3 miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other seven villages are on both banks of the latter river and end with that of Kuldoe, towards its source.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain, collectively, an aggregate of 19,575 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

The areas comprise in their contents mainly natural meadows with growths of poplar, balm of Gilead, willow, alder, hazel and some coniferous variety.

Population.—This division has a total population of 1,160.

Nation.—The Indians under this heading are of the Ksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsians of the coast, and its band will, hereinafter, be dealt with in the order towards the source of the Skeena.

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, the Indians experienced the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and surroundings kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians cut cord-wood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort with privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Education.—There is one school. It is centrally located in the village. It is making good progress. Of late years, the parents of its pupils are contributing to effect a very fair attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been apportioned, is the only Kitsun settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population is 43, apart from its quota of about 115, living around the last-named locality, Kinkolith and Fishery Bay, Nass.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, no illness of any kind was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here, for want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Education.—There is no school in this village. Some of the children attend school periodically at Kitwanga, and at the Nass villages of Kinkolith and Ayensk.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people can be considered as temperate and moral.

ANDIMAUL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been allotted, is on the right bank of the Skeena and situated about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—The people of this village were, previously, accounted for in my reports inclusive of those of Kitwanga, Kitwankool and Kitsegukla, respectively. The process of settling here began about 12 years ago, and eventually attained a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was excellent. Their premises are in a salubrious locality and are being kept clean, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—To some extent, these people fish and trap, chop cord-wood, and also during the season work about the canneries on the coast.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of a modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—Much care was given the stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements—Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are in use here.

Education.—There is a school which is centrally located in the village. Its pupils are making good progress; their parents assist them in acquiring a good attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and energetic, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—In respect of either of these terms, there was no occasion for censure.

KITSEGULA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the Skeena; the latter about 9 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, comprising the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations can be considered as abandoned.

Population.—The population of the two villages of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoyed the best of health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccinating is attended to.

Occupations.—The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river, and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are improving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All the houses, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and all lighted.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use.

Education.—There is a school, which, during this year, has been removed to the new village, and is located precisely central thereto. Fair progress is being made by its pupils, and their parents assist in securing a fair attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves.—With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Déboulé, likewise assigned to this band—located on both banks of the Bulkley river—comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccinating.

No contagion of any kind made itself apparent, which applies to the whole of this division. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is neglected to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible, its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and by his services many cases among the Indians of this district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Occupations.—Hazelton being the terminus for ordinary communication, and the entrepôt of supplies and travel for the most important part of the district, at present, the Indians of this band, with those of nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. Hunting and trapping is being consequently less resorted to, although the prices of pelts are uniformly very high, apart from those of bear.

Buildings.—All buildings outside the old village are well placed, of good pattern, well lighted and commodious.

Stock.—The horses and cattle wintered well; they were fairly well provided for.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some wagons and a harrow, the implements are such as are generally used for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying.

Education.—There is a school. It is well attended during the season, and the parents of the pupils are taking more interest in having them attend. The schoolhouse occupies the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Subdivisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Though here the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach—grouped with the reserves of Kispiax—on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which is subdivided into holdings of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The necessary sanitary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated. The general health of this band was excellent.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, the people are looking after some stock. In other respects they usually earn good wages at the various employments, to which a local saw-mill largely contributes. Much of their time is also given to the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock.—Their cattle and horses wintered without loss; good provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education.—The school-house here is placed in the exact centre of the settlement. The school is making good progress. The parents of the pupils exhibit no little concern in seeing to their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens, hay-land and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality.—This is a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

The village of this band is located about 9 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of the special reserve of Sikedaeh—mentioned with the preceding band—comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—The people of this band number 217.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and more have been vaccinated.

Usually, every week, Dr. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a few of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two harrows and a plough, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education.—There is one school. It is fairly centrally located to the village. During the season it is well attended, partly as a result of the efforts of the parents. It is making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land on which the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old shacks and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality.—The infractions in either respect were very few.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situate on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve has an area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land; and for the length of 228 chains embraces both sides of the Babine river.

Population.—This band has a population of 236.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more soil. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

Buildings.—Here also the old shacks are being replaced by those of modern type, especially so on the village site laid out for them some years ago.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use than such as are indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying.

Education.—Here, the mission building serves for school purposes as well. It is fairly centrally located to the two village sites. In consequence of the somewhat nomadic habits of these people, the attendance was rather irregular, but the parents assisted in securing the same when conditions permitted. During this year, the school was closed for the want of a teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and well-meaning. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree, and are constantly improving their conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about 25 miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The main occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest of furs, is exceedingly large for their number and the returns therefrom are correspondingly large. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings.—No other buildingss but those of split cedar obtain here.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Education.—There is no school at this village.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are honest and intelligent. Though the opportunities of this band are still very limited, they are in a way progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—In extent this division is from within 3 miles southeastward of Hazelton, in the direction of Fort George, on the Fraser river. But, in reality it includes additionally the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Naanees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division embrace an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with 19 villages under the Babine and Carrier groups.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, more or less covered with poplar and balm of Gilead, and toward the hills with timber of coniferous sort.

Population.—This division has a total population of 1,974.

Nation.—All the bands under this heading are of the Hagwilget or Dené nation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up remarks on features and conditions to all localities alike, without detracting thereby from the purpose in fully reporting on the hereinafter named bands, many of them very small.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon.

The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—This band has a population of 162.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. In area, the reserve lands contain 2,050 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 158.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situate partly on each bank. There is considerable more reserve area to be allotted to these Indians of which no tracings have yet reached me, by official source, as to final amount.

Population.—The population of this band is 154.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserve lands on both shores of the lake, and contain 3,059 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 134.

YUCUTCÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve lands are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening 9 miles, or portage, between Babine and Stuart lakes. The reserve area is 817 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 16.

TATCHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are situate on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Tatché river. The reserve area consists of 1,779 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth of the Pintce river. The reserve contains 728 acres.

Population.—The population is 46.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right bank of the Tatché river. The reserve area amounts to 584 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 25.

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve.—The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 21.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The area of the reserves is 2,875 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 198.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river, near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 60.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve consists of 1,949 acres.

Population.—This band's population is 65.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—No reserves are yet allotted to the Indians of this band, with three separate villages, to the south of the telegraph line, south. Of these Belgaté and Stilachola are situate on the north shore of the lake, and Chislatlate on the west end and head thereof.

Population.—The combined population of this band, consisting of the three villages, is 76.

FRANCIS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Likewise, no reserves are yet apportioned to this band, part of which resides at Tatchgaisgak, on the south shore, and another part at Tatla, on the north shore of the lake. The last named is situate at the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population.—The population of this band is 32.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extends down to its discharge into Noolka lake. It contains an area of 7,488 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 111.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2 reserve is located on the same side of that river; No. 3 is situate on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank and at the mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. The reserves have a combined area of 2,095 acres.

Population.—This band's population is 124.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river, and No. 2 on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3 on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake. They comprise an area of 537 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

MCLEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situate on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve, on both banks of Long river, contains 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BADS OF SIKANEES.

Location.—Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first-mentioned Indians, and Connelly Lake outpost that of the latter.

Their hunting and trapping grounds extend in an unrestricted limit easterly of the localities named to the Rocky mountains.

Habits and Customs.—In their habits, both of these bands are nomadic. They are averse to fish diet and mainly subsist on fresh and smoked moose, cariboo and beaver meat.

Their pursuit of sustenance restricts their travelling in numbers. Only about once or twice a year are they accustomed to meet, when the priest designates the time at a given point for a general rendezvous.

Population.—According to latest accounts, the Fort Grahame band numbers 89.

The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 118.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—Under conditions similar to those of the preceding bands, two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees roam over a large expanse of country extending to about 400 miles of mountains, lakes, lacustrine rivers and swamps, to the east of Connelly Lake outpost. Likewise, these concentrate only at a common point of meeting, in instances as formerly mentioned.

Population.—According to last reports, these two bands have a population of about 153, collectively.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. More have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed also throughout this division.

Occupations.—Exclusive of the people of Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine, Stuart Lake and Stony Creek, where the Indians are largely engaged in packing with their horses, the means for profitable employment are still very restricted.

At Fort Babine, Stuart Lake and Fort George the people earn some money by boating and canoeing, and in similar ways.

However, more interest is being taken in breaking up more land and paying increased attention to their gardens.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Sikanees and Naanees, more concern is shown in constructing better houses in favourable locations.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept except at Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine, Old Fort Babine, Tatché, Pintce, Grand Rapids, Stuart and Fraser Lakes, Stella, Chislatta and Francis Lakes, Stony Creek and Fort George. All wintered well and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With a plough at Rocher Déboulé, another with mower and horse-rake at Moricetown, and 3 more ploughs at Stony Creek, the implements are still such as are useful for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying.

Education.—There are no schools in the aforementioned localities, except at Stuart Lake, the headquarters of the Roman Catholic clergy of the district comprising this division.

Until late years, the reading and writing in syllabic ideographs was the only means of communication, in their own language, and in keeping accounts. But now, at the school referred to, English is being taught with much success and will gradually supplant the other.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians of this division are law-abiding, tractable and honest. Slowly, but steadily, have these Indians been improving their condition. As the country undergoes a change and opportunities occur, a more pronounced progress will soon follow.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year, no infraction of either temperance or morality came from within this division, and means are well provided wherewith to maintain this condition of affairs.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
DUNCANS, May 29, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,941 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale.

These reserves are occupied by the following bands:—

SOOKE BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). The reserves of this band are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 25 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. During the past year they have all been vaccinated, and the sanitary condition of the villages has been very good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, farming and working at the fish-traps.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, many of their homes being constructed of lumber, and painted.

Stock.—They have some good stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are well taken care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral people.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive). These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of Victoria, and contain 779 acres. As most of the land on these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year, all of them having been vaccinated, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, fishing and working at the fish-traps and canneries.

Buildings.—These Indians live mostly in the large rancherie houses, but they keep them in good repair.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have not many farm implements, but they take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral people.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt, and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca. The total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good; they are supplied with water by the Esquimalt Waterworks Company. Vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, hunting, stevedore work, farming, working in saw-mills and factories.

Buildings.—Most of them live in good frame and lumber dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are well taken care of.

Education.—There is a school on the Songhees reserve, which is very well attended, and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip, and Tsawout, the total area of said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 233.

Health and Sanitation.—As a general rule these Indians have enjoyed good health, and their houses and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the cement works and mines.

Buildings.—A few of them live in the large rancherie houses, but the majority have good frame and lumber dwellings.

Stock.—They have some fine stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indian children, one situated at Tsawout, and the other near Tsartlip reserve, and some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, but a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipson, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 602.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of small-pox visited these reserves, but vaccination was attended to, and other sanitary regulations carried out, and no deaths occurred from the epidemic.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, teaming, boat and canoe building, stevedore work, working in canneries, hop-picking and in the several saw-mills.

Buildings.—The class of buildings is constantly improving, some of them having some fine lumber and frame dwellings, and well furnished.

Stock.—They have some splendid horses, many of which are improved breeds, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date kinds of machinery, and take good care of them.

Education.—There are four schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Somenos, one at Clemelemalnts, one at Quamichan, and one near Koksilah village. The two former are supported by a grant from the department, and the two latter by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The children are making very fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral people.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band). One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river, about a mile and a half from the mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, with the exception of one family who had a mild form of small-pox, but no deaths occurred from the disease.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in farming, fishing, working at the fish-traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and their other buildings are kept in good condition.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have a very good supply of farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band). The main reserve is situated beteen Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, and a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river, near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the land of the two bands.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—They have a good supply of clear spring water, and keep their dwellings clean.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and well kept.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, which are well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band). These reserves are situated on Valdez island, and consist of three reserves, which have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe-building, and they own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs. As these reserves are nearly all rock or heavy timber, the Indians do very little farming.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings, and seldom live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some very well-bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island, and, consequently, not given much attention.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but a number of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking they are temperate and moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9). This reserve includes Lmalche and Tsussie bands. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of the Chemainus river. The total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population.—The total population is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations well looked after.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, boat and canoe building, farming, working stevedore, and hunting.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings, and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They keep a few cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm- implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—Many of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school, it being situated on one of the reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but a few exceptions, and they are also moral.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive of the Nanaimo band). This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of these reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 162.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good with the exception of an epidemic of chicken-pox, which, after a run of about one month, was diagnosed as small-pox. Fortunately it was of a mild form, and no deaths occurred from the disease.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working in the coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians live in the large rancherie houses, but a few of them have good comfortable houses, and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, which is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, at which the children are making very satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but a few exceptions, and moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, with the exception of a number of mild cases of small-pox, but no deaths occurred from the disease.

Occupations.—These Indians' chief occupations are fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil; they do very little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and good people.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate and moral people.

QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary conditions all that could be expected.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have very litle stock, and it is of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have not many farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Reserve (Nos. 1, 2 and 3).—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river, at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with this reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting and farming.

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings, and well kept.

Stock.—Their stock is of a fair quality, and they take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be termed temperate and moral Indians.

GALIANO BAND.

Reserve (No. 9 of the Penelakut band).—This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island, and its area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year, and the sanitary precautions well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are of medium quality.

Stock.—These Indians have not any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral people.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve (No. 6 of the Saanich band).—This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island; its area is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and the sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are principally engaged in fishing, hunting and working for the white settlers.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs, this being only a fishing station.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have not any farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and make a good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet; it has a total area of 130 acres. During the year a grandson of the late Charley Seatalock returned and spent a short time on the reserve, and states that he will soon make his home there. This will make the population 5.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency have done fairly well during the past year, always getting good wages. One of the ex-pupils of the Kuper Island industrial school finds steady employment as an engineer in a local saw-mill, another is engaged as teacher at the Tsawout day school, and giving very good satisfaction.

While under quarantine, during the epidemic of small-pox, their conduct was very satisfactory.

The work of the industrial and day schools is much appreciated by the Indians, many of the ex-pupils, by their exemplary lives, have an elevating influence upon the other Indians.

The death-rate was lower than in the former year, the principal cause of death being tuberculosis.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,741 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 318.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their occupations consist of farming, fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwellings and outbuildings, which they repair from time to time. They have a good breed of stock, and are well equipped with farm implements, which are well taken care of.

Education.—They are anxious to have their children educated, many of whom attend the Coqualeetza Institute at Chilliwack, and others St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate, and they are strictly moral.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet, No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet) and False Creek.

Population.—The total population of these six bands is 394.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had good health during the year. They keep their houses and surroundings in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are engaged chiefly in hunting, fishing, logging and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills. They also do some farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are well constructed frame buildings. They have some good stock, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—The majority of these Indians send their children to the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious people and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are fond of liquor, but they are strictly moral.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 80 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed excellent health throughout the year, and they pay strict attention to the sanitation of their village.

Occupations.—Most of their time is spent in fishing, farming, hunting, and hop-picking, and occasionally they work as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good houses and outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and many of them have their own farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—Some of the children of school age attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school, and the parents manifest much interest in their education and training.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be classed as temperate and moral.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about 4 miles up stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—With very few exceptions, the health of these Indians has been good. The sanitary condition of their villages is well up to the average, and attention has been given to vaccination.

Occupations.—They derive a living chiefly from fishing, farming, hunting, and logging, and many of them find employment at the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good frame dwellings. Their stock is generally of good breed, and their implements are well kept.

Education.—The majority of these Indians appreciate the advantages of education, and consequently do not hesitate to send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school, where many of them have been educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and ambitious, and usually make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are fond of liquor, but they are a moral lot of Indians.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 26.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no epidemic appearing among them. The sanitary condition of their village is fair, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations consist in fishing, farming, hunting, and working in logging camps. Some of them also work as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a good class, and their stock is well cared for, as also are their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and very industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral, a few only being fond of liquor.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake and along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Population.—The population of the four bands is 496.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had remarkably good health, no epidemic appearing among them. Sanitary precautions are pretty well observed, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and packing keep these Indians pretty well employed, and some of them act as guides for mining and timber prospectors. The women of these bands are expert basket-makers, from which industry they derive a considerable income.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of the dwellings are of a modern type. They have some good stock and the most necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, simple, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

EWAWOOES AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 2 miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been exceptionally good. They keep their surroundings clean and neat.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming and fishing, and they also work in the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of them have nice comfortable houses. Their stock is well taken care of during the winter months, and their farm implements are well kept.

Education.—Many of the children of these bands have attended St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding Indians, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 100 miles from its mouth, and has an area of 1,400 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. They pay strict attention to sanitary regulations, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They make a good living by farming, fishing, hunting, and hop-picking, and some of them are employed as sectionmen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Nearly all these Indians have comfortable dwellings, with good barns and stables, which are kept in good repair. Their stock is of good breed, and they are well supplied with farm implements, which they are very careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take a lively interest in educational matters, and send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, moral, good people.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few trifling ailments, these Indians have had excellent health throughout the year. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions fairly well, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians devote the most of their time to fishing, hunting and logging, their farming being only on a small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings occupied by these Indians are mostly good frame buildings. They have some stock, and a few farm implements such as are used by hand.

Education.—They take much interest in the education of their children, and send them to the new day school on the Aupe reserve, near the mouth of Bute inlet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are simple-minded, good people, and are very industrious and ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of these bands are temperate as a rule, and strictly moral.

KATZIE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had very good health, no disease of a serious or contagious nature appearing among them. Their village is kept in a fairly sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are the principal resources of these Indians; they also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings. Their stock is generally of a good class, and their farm implements are properly kept.

Education.—In most cases the parents are anxious to have their children educated, and they attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious lot of Indians, most of them making a good living, and they are continually improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral, good people, and only very few of them are addicted to the use of liquor.

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island, in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 24 miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness among these Indians during the past year, their houses are kept clean, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—For a living, they depend chiefly on farming, fishing and hop-picking, while some are occasionally employed by white settlers as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They nearly all have good houses, which are repaired from time to time. They have some very fine horses and cattle, and a good supply of farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—These Indians send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and have made very marked progress in recent years, especially in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate, and they are also moral.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—There was not much sickness of any kind amongst the Indians of this band during the year. They keep their village in a fairly sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They earn a very good living by farming, fishing and logging, and some of them work as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame buildings and fairly good barns for their stock, as well as sheds for their farm implements.

Education.—Some of these Indians send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute, some to St. Mary's Mission school, and others to Kuper Island school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate, a few only being fond of liquor, and they are strictly moral.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—No sickness of a serious nature appeared amongst these Indians during the year, although many of them have suffered from colds during the severe winter weather. The sanitary condition of their village is fair, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hop-picking are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwelling-houses and outbuildings are below the average in appearance, and they are rather indifferent about repairing them. Their horses and cattle are fairly well taken care of, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians show a keen desire to have their children educated, and send them to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, but are not progressing as well as some of the other bands.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule, and strictly moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, hunting and trapping. Very little farming is done by them, a few having small gardens.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a good class, and are repaired from time to time. They have very little stock, and only a few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians are quite anxious that their children should have a good education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people; a few only being fond of liquor.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had fairly good health, no serious outbreak of disease appearing amongst them. Sanitary precautions are observed, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations consist in mixed farming, fishing and hop-picking. Many of them are employed at the canneries during the fishing season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables; they have a good breed of stock and a few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians do not trouble themselves much about education, and very few of them can either read or write.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding people, following many of their old customs, but are improving a little.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, but they are moral.

SEMIAMU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay; it contains an area of 392 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health during the year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are comfortable and are kept in repair. They have a number of horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children from this band attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going people, and seldom ask for assistance. Most of them make a good living and are quite independent.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their situation being so near the American boundary line, they are subject to great temptation as to securing liquor. However, there is not much room for complaint in this respect. They are a very moral people.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 74 miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, exceptionally so. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming and fishing, and many of them are employed in the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The majority of them have comfortable dwelling-houses. Their stock is well cared for, and their implements properly kept.

Education.—They are anxious that their children should have a good education, some of them attending St. Mary's Mission boarding school and others the public school near their village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are regarded as very honest and industrious people, and they are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very well behaved in these respects, and seldom cause any trouble.

POPCUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 65 miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had fairly good health throughout the year, no serious outbreak of disease appearing among them, and sanitary regulations are well observed by them.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations consist in farming, fishing and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all frame dwellings; their stock is well cared for during winter, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education.—All the children of school age, who are physically fit, are sent to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and easy to get along with, and are improving a little.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are sober, and their moral character is good.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 244.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, I may say that the general health of this band has been good. Sanitary regulations are carefully observed, and many of them have been vaccinated at different times.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in various occupations, such as fishing, hunting, logging and gardening, and the women make baskets and mats, for which they generally find ready sale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all of a good class of workmanship, being sufficiently large and well lighted. Very little stock is kept by these Indians, and they have but few farm implements.

Education.—All these people are very anxious to have their children educated, and the boarding school on their reserve has been well attended during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and strictly honest people, and show much improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and strictly moral.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas, on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had fairly good health throughout the year, and there is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of their villages. They have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, hop-picking and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of modern type, especially those constructed in recent years. They have some very good horses and cattle, which are given proper care, and they are well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever attended any school, and they do not take much interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who are fond of liquor, but their moral conduct is good.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 107.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been remarkably good, and the sanitary precautions are well observed by them.

Occupations.—They spend most of their time in fishing, hunting and logging. They also do a small amount of mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—In most cases, their houses are well constructed frame buildings. What little stock they keep is well cared for, as are also their few farm implements.

Education.—They have a new day school on their reserve, in which they take a great interest, and the children attend regularly and are getting on very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and very industrious, and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

SKWAHALOOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby Creek and Hope; it contains an area of 196 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 16.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had good health during the year, and the sanitary condition of their village is well up to the average.

Occupations.—They derive a livelihood chiefly from mixed farming, fishing and hunting, and some of them are employed as sectionmen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, and some horses and cattle. Their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperance or immorality have reached me in regard to these Indians.

TCHEWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole, their health has been good, they observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting constitute their chief means of support.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all frame buildings. Their stock is given proper care, and their farm implements are well kept.

Education.—A few of the children of this band attend the public school near their village.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very energetic and industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral, but, unfortunately, many of them are fond of liquor.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The Yale reserve is situated on the Fraser river, about 112 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good. Their village is always kept in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming, fishing and hunting, and some of them are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as sectionmen. They also earn considerable money at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses and outbuildings are generally kept in repair. Their stock is of good breed, and is properly cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians appreciate the advantages of an education, and send their children to All Hallows boarding school, at Yale, and to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very good workers, honest and law-abiding, and fairly prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—They are considered as temperate and moral Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Coqualeetza industrial school, at Chilliwack, and the boarding school at Yale, St. Mary's Mission, Squamish Mission and Sechelt, respectively, have each had a good attendance of pupils throughout the year, with satisfactory results as to health and advancement.

Two day schools were opened in the agency during the year—one for the Homalco band and the other for the Sliammon band, both of which maintained a good average attendance from the date of opening until the close of the fiscal year.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, May 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 24,000 square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of 333,578 acres.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Spallumcheen and Okanagan districts.

Tribe or Nation.—It is probable that the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are designated as Chinook Indians, and speak natively three distinct dialects.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap and Adam's lakes.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band. Deaths, with the exception of one which was the result of violence, have been from usual causes, and the general health has been as usual. They are out of the way of much medical attention. They have all been vaccinated. They keep their houses in fair condition.

Occupations.—These Indians, with water for irrigation, do considerable general farming, for which their tillable land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, fish and hunt in a small way, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have mostly log buildings, which are comfortable, but not imposing.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some other stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools; some have attended the Kamloops industrial school, and a number have learned to read and write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—In the past they have ranked among our temperate Indians. Since the granting of a liquor license at Shuswap, just opposite the reserve, without providing any police protection, there have been an increased number of cases of drunkenness among them, one resulting in murder. In other respects they are moral Indians.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an aggregate area of 5,234 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 45.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians, and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They carry on a mixed system of farming and stock-raising. Water for irrigation is limited, consequently farming operations are curtailed. They fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers, cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—The majority of their houses are built of logs, and are showing the marks of age; a few are of more modern design and superior quality.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle; the former they utilize in farming, freighting, packing, and when employed as cowboys.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of such.

Education.—They have no schools. A few have attended Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and Loon lake.

Population.—The population is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—They have not been visited by any epidemic. They move about a good deal in summer season, which conduces to sanitation.

Occupations.—They farm a little on Hat creek and Bonaparte, raise stock, chiefly horses, hunt, and fish a little, but depend more on the results of their labour as farm helps, cowboys and freighters, using their horses in the latter occupations.

Buildings.—They have some fair log dwellings, but a number have stood for many years. A very good church stands conspicuously in the village.

Stock.—They have a good many horses, suitable for light work and saddle, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied with such.

Education.—They have no schools, but some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They have improved in habits of temperance, and are otherwise fairly moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers while employed by whites. They continue to make some improvements.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHOMOX) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering ten, are located mostly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They contain 1,600 acres. Most of the land is timbered and rocky, but some, when cleared, makes good farm-land.

Population.—The population is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no epidemic; sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They raise hay, vegetables and fruit, and some stock. They fish, hunt and trap, mine, and work as labourers on the railway.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have serviceable horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are suitably supplied.

Education.—They have no means of education, except as might be found at Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and excellent workers. Some of them are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number seven, and they are located round North Bend, Boston Bar and Scaucey. They contain 628 acres, mostly rocky land, with small patches that are tillable.

Population.—The population of this band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic. They have been vaccinated, and their houses are fairly clean, particularly about North Bend. They get little medical attention.

Occupations.—They raise a little hay, fruit, and vegetables. They live principally by fishing, mining, which is becoming an industry of the past, and working on the railway, where a number of the younger men get steady employment.

Buildings.—At North Bend the buildings are good, but in other places not so good.

Stock.—They have a number of smaller saddle and pack horses, and a few cattle. Their stock is mostly wintered in Nicola.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the industrial school at Kamloops.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, but do not lay by much for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both sides of the Thompson river, around Cook's Ferry and Spatsum, and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They contain 9,110 acres of bench-lands along the river, meadows in the Highland valley and some sparsely timbered lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 182.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them; sanitation is good and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and stock-raising; fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—The older buildings are of logs. At Spence's Bridge a new village is building up in place of the one wiped out by a land-slide. The houses, with one or two exceptions, are frame and quite well built by the Indians themselves. During the present season a very neat church has been added.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no means of education except what might be afforded at the Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but around Cook's Ferry, where the water-supply for irrigation is short, they do not accomplish much in the way of farming. The incentive for the young men to work on the railway and get ready cash is stronger. Those living at Pemynoos have better land, and make correspondingly better progress. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Deadman's creek. It has an area of 20,134 acres, including the portion under lease, and comprises farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 117.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are small, and not well ventilated, but in other respects sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm on a small scale; raise horses and cattle, chiefly the former; fish and hunt locally to a small extent and work in various capacities as labourers. The engineer who did some ditch surveying last year on Curtis's lease informed me that these Indians, whom he employed entirely in the work, were as good men as he ever employed. They are expert cowboys, as in fact, nearly all our Indians are and find employment also for their horses in this way.

Stock.—They have a number of serviceable horses mostly for saddle purposes, but they are breeding larger and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied.

Education.—They have no school, but several have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are improving their lands by fencing and clearing to a very noticeable extent.

Temperance and Morality.—They are improving in their habits of temperance, and they are moral Indians.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops, and on Campbell and Heffly creeks. They contain an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural, grazing, timber and meadow lands.

Population.—The population is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed; they have been vaccinated. Their houses are fairly ventilated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow considerable hay, some vegetables, and they have planted some fruit-trees. They have a ready market at Kamloops for anything they may have to sell. During the last haying season I have noticed five teams as I passed along the street loaded with hay, which would sell at $18 per ton. They raise stock, chiefly horses, for which there has been a good market in recent years. This has tended to reduce their bands somewhat, but it also enabled them to dispose of what have been known as cayuse (small or inferior) horses, and the breed is in consequence being much improved. They fish and hunt very little, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings are being improved, and are generally sufficiently lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—They have good bands of horses, which show a marked improvement in breed, and a number of good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with such farm implements as they require most, ploughs, wagons, mowing-machines and horse-rakes. For travelling they have demoerats and buggies.

Education.—Many children attend the Kamloops industrial school, which is on part of the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are capable of doing good work in any ordinary sphere of labour. They can make a good living, and should advance.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their proximity to the city of Kamloops, the opportunities of procuring intoxicants are probably greater. Old Chief Louie, at one time addicted to occasional indulgence, has quite reformed, and his example and influence count for a good deal, not only among his own people, but over the whole district. They are a fairly moral band of Indians.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on the Fraser, 10 miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population.—The population is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are too small for proper ventilation, but other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They produce a little hay and vegetables, but the tillable area on this reserve is relatively small. They fish, hunt, mine and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are small, and mostly old.

Stock.—They have a few saddle horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—Some can attend the Lytton industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but cannot lay up much, or keep much stock.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven in number, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both sides of the Fraser river from Lytton to Nesikeep, 25 miles above. They contain an area of 10,292 acres, composed of table-lands and mountain slopes, where fruit and vegetables grow well.

Population.—The population is 468.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic; they have been vaccinated Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm in a general way, raise stock, fish, hunt, mine, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They raise good horess and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have a day school in Lytton, which has been well attended during the past year, and an industrial school 2 miles distant.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are doing well in agriculture and fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson river, midway between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They have an area of 2,976 acres, consisting of inferior bench and mountain lands.

Population.—The population is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock on a small scale, fish, hunt, placermine and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Their log buildings are good.

Stock.—They have some small horses and a few good cattle.

Education.—They have no school, but Lytton industrial school is available.

Characteristics.—They appear industrious, but advance slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The area is 31,191 acres, containing good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 353.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. The death-rate has been high, but there is no assignable cause. Their houses are equal to, or above the average, and as well kept, and sanitation in other respects is good.

Occupations.—They farm largely on some of the reserves. The Indians of Nicola-Mameet are among our most advanced farmers. They fish a little in the local streams and lakes, and at times get a good run of salmon in the Nicola. They do some hunting, but outside of their farming operations their chief source of income is from freighting, labouring and as cowboys. Since the completion of the Nicola railway freighting has declined greatly.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of cattle and horses; they keep good stallions and mares, and raise a superior animal. Neighbouring white settlers sometimes patronize their stallions, and Indians sometimes breed to white men's stallions, which they may fancy.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all needful implements, and can drive good turn-outs.

Education.—They have a day school at Sulus village, which has been well attended since opened last August.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have advanced as well as any of our Indians; are excellent workers, and many of them are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—A good deal of drinking is done by some of them, as is apparently bound to be the case where public works are carried on. Apart from this, they are moral and law-abiding.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Thompson river, near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, composed of good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; general health has been usually good, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—They farm quite extensively and raise stock; they fish and hunt to some extent and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river, about 50 miles above Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres, of good farming and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. They are out of the way of medical treatment, except such as they can get by coming to Kamloops. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. In other respects sanitation is good.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock to some extent, hunt and fish more than other Indians, and work as cowboys, packers and general labourers.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—Some have attended Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good, industrious, and law-abiding people, and have made fair progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are located near the head of Nicola lake, around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 189.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and extensive stock-raising. They hunt and fish a little, and work as cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, and are steadily improving.

Stock.—They have large herds of cattle and horses of the best quality of thoroughbred and pure-bred.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and the majority of them are well off.

Temperance and Morality.—A few are given to drinking; most of them are temperate, and they are generally moral.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, ten in number, of this band, are located around the head of Okanagan lake, and on both sides. They have an area of 29,790 acres of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 225.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise stock, fish, hunt and work as farmhands, cowboys and hop-pickers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of horses for all-round work, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with modern implements.

Education.—Some have attended Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and farm well. Latterly they are growing more hay and less grain.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but the law is being well enforced against offenders. They are fairly moral in other respects.

OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

The reserves of this band are located on the right bank of the Thompson river, below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek.

Population.—The population is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow hay and vegetables, fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are of log, and small.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Stock.—They have general purpose horses and some cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and make a fair living.

Education.—They have no schools.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Reserves.—The two reserves of this band are located at the head of Osoyoos lake, and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres. There are some good farming, fruit and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 60.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; houses are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow cereals, hay, vegetables and fruit; fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Those built in recent years are comfortable, and show a decided improvement on those of earlier date.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are doing very well in fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake. They contain 48,694 acres of good meadow, farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. The houses of these Indians are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock and fruit, fish, hunt and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a comfortable class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have no school, but a number are being educated at the public school, Penticton.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making good progress in farming and fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OF KUAUT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located at the head of little Shuswap lake, and at Salmon Arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, consisting of agricultural, grazing and good timber lands.

Population.—The population is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. General health has been good, as is also sanitation.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are substantial.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They have cleared considerable land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not highly temperate, but otherwise moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Reserves.—The reserves, seventeen in number, of this band, are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the Lower reserve is 19,472 acres, and that of the Upper 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is: Lower, 135; Upper, 44.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared and the general health has been good. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise stock, fish very little, hunt, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a good number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and make good progress in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—Their proximity to the international boundary line is a menace in the matter of procuring intoxicants, to which a number have become somewhat addicted; still there is a large percentage of very good Indians among them. The moral tone is good.

SISKA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton.

Population.—The population is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no epidemic; their houses are not well ventilated, but other sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They produce little from their land, which does not admit of much cultivation. They fish and hunt considerably.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—Their stock is limited to a small number of saddle horses.

Farm Implements.—They use very few.

Characteristics and Progress.—They make but a bare living, and cause little trouble in any way.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser, between Lytton and Siska. The area is 679 acres, which is not capable of much cultivation.

Population.—The population is 17. Other statistics are included in Lytton band, with which it is identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area is 9,679 acres, comprising agricultural and timber lands, with some good pasture-lands on Salmon river.

Population.—The population is 162.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them; sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, get on well, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, six in number, of this band, are on the Fraser river, some distance above Yale. They have an area of 456 acres, containing some tillable land.

Population.—The population is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; sanitary conditions are good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They grow some hay and vegetables, hunt, fish, mine, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have saddle horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Education.—They have no schools. Formerly some attended the public school at Spuzzum, when in operation, and some have attended Yale boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but their opportunities of advancing are limited.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock, fish and hunt, freight, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Education.—They have no schools; some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and extremely law-abiding. They have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are among our most temperate and moral Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency, taken as a whole, are industrious, and this applies probably more to the women than to the men. They have made rapid, I might say astounding, progress in many ways in adapting themselves to our civilization and mode of life. This can better be appreciated by one who has seen much of Indian life and transformation in the past thirty or forty years. It would appear to the observer that the women had not advanced along with the men. The explanation appears to be that the woman is more domestic in her nature and habits. The man moves about among men, takes part in much that he sees, and assimilates as much as he can—and he is a great observer—while the woman may be at home, busy with some household duty, or, as sometimes happens, working on the farm. On occasion both can make a good appearance in dress and turn-out, comparing favourably with the average settler.

The industrial schools at Kamloops and Lytton continue successfully the work of education and instruction. Two day schools have been in operation at Lytton and Shulus (Nicola), the former for over a year, and the latter since last August. Both have been well attended, and the Indians are taking quite an interest in the question. These schools are to some extent in connection with the Anglican Church. The demand among the Indians appears to be for secular education.

The Indian hospital at Lytton, under the charge of Rev. E. W. W. Pugh, and Dr. Sanson, visiting medical attendant, has given relief to many suffering Indians.

In concluding this report, I must feelingly refer to the incomparable loss sustained by the Indians of the Anglican Church in the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Small, which occurred recently. He gave his time, his substance, his life to

the uplifting of the Indian race. 'Take him all in all, we ne'er shall see his like again.'

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
STEELE, April 29, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast portion of British Columbia and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band belong to the Kootenay tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve of the St. Mary's band is on the Kootenay river, nearly opposite the town of Steele, and contains 17,425 acres of bottom and bench land, upon which is some excellent timber. The Isidore Ranch, near Steele Junction, has an area of 680 acres, mostly good bottom-land. The Miyuke Ranch, on the Crow's Nest Railway, consists of 160 acres of arable and swamp land, upon which good hay is grown. The Bummer Flat Hay reserve contains 190 acres. The industrial school reserve, 33 acres, nearly all under cultivation, and the agency reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 217.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of the band was fairly good. There was no epidemic amongst them. The village of St. Eugene was cleaned up several times during the season, and the refuse removed, and those requiring vaccination were attended to.

Occupations.—The Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, packing, trapping, hunting and fishing. They are also employed in the lumber camps, hauling ties to the railway. A number find work amongst the ranchers in the neighbourhood of the reserves, clearing land, ploughing and attending to the stock.

Buildings.—The cottages at the Indian village of St. Eugene are neat, comfortable and well lighted, and those on the reserve are of logs and are well built.

Stock.—The cattle and horses owned by the band are of a fairly good class, which they are trying to improve by the exchange or purchase of better stock. This is particularly noticeable amongst the horses, and the Indians are beginning to realize that the demand is for a medium heavy, serviceable animal.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which are carefully housed for the winter.

Education.—The only school in the agency is the Kootenay industrial, situated near the reserve, at the St. Eugene village. It is under the care of the Rev. James Wagner, O.M.I., as principal, with the Sisters of Charity as teachers. The work done at the institution is most satisfactory, and I cannot speak too highly of the zeal

and fidelity of those in charge. The parents of the pupils visit the institution from time to time, and appear to realize that a good work is being done for their children, and this is shown by their anxiety to have them admitted when a vacancy occurs.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion paid the school an informal visit last fall, during a trip through the Kootenays, and expressed himself much pleased with what he saw.

Strangers from time to time call at the institution, and appear delighted and surprised at the character of the work done at the school.

A new band-master was recently appointed, and a marked change for the better is very noticeable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are fairly industrious, and the ex-pupils of the industrial school are a great help and assistance to their friends and relatives, and an improvement in the way the work is done on the farms is noted.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a very temperate and moral band and most attentive to their religious duties.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is close to the state of Montana at the international boundary, and contains 10,560 acres of prairie and open timbered land, a good deal of which can be brought under cultivation, but irrigation would be necessary.

Population.—The population of the band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good, and there has been no epidemic among them. The Indian village, where they mostly reside, is on a gravelly bench, and the sanitary surroundings are good, and conducive to health.

Occupations.—These Indians follow farming and stock-raising. A few do some trapping and hunting. The young men find work in the saw-mills near by.

Buildings.—The dwellings are built mostly of logs, as lumber is expensive; they are very comfortable, and are clean and fairly well kept. These Indians have also a number of stables, barns and sheds for their cattle and horses.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses and cattle, both of which have been greatly improved of late years.

Farm Implements.—These consist of ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons and sleighs, which they are adding to from time to time as their means will permit.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steadily improving their farms, by more careful cultivation, also by the erection of new fencing, repairing old ones, and cleaning, enlarging and extending their irrigation ditches.

They are very law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They live in close proximity to the international boundary, where the liquor laws are not strictly enforced, yet, I am pleased to say that, although exposed to many temptations, they are a temperate and moral band, with one or two exceptions.

LOWER COLUMBIA BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Kootenay tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the Windermere district, between Lakes Fairmont and Windermere, on the headwaters of the Columbia river, and has an area of 8,456 acres of good land, gradually sloping towards Lake Windermere, and is easily irrigated, as it has several creeks running through it.

Population.—The population of the band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic amongst them, and their health generally has been good. Vaccination was carefully looked after by the medical attendant, Dr. Ellot. As a rule, their dwellings are fairly well kept, and during the summer they live in tents, which they move frequently from place to place.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising as their principal industry. A few hunt, trap and fish. The young men find work driving and herding cattle for the settlers in the neighourhood, and during the harvest season assist at threshing and stacking grain.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly of logs, and with the exception of one dwelling very little effort has been made to improve their cottages, owing to the high price of lumber and the difficulty in obtaining it.

Stock.—Of late years the horses of the band have been greatly improved, and the prices obtained have still further induced one or two to purchase thoroughbred stallions. The cattle are of a fairly good class, and show advancement in breeding.

Farm Implements.—These Indians own mowers, rakes, ploughs, harrows, wagons and sleighs, and look after them carefully.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steadily improving their farms, by better cultivation and by the erection of good substantial fences. They are a most industrious band, law-abiding, and, as a rule, give the authorities no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They still maintain their reputation for being a temperate and moral-living people.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the West Kootenay district on the line of the Crow's Nest Railway, and is about 3 miles north of the international boundary, Idaho. It contains 1,831½ acres, a large part of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. After high water excellent hay can be cut on this land, which is useful for a winter feeding ground for the cattle and horses.

The bench-land is heavily timbered, and is difficult and expensive to clear, but when once this is done, it is very valuable for fruit-growing.

Population.—The population of the band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no epidemic amongst these Indians, there was a good deal of pneumonia and grippe and infantile diseases, which caused a number of deaths. The sanitary conditions at the little village are steadily improving, and the class of dwellings that is being erected from time to time is better lighted and ventilated than formerly.

Occupations.—Cattle and horse raising are their principal occupations. A number hunt, fish and trap. As Creston has developed and enlarged the fruit-raising industry, many of these Indians find steady employment for themselves and families during the fruit season, picking and packing berries for the markets of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Several weeks in advance are their services secured by the fruit-growers, who consider the Indian help much more satisfactory than that of the Chinese.

Buildings.—The dwellings are mostly of logs, and are fairly comfortable. These Indians have a number of sheds and barns, in which they store their hay for winter use.

Stock.—They have several bands of cattle and horses, which they have lately made an effort to improve.

Farm Implements.—These consist principally of mowers, rakes and ploughs, and recently the department supplied them with an improved stump-puller, with which they intend clearing some of the bench-land, which they will utilize for fruit, grain and vegetables.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily advancing from the nomads of a few years ago, and are quickly adapting themselves to the white man's way of living and his style of dress.

They are good workers, and are employed by the settlers around Creston.

They are law-abiding, and, as a rule, give the authorities very little trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—There are very few who are given to the use of intoxicants, and the majority are well conducted and of good morals.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians originally came from the Okanagan country, and settled at the headwaters of the Columbia river (now known as Windermere) many years ago. They are Shuswaps, and have relatives living at Salmon Arm.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the right bank of the Columbia river, near Toby creek, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land is adapted for raising grain, fruit and vegetables. There is also a portion that grows some swamp grass, which the Indians cut for winter feed.

Population.—The population of the band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—There was some sickness amongst these Indians during the fall, but no epidemic. They suffered from severe colds and grippe, and were carefully looked after by the medical attendant. Those requiring it were vaccinated.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising as their chief industry. The older ones fish, hunt and trap, and the young men do a good deal of freighting and packing.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are principally of hewn logs, are well lighted and ventilated, and in many cases comfortably furnished.

They have a number of good barns, stables and sheds for their cattle and horses.

Stock.—They own several bands of cattle and horses, which they take pride in improving and caring for.

Farm Implements.—They purchase the latest improved farm implements, which, when not in use, are housed for the winter in sheds put up for the purpose.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are the most progressive Indians in the agency, but are, however, inclined to spend more than they earn or realize from the sale of their farm produce. They are intelligent, and show it in the way they cultivate the land. They are trying fruit-raising and have been fairly successful.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that the very few who were given to the use of intoxicants have reformed, and the firm measures that were adopted to stamp out the evil have been a success.

These Indians have always borne a good character for temperance and morality, and still retain that reputation. They are law-abiding, and live as good and useful Indians should.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, and originally came from the Okanagan country.

Reserve.—The reserve is in West Kootenay, and is situated on the west side of Arrow lake, and has an area of 255 acres. The soil is adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables

Population.—The population of the band is 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. They live in tents during the summer, and move from place to place, so that unsanitary conditions are prevented.

Occupations.—They follow hunting, trapping and fishing. As the district is rapidly becoming a fruit-growing section, they find plenty of work on the different ranches, and their services have proved useful to those who employ them.

Buildings.—Their houses are of lumber, and are clean, well ventilated and lighted.

Stock.—They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—These consist of spades, hoes and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious little band, earn good wages and know how to save their money. They dress neatly and their clothing is warm and comfortable. They are well spoken of by the settlers in the neighbourhood as being honest and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and live good, moral lives, and are free from the vices so common amongst many Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the agency are making marked progress in farming and stock-raising, and the ex-pupils from the industrial school have helped greatly to this end. The depression in the lumbering industry was greatly felt by both Indians and whites, and the demand for help in the lumber camps was much less than in previous years, and the prices for hay, grain and vegetables declined and were unsatisfactory, but the prospect of a revival of the industry is now assured and all are looking forward to a better condition of affairs.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between those points; the mainland from the entrance to Bute inlet to Smith inlet; the east side of Vancouver island from Kuhushan Point to Cape Scott; the west coast of Vancouver island as far south as Klaskino inlet, and from there, following a southeasterly direction, to Kuhushan Point.

The Indians in this agency belong to two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each being divided into several tribes of varying numbers. The language with some unimportant differences, is the same. Formerly there were a large number of tribes or bands in this agency, but owing to the gradual decrease in numbers they have been gradually assimilating, till at the present time there are really only fourteen distinct bands. As the interests and ways of all these bands are very similar, and in view of the fact that my last two reports have been very exhaustive, I feel that without any injustice being done, the whole agency can be taken under the one heading.

Reserves.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 16,585 acres, divided as follows: Koskemo, 394·5 acres; Klawatsis and Matilpi, 172 acres; Kwatsino, 645 acres; Kwashela, 716 acres; Kwawkewlth, 259·25 acres; Mamalillikulla, 574·5 acres; Nakwakto, 684 acres; Nimkish, 445·5 acres; Nuwitti, 8,606 acres, including the whole

of Hope island; Tanaktouk, 565·75 acres; Tsawataineuk, 852·5 acres; Wawlitsum or Salmon River band, 329 acres; Wewaiaikum or Campbell River band, 675·5 acres; Wewaiaikai or Cape Mudge band, with 1,665·5 acres.

Only about twenty-five per cent of these reserves are suitable for agriculture. Many of them are mere fishing stations at the mouth of some stream, in some instances there being hardly enough level land to build two or three fishing shacks. At Kingcome Inlet there is some splendid agricultural land, and at Salmon River there is a reasonable quantity; but in most instances where the land is fit for culture, it is very heavily wooded, and would cost a great deal to clear and put under cultivation.

Population.—The total population of the agency is 1,263, divided as follows: Koskemo, 57; Klawatsis and Matilpi, 99; Kwatsino, 22; Kwashela, 33; Kwawkewlth, 114; Mamalillikulla, 94; Nakwakto, 96; Nimkish, 137; Nuwitti, 61; Tanakteuk, 95; Tsawataineuk, 227; Wawlitsum, 36; Wewaiaikum, 77; Wewaiaikai, 115.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been no epidemic of any kind, and yet the death-rate has been higher than formerly, being considerably higher than the birth-rate. A number of deaths have occurred from old age and general breaking up, but apart from that pulmonary trouble has caused the greatest loss of life. Up to the present time there has been no medical man in any way connected with the agency, the only doctor being the resident doctor at Queen's hospital at Rock Bay; but as the hospital was not equipped to handle Indian patients, none of them went there except in great emergency. There is, however, a promise of a very great improvement in this respect for the future. The Columbia Coast mission that operates Queen's hospital, at Rock Bay, and Columbia hospital, at Van Anda, has just completed a hospital at Alert Bay. To assist this hospital the Department of Indian Affairs has given a generous grant towards the building and equipment, and has made provision towards maintenance of the hospital and towards the salary of a doctor, who will be in residence. This hospital has separate wards for the treatment of Indian patients, who will receive exactly the same treatment as white patients. It has been impressed upon the minds of the Indians generally throughout this agency the absolute necessity for keeping their premises clean. Very few of them have been vaccinated, and they are very unwilling to submit to the ordeal.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians in the whole agency is fishing. Early in April the run of oulachons begins. This is a small fish somewhat larger than a smelt, which runs in great abundance in many of the rivers along the coast. This fish is caught in great numbers, and piled in huge heaps on the bank until it becomes wholly or partially rotten. This process releases the oil from the fish. The whole mass is then treated by boiling in great wooden vats, when the oil rises to the surface, and is skimmed off. Many tons of this oil are made every season, and it forms one of the staple articles of diet of all the coast Indians. It is also an article of commerce amongst them. This keeps them busy until about June 1. Before the end of June they are stationed at some of the many canneries along the coast, and are kept there until about the middle of August. From then until about the end of November they are kept more or less busy curing their winter supply of salmon and berries. During the winter months some of them hunt and trap, but not to any great extent. Until recently many of the younger men have been engaged in hand-logging operations, but the action of the government of the province in not renewing the hand-loggers' licenses did away with that means of livelihood. The licenses are again being issued, but the conditions of issue are so difficult, necessitating a special trip to Victoria, that it is questionable whether many of them will be in a position to avail themselves of the opportunity. A considerable sum is still earned by a few in canoeing and guiding timber cruisers, but not to nearly the same extent as formerly. I have constantly been urging them to pay more attention to the cultivation of the land, as each tribe or band has more or less good agricultural land. This matter is beginning to be taken into consideration.

Buildings.—In regard to buildings this ageney is far behind most of the others. The prevailing style of house is a huge shack built with split eedar boards covering a framework of great cedar logs, in most instanees well dressed and often carved. Many of the fronts of the houses are of dressed lumber, usually rustie. Reeently they have built smaller frame houses to sleep in, which are badly ventilated, but the rest of the living is in the big houses. These houses are wanted for the gatherings which they hold on every possible occasion. There are a few very ereditable houses, however, in addition to the shacks already mentioned.

Stoek.—There is practically no stoek kept by any of the Indians in the ageney. One horse was kept at Cape Mudge, but was shot by mistake a short time ago. It was always fairly well cared for. At Salmon River the department has reeently assisted the Indians to purchase a team of horses. At Alert Bay there are several cows, which are well cared for. In every village a few fowls are kept.

Farm Implements.—With the exeeption of one plough, there are no farm implements belonging to this agency.

Education.—Educational matters are at a very low ebb in this agency. The Indians, as a whole, are very indifferent about the matter. Formerly they were antagonistic, but this has developed into absolute indifference. At Alert Bay is located the Alert Bay industrial school, whieh is the only unqualified sueeess in regard to schools in the agency. There are at present only 25 boys in residenee, a number of whom come from the Northwest Coast ageney. The school is well situated, and is very ably managed by Mr. A. W. Corker under the auspices of the Chureh Missionary Soeiety. The boys make great progress, and seem to be very happy in the school. It is mainly through industrial and boarding sehools that the salvation of this people will come. The boys who reeeived their training at this sehool, and are now the young men of the distriet, are far ahead of those who did not attend school, and this fact is beginning to be reeognized. The people, as a whole, are only dimly recognizing the usefulness of edueation. What is badly needed in the ageney is a good boarding school for girls. The girls are not being educated to nearly the same extent as the boys. The old people have always looked upon girls as a kind of available asset, and do not wish them to be educated and adopt civilized ways and choose their own life partner. This fact has mueh to do with the lack of advaneement. There are three day sehools in the agency, situated at Alert Bay, Kingeome Inlet and Cape Mudge. These schools have always had eompetent teachers, but the attendanee has always been so irregular that the results have not been satisfactory. One thing that militates against all the day sehools is the fact that the Indians travel round so mueh. They go away from home for weeks at a time, and take the whole family with them. If spoken to on the matter of taking the ehildren away from school, they always reply that there is no one to look after the little ones, consequently they must take them with them. This does not apply to the industrial school. It is true that at this school the boys take a longer holiday than the three weeks allowed by the department, but, when they do return, they stay as a rule until the end of the term. The children themselves learn quite as readily as white ehildren, but when they are taken away from school, after only being in attendance for a short time, by the time they return they forget what they have already learned, and have to go over it again.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, like most Indians, are averse to being tied down to anything regular. They work hard, but it is not systematically done, and is done by fits and starts. The idea of the value of a minute has not yet beeome apparent to them. They are naturally inclined to any mechanical work, but are somewhat averse to hard physical effort. Their living has always come easily to them. The sea teems with their natural food, and they are experts in the manner of getting it. They earn enough money at the salmon fishing to buy what extras they want, and as a eonsequence they have never felt the 'spur of necessity.' As a whole, they are law-abiding. Only two serious offenees have been eommitted by any of them during the past year. One man is doing a term of seven years in the penitentiary for

criminal assault, and another is now awaiting trial for a similar offence. There is always considerable money in circulation amongst them, and one and all are very hospitable and ready to assist those who are in need.

Temperance and Morality.—I am very pleased to be able to record that intemperance on the whole is very much on the decrease in this agency. Amongst the Campbell River and Cape Mudge bands, a great deal of liquor still finds its way to the Indians. There have been several convictions where white men supplied liquor, but the chief difficulty lies in getting evidence to convict. One may be morally certain that a certain person actually did supply, but it must have undoubtable evidence before a proper conviction can be secured, and hence the difficulty in the suppression of the traffic. Two of the better educated of the young men in the northern end of the agency got into the habit of writing to wholesale houses in Vancouver and getting the liquor shipped to them by some of the freight-boats plying up and down the coast. They gave the names of white men in their correspondence, but in one particular instance the magistrate in Vancouver decided that the dealer must first satisfy himself that the customer was not an Indian before shipping, and this decision having become public property, it has almost stopped this system of obtaining liquor. The Indians themselves in question were both given terms of imprisonment.

In regard to morality, I regret that there is not more improvement. Women are in the minority, and prostitution is too rife amongst them. There are many exceptions to this, but as a whole these people are not moral from our standpoint. Owing to the peculiar marriage customs by which a marriage is not really a marriage but an agreement for a short period of time, it is not to be wondered at that the marriage vows are not held sacred. Education is, however, gradually having its influence over them, and it is to be hoped that at least the next generation will profit by the lessons which are being taught them.

General Remarks.—The past year on the whole has been a fairly prosperous one for the Indians. Hand-logging practically ceased for some time, but other employments opened up for those who were looking for work, but the returns were not as big. In several instances the various tribes are considering the idea of doing more cultivation of the land. In some instances fruit-trees are being set out and gardens being put in. If the people could only be persuaded to give up their old customs and adopt the civilized mode of life, there would soon be a very great improvement in every direction. Unfortunately, the older people are so wedded to their old customs and their influence is so strong that it keeps the rest back.

I feel that I cannot overlook the opportunity to speak a word in praise of the missionaries who are working amongst the people. They have had a hard, up-hill fight, but have 'stood to their guns' and acquitted themselves like men. They have had very many discouragements, but are beginning to see a better prospect for the future. The Indians themselves are realizing that, if they do not amend and lead different lives, they will soon pass away, and this fact will assist the missionary in his work.

I have, &c.,

W. M. HALLIDAY.

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Northwest Coast Agency,
Metlakatla, April 29, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the head of Rivers inlet in the south, to the head of Nass river in the north, including all the islands and inlets on the coast, extending up the Skeena river to Kitselas canyon, and taking within its boundaries the Queen Charlotte and Dolphin islands.

The total area of the reservations in this agency is 98,537 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is almost 4,000.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Skidegate and Massett, on the Queen Charlotte islands; Kitkatla on the Dolphin island; Kitlaedamax, Aiyansh, Lachkalsap and Kincolith, on the Nass river; Port Simpson and Metlakatla, on the Tsimpsean peninsula; Port Essington and Newtown, on the Skeena river; Hartley Bay, at the entrance of Douglas channel; Kitamat, at the head of Douglas channel; China Hat, on Tolmy channel; Bella Bella, on Lama passage; Bella Coola, at the head of Rivers Inlet. These reserves can now be termed the headquarters of the head of Bentick arm; Kemsquit, at the head of Dean channel; Oweekayno, at the Indian people of this extensive agency.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves are situated in close proximity to Skidegate inlet, Queen Charlotte islands, with an acreage of 1,613 acres, with Skidegate village, situated near the mouth of the inlet. The land is generally rough and unsuitable for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 239.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year was fairly satisfactory. The sanitary conditions are improving every year.

Occupations.—Fishing, during the season, is mostly followed by these people, and hunting fur-bearing animals during the winter season. A few of the men remain at home, making Indian curios out of wood and stone, and their women making fancy and useful baskets.

Buildings.—They have comfortable and well furnished homes.

Education.—They have a day school; the children are intelligent, and when they are at home make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are self-supporting and well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. The morality of these Indians is improving.

MASSETT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the Massett band, like the Skidegate band, are of the Haida nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are located on Graham island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, and have an area of 1,872 acres. The land is level, and mostly adapted for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 372.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has improved. The sanitary conditions are fairly good.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings, and some of the homes are well furnished.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Education.—They have one day school, under the direction of Rev. W. E. Collison. The children are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making good progress along the lines of civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people; morally, an improvement is shown.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at the head of Nass river, and are well adapted for purposes of agriculture; some small reserves are located at the mouth of small streams, and are used for camping grounds during the salmon-curing for food purposes, by these Indians.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good among these Indians; the sanitation is fairly good.

Occupations.—Fishing, during the season, and hunting and trapping during the winter are their chief employments.

Buildings.—They live in old-style Indian houses, which are comfortable and warm.

Stock.—They own a few horses and cattle.

Education.—Some of the children attend the school at Aiyansh; they have no school of their own.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. Their morality is improving.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—This reservation is situated adjoining the southern portion of the Kitlaedamax reserve, and has an area of nearly 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming. They have small fishing stations, which they use when securing food.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. The sanitary arrangements are fairly good.

Buildings.—They have comfortable and warm dwellings; a few are well furnished.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Education.—They have a day school, which is kept open the greater part of the years.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, and are progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate. Morally, their record is good.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the Nass river, about 15 to 20 miles from its mouth, having a total acreage of 4,356½. The small reserves are old Indian villages, located at the mouths of small salmon streams.

Population.—The population is 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary conditions show improvement.

Occupations.—These Indians are good fishermen, and during the salmon season fish at the Nass river canneries, the women working inside the canneries, cleaning fish and filling cans. They engage largely in the oulachon fishing during March and April, curing and extracting grease from this important item of food of the northern coast Indians. They are good hunters and obtained a fair catch of furs. They also do some hand-logging to supply their saw-mill.

Buildings.—They have comfortable homes.

Stock.—They have a few cattle.

Education.—They have a small day school, taught by Rev. E. P. Laycock, the first two quarters, and by Miss Waterman the last two quarters. The children made fairly good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate. Morally their record is good.

KITNILLUCHSHILT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserve.—This small reservation is located on the Nass river, just below the canyon. The land in some places is suitable for gardens, but cannot be called agricultural land.

Population.—The population is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this small band of Indians was good. Sanitary conditions are slightly improving.

Occupations.—These Indians chiefly engage in hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians occupy the old-style Indian houses.

Education.—Some of the children attend school at Lachkalsap.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are careless about themselves and show very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observatory inlet. They contain a total area of 5,135 acres. The larger reserves are mostly mountainous and of little commercial value. The small reserves are old Indian villages, and are laid off at the mouth of small streams, from which the Indians of this band secure their salmon for food purposes; small gardens are found on them.

Population.—The population is 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good and the sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians are good fishermen. During the salmon-fishing season they fish for the canneries, the women and children working in the canneries. During the winter they are engaged in hunting, logging and cutting wood.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings and in most cases well furnished.

Education.—They have one day school, taught by Miss E. Collison. The children are making very good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are among the most advanced in the agency, and they are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate: their moral character is good.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—This is the principal reserve in this ageney from the standpoint of size; the total area is nearly 31,000 acres. The land is generally unfit for cultivation, but portions of it are suitable for vegetable gardens.

Population.—The population is 709.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been good, except that during the severe winter a number of the people contracted colds, which in several cases developed into pneumonia and proved fatal.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in hunting, fishing and logging: a large number are also employed in the saw-mills.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings, which in most cases are well furnished.

Education.—The Crosby Girls' Home is one of the up-to-date institutions of this agency. Miss Paul, the principal, and her lady assistants, are doing good work. The boys' boarding school, Rev. G. H. Raley, principal, is also doing good work. The day school is in charge of Mr. L. Dineen, and is well attended when the people are at home.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are mostly temperate and moral.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula and the nearby islands; the total area is 15,454 acres.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good, and the sanitary conditions are likewise good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the principal occupations of these Indians. A few are employed at the saw-mills.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable dwellings, which with very few exceptions are well furnished.

Education.—They have one day school, taught by Miss H. Jackson. The children have made good progress. The boys' and girls' industrial schools were closed in April last.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are mostly temperate and moral.

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The principal reserve is located on Dolphin island; the total area, including several small fishing reserves, is 4,640 acres.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are fairly good.

Occupations.—These Indians are principlly engaged in logging, fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is a day school under the direction of Rev. R. H. Gurd. It was taught the first half of the year by an Indian teacher, and the last half of the year by Miss M. Gurd.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very superstitious. The progress is good.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, with but few exceptions.

PORT ESSINGTON, KITSUMKALUM AND KITSELAS BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of these Indians are all located on the Skeena river. The Port Essington special reserve adjoins the town of Port Essington. The Kitsumkalum and the Kitselas reserves, situated some 70 or 80 miles up the Skeena river, contain some good agricultural land.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living by hunting, fishing and logging. A number of them were also engaged to carry freight to the different railway camps, while steamboat navigation was closed.

Buildings.—The Port Essington Indians have fairly good dwellings. The houses of the Kitsumkalum and Kitselas Indians are mostly very poor and dilapidated.

Education.—Miss Tranter teaches the children at Port Essington, and they are making good progress. They have also a Methodist mission school at Newton, Kitselas, which is taught by an Indian teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious. The progress is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not very temperate or moral.

HARTLEY BAY AND CHINA HAT BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these Indians are situated on the coast line, and in general are of rugged nature and not adapted for agricultural purposes. They are principally used for hunting grounds. They contain an area of 2,059½ acres.

Population.—The population is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are improving.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and logging are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They live with few exceptions in the old-style Indian houses.

Education.—They have a day school in each village. Rev. G. Read teaches the children at China Hat. They are making good progress. At Hartley Bay the school was closed for the larger portion of the year, a teacher not being available.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

KITLOPE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Gardener channel, and is suitable for hunting purposes only. The area of this reserve is 352½ acres.

Population.—The population is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are somewhat improving.

Occupations.—They are making their living by fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They live in the old-style Indian houses and are fairly comfortable.

Education.—Some of the children attend the Kitamat school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are hard workers. Their progress is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KITAMAT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of these Indians are all located on Douglas channel, and are not adapted for agricultural purposes. They contain an area of 907 acres.

Population.—The population is 271.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions show a great improvement.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, logging, hunting and working in the canneries.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings, which are kept fairly clean.

Education.—They have a day school. Miss Bower, M.D., taught the children the first half of the year; the other half of the year Miss Lawson taught the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and have shown good progress during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated in the coast district and contain an area of 3,372 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 315.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. The sanitation is also good.

Occupations.—They are good fishermen, loggers, and boat-builders; a few work in the Indian saw-mill.

Buildings.—They have good dwellings, and in several instances well furnished.

Education.—They have one day school taught by Miss Morris during the first quarter of the year; the other three-quarters of the year the children were under the tuition of Miss Rush. The progress of the children is good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate. Morally, they show improvement.

KEMSQUIT, TALOMEY AND BELLA COOLA BANDS.

Reserves.—The Kemsquit reserves are situated at the head of Dean channel, and contain a total area of 930 acres. The Talomey and Bella Coola reserves are located on the southern and northern arms respectively of Bentic arm, and contain a total area of 4,007 acres. The Kemsquit reserves contain some agricultural land and fair-sized timber. Very good soil is distributed through the Talomey reserve, and some fine timber. The Bella Coola reserves have the finest soil and excellent timber, with large tidal flats, producing excellent grass.

Population.—The population of Kemsquit is 63; of Bella Coola and Talomey 218.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians had good health. Sanitation is continually improving.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and working in the canneries. Some farming and hunting are done.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are enterprising. They have improved and advanced.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fond of liquor, but through strict enforcement of the law the traffic is checked. Their morality is improving.

OWEEKAYNO BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at the head of Rivers inlet, and contain a total area of 1,761 acres. The land may be classed as worthless, except for hunting and fishing purposes.

Population.—The population is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians were fairly healthy. Sanitary conditions show a slight improvement.

Buildings.—They live in the old-style Indian houses, which are warm.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are of an indolent disposition. They are progressing very slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They show a great fondness for liquor. Their morals are slightly improving.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to be able to report that the birth-rate is slightly in excess of the death-rate in the agency.

The earnings of the Indians during the year may be called average.

At the beginning of the year the girls' and boys' industrial schools at Metlakatla were closed, and the furnishings of these institutions auctioned off.

Owing to the great extent of this agency and the lack of facilities of travelling, I find it extremely difficult to visit as frequently as necessary the many villages requiring my presence.

I have, &c.,

E. LORENZ,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STIKINE AGENCY,
TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 5, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Stikine agency for the year ended March 31, 1909.

TALTAN BAND.

Reserves.—Reserve No. 1 is situated on the north side of the Stikine river, 12 miles northeast of Telegraph Creek, and consists of 375 acres, on which the village is situated, and is divided by the Taltan river, where the Indians secure their fish during the run of salmon.

Reserve No. 2 is about 1 mile further north, and consists of 40 acres, a part of which is wild hay meadow, producing about 5 tons.

Population.—The population of the band is 229.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fair. The disease most prevalent is tubercular trouble in various forms. None of the Indians have been vaccinated except a few this spring. The sanitary condition of the village is good.

Occupations.—The general occupation is trapping fur-bearing animals during the winter. Most of the young men are engaged in the summer-time as packers, boatmen and guides, while the older ones remain on the reserve fishing. They do not cultivate any land or raise any vegetables, but depend on buying everything in that line that they use.

Buildings.—The buildings are all comfortable loghouses, well lighted.

Stock.—The Indians have been buying some pack horses the last few years. They have at present 18.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—An assisted school is situated at Telegraph Creek, being partly maintained by the provincial government and partly by local help. Some of the Indians are very anxious to have their children attend school, and for that reason remain here, while most of them are in the woods the greater part of the time. What children do attend regularly are doing very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and law-abiding, and while some of them are very thoughtless, I think most of them are looking more to their future welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, the Indians are becoming more temperate, although the liquor traffic is still a great detriment to them, but as I understand that the government has refused to grant a license in some parts of the district, it will certainly shut off a great deal of the traffic among them.

I have, &c.,

G. D. COX,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of some 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht nation, and comprise at present 18 bands; some of them are much intermarried with other bands which happen to be located comparatively near them.

Reserves.—The 18 bands forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per head of population. There are two large reserves in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band, containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Numukamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Ohiat band, and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserves are small, varying from 2 acres up to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky or heavily timbered, having been given originally as fishing stations or as village sites, and contain only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their most permanent home, is named Ahahwinnis (No. 1), and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUCKLISET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Elhlateese (No. 3), and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset harbour, Alberni Canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where they spend much of their time, are named Ahadzooas (No. 7) and Haines Island (No. 8), and are situated at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and together contain 145 acres. The Indians also spend several months in each winter at the Numukamis reserve in the Sarita valley. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Maheoah (No. 1), and is situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 124 acres. The band is a very small one and a good deal intermarried with the Ucluelet band, and the former Indians spend much of the time with the latter at Ucluelet. The total area of their reserves is 421 acres.

UCLUELET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their general residence, is named Ittatso (No. 1), is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all the reserves of this band is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent winter home, is at Opitsat (No. 1), on Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their home for the greater part of the year, is named Yahkis (No. 11), and is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, named Mahktosis (No. 15), is situated on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their most permanent home, named Heshque (No. 1) is situated at Heshquiat harbour about 20 miles north of

Clayoquot sound, and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land adjoining the reserve and which is vested in the Roman Catholic Church. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians mostly reside, named Yuquot (No. 1), is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have most of their houses, named Cheshish (No. 1), is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. Many of the members of this band live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they are intermarried a great deal. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their chief home, named Noochat (No. 1), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and comprises an area of 16 acres. The total area of all the reserves of this band is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their winter home, named Oke (No. 10), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians make their permanent home are named Aktese (No. 1), on Village island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2), on Mission island, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form a part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, named Acous (No. 1), is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsk inlet, and comprises an area of 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians most generally reside, are named Wyah (No. 3), Claoose (No. 4), and Carmanah (No. 6), all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians live when at home, is named Pacheena (No. 1), and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves

is 404 acres. Many of the members of this band spend much of the time living with the Nitinats, with whom they have been intermarrying for a long time.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands above enumerated, is as follows: Ahoussaht, 224; Clayoquot, 211; Chaicclesaht, 62; Ehattisaht, 88; Ucluelet, 133; Hesquiat, 145; Howchuckliset, 37; Kelsemaht, 76; Kyuquot, 249; Matchilaht, 57; Moachaht, 141; Nitinat, 194; Noochatlaht, 47; Ohiat, 142; Opitchesaht, 47; Pacheenaht, 55; Toquot, 23; Tseshaht, 124; making a total of 2,055.

Health and Sanitation.—The birth-rate for the past year is somewhat lower than that recorded for the previous year. The death-rate also shows a slight reduction, though not to the same extent. There has been no outbreak of any serious infectious or epidemic disease, yet the population has decreased somewhat, the excess of deaths over births amounting to 40, and the actual decrease of population to 38 (the difference being due to fluctuations of migration) which is substantially the same falling off as was recorded last year. The deaths this year were for the most part due to the diseases commonly attendant on old age or among the younger people, due to the ravages of tuberculosis in some form or other.

The Indians, while understanding the advantages of vaccination in case of the outbreak of small-pox, are as a rule very unwilling to submit to the operation, as their blood seems to be so impure that serious results often occur. Owing to the reported outbreak of small-pox in a neighbouring agency, an opportunity presented itself to induce the Indians to be vaccinated, and, by making very special efforts and house-to-house visitations, an unusually large number were secured. Over the whole agency some 350 adults and children were vaccinated, which is a very large number compared with former years. It must be remembered that many are not in a fit state of health to be vaccinated, while others are absent or flatly refuse to submit. In this connection, I may refer to the services rendered by the department's medical officers, Dr. C. McLean, of Ucluelet, and Dr. A. D. Morgan, of Alberni, both of whom in addition to the faithful discharge of their regular duties, cheerfully devoted much time and trouble to this matter.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal means by which the Indians of this agency obtain a living, are: sealing, fishing and hunting wild animals for their fur. A few, owing to the scarcity of employment in those lines, are now seeking work in the saw-mills and logging camps, where they generally give satisfaction.

The sealing industry has continued to decline, as predicted in my last annual report, the returns showing a falling off of 30 per cent, and the decrease would have been even greater, but for the fact that the sealing schooners devoted the interval between the two open seal seasons to hunting seal otter, and some of the schooners were very successful, one obtaining 26 skins. The company which controls 90 per cent of the sealing schooners has not sent out any schooners this year yet, and it is reported that it is not the intention to do so, which will leave only one or two privately-owned schooners, and in consequence will throw a lot of Indians out of their usual season's employment. The outlook in the fishing business as a source of livelihood for the Indians is much brighter for this season, as this is what is known as the big year on the Fraser river, when there is always a large run of salmon. This occurs every fourth year, and while the run is decreasing in common with the other years, yet it is always so much larger in the fourth year as to justify the opening of several additional canneries which will take up a large portion of the surplus labour of the west coast Indians. A considerable number of the Kyuquot band find congenial employment at the whaling station recently started not far from their reserve. Though the wages are not high, the work is not heavy, the employment is steady for the whole season, the Indian does not have to spend money to seek work, and he gets a liberal supply of whale meat, a diet of which they are fond and which seems to agree with

them. The cannery at Howchuchliset has not been opened this year, which will be a loss of work to the Indians resident at Alberni, who generally supplied the bulk of the Indian labour required there.

The hunting of wild animals for their fur is a very unimportant item of an Indian's income on this coast. The available animals are the marten, land otter, mink and black bear, but they are not numerous, and the prices for their skins have declined.

The women also earn money by working in the canneries, cleaning and canning the salmon; they also spend a great deal of time in the winter months making baskets and other Indian curios.

Buildings.—There were but a few new buildings erected during the past year. Lumber was high in price and no lumber ships were wrecked off the coast, which occasionally gives the Indians a supply of cheap lumber. The fact that the bands are not increasing in size naturally tends against there being much necessity to increase the number of their houses. In building the Indians have almost entirely adopted the white man's style of architecture, and make their houses of sawn lumber, and generally of reasonably small dimensions, abandoning the old-fashioned huge building boarded with split and hewn cedar.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The two bands, the Tseshahts and the Opitchesahts, resident at Alberni, own a few horses and several buggies. They also have a plough and a set of harrows and two wagons, but do very little in the way of farming. Only one other band, the Ohiats, possess any stock to speak of, they own a herd of cattle, which by running in the bush are wild and decreasing in numbers rather than otherwise. For the most part the reserves are not adapted for farming, being more or less heavily timbered and inferior land when expensively cleared.

Education.—There are in this agency one industrial, two boarding, and seven day schools.

Industrial School.—This school is situated at Claqoquot, on Meares island, and is maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, aided by a grant from the department. The principal is the Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., assisted by Sister Placide as matron, and a competent staff, including a manual instructor. The management of this school has throughout been eminently successful, the discipline, behaviour and progress of the pupils leaving but little to be desired. The girls, under the direction of a competent seamstress, have been taught to cut out, make and mend all the clothes required by either themselves or the boys, a particularly useful and practical form of instruction, which proves extremely useful to the pupils when they return to their own village homes. The grant from the department is based upon an attendance of 50 pupils, but no applicants for admission are ever declined on that account, and on the occasion of my last visit to the school there were 64 pupils present.

Boarding Schools.—These are situated at Alberni and Ahoussaht. The staff at Alberni consists of Mr. J. R. Motion, principal; Mrs. Motion, matron; Mrs. Stevens, assistant matron; Miss E. Guillod, teacher. At Ahoussaht the principal is the Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A.; matron, Miss J. McNeil; assistant matron, Miss N. Parkins; teacher, Miss E. Mackay. Both schools are under the control of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by grants from the department. The grant for the Alberni school is for 50 pupils, should there be that number in attendance, and for 25 pupils at the Ahoussaht school. At Alberni the average attendance is below 50, but at Ahoussaht the enrolment is always above the number called for by the grant, the present attendance being 40.

Day Schools.—These are located as follows: at Kyuquot, taught by Rev. E. Sobry; at Nootka, by Rev. A. S. Stern; at Clayoquot, by the Rev. C. Moser, O.S.B.; these are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church; at Clayoquot by Rev. G. T. Barlow, Methodist; this school was closed last summer and has not since been opened; at Ucluelet, taught for the first quarter of the fiscal year by Mrs. Swartout.

The school has since been closed and the station left vacant until the middle of March of this year, when Mr. J. R. T. Ross took charge. This school is under the care of the Presbyterian Church, which also has a missionary station and school at Dodger's Cove, but the school is closed at present, there being no one appointed by the church to its charge. The Methodist Church maintains a missionary and teacher at Cla-oose among the Nitinat band. The teacher for the first quarter of the fiscal year was Mr. C. Dockstader, who removed in July, and his place is now held by Mr. R. F. Goodridge. All the above mentioned teachers are doing their best in their respective spheres of labour, but somewhat handicapped by the nomadic habits of the Indians, which cause an irregular attendance at times, and when this is further increased, as in the case of the Dodger's Cove school mentioned above, where for long intervals there is no teacher on the ground, it materially reduces the benefits which might otherwise be expected to accrue from the maintenance of a school among them.

Generally speaking, the Indians are glad to see their children get a chance to learn the English language. Some object to the separation involved in sending them to a boarding or industrial school, and yet but few parents will exercise enough control over their children to compel them to attend regularly at a day school; it is left too much to the choice of the child, which does not tend to help the teacher in keeping discipline in school. It may be taken for granted that all ex-pupils of industrial or boarding schools will, as their children grow up, see that they attend some school to get a similar education, as they must and do realize in very many ways the great advantages they enjoy in a material sense by being educated, and even though at first they may send their children solely with the idea of deriving pecuniary benefit by acquiring the white man's tongue, yet once there the children cannot fail to receive and profit by the strict religious and moral training which forms a deservedly large part of the curriculum of these institutions.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are naturally quiet and peaceable in disposition. Like most ignorant races, they are easily stirred up by demagogues, either of their own people or some unscrupulous white man, and will for the time take most unreasonable views of their rights and privileges; but if left alone, and when the facts are clearly put before them, they are not unamenable to reason. During the past year the cases of drinking brought to light show, I am pleased to state, a very substantial decrease over the numbers recorded in previous years, and I find that a policy of not overlooking a single clear case, no matter who is the culprit, with the imposition of only moderate punishments at first, is much more effective than one of taking up only the more flagrant cases and then imposing severe sentences.

The statistical returns for this fiscal year show a slight increase in the total income of the whole agency, but it is still considerably less than that current four or five years ago. While actually the decrease does not seem to be a very large one, yet relatively, it is so, and that for two reasons. The prices of everything the Indian has to buy as necessaries have materially increased—in some instances 30 per cent—while the list of what he now regards as necessaries has also been largely added to. Contact with the white man in work, and even the education acquired in the schools, has made the Indian regard as ordinary and essential many articles both of furniture and of food the very name or use of which his forefathers was not acquainted with. The young women must have sewing-machines, and the young men bicycles, all of the best quality, and other things in comparison, so that their money, now when they often earn $2.50 a day, does not go so far as when the standard pay was 75 cents a day, which, as I find by an old record, was paid them here in the early sixties.

Temperance and Morality.— As I have stated above in dealing with their progress, there has been a satisfactory decrease in the cases of drinking among these people, and I trust the improvement will prove permanent. Their morality will compare with a similar number of white people after making allowances for their tradi-

tions. They have a pernicious habit of abandoning their wives and taking others, for which, under existing laws, they can not be punished, as they are not married in accordance with the marriage laws of British Columbia, and, consequently, can not be punished either for deserting their wives or for bigamy when they take another wife.

I have, &c.,

ALAN W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, June 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Reports received from the agents, the inspector of Indian schools, and the different principals in charge of industrial and boarding schools throughout this superintendency have been forwarded immediately upon receipt for the information of the department. Under the different headings formulated, the following particulars may, I trust, meet the department's requirements by showing in a general way the condition of the Indians during the period reported upon.

Population.—Taking one agency with another, there is very little difference from last year; deaths occurring chiefly from pneumonia and grippe; the mortality being mostly among the aged.

Health and Sanitation.—As will be seen by the agents' reports, the general health has been good, notwithstanding which the statistical returns show that the number of deaths during the past year was greater than that of births.

In the Cowichan agency an epidemic of the very mildest type of small-pox broke out during the winter and was, fortunately, owing to every precaution having been taken, effectively stamped out before the close of the year.

Vaccination was extensively carried on amongst the natives, the outbreak of small-pox inducing many, hitherto unwilling, to submit to the operation.

Resources and Occupations.—Fortunately for the Indians, against whom each year, owing to the settlement of the country and the enactment of new laws, &c., barriers are being set up preventing them from following their old-time pursuits for the maintenance of themselves and families, many openings exist through which the industrious may earn good wages. Under this head may be enumerated the following, which are as extensive as they are varied, and on the whole satisfactorily remunerative:—

Farming and stock-raising on their own acount, gardening and working as farmhands on the ranches of their white neighbours; employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranches; fruit-picking and packing; in various capacities at the whaling stations so profitably established on the west coast of Vancouver island; canning; logging on their own account and working in saw-mills; employment as trimmers on ships, loading coal, for which they are paid from $3 to $5 a day; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; as sectionmen on railways, and labourers on provincial roads; as guides to hunters, miners and

others; mining on their own account and for hire; hop-picking, dairying on their own reserves; fruit-culture; poultry-raising; making curios (mostly during the winter season), copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale to tourists; working as carpenters, and in various capacities, chiefly in new towns springing up all over the province; cutting cord-wood for sale to canneries and to steamboat-owners on crown lands; acting as interpreters; as light-keepers, and engaging from time to time in all such desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. The Indian women, it may be remarked, are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent. During the canning season and at the hop-fields, they find profitable employment, they engage extensively in the manufacture of baskets, which they dispose of profitably to tourists and others; they cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins and they frequently find a market for dressed skins intact, these being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar, and of rags are also made, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality: they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for winter use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find remunerative employment.

Buildings.—All new buildings being erected from time to time are of a modern type, an improvement in sanitary conditions being noticeable.

Stock.—Upon such reserves as are suitable for the purpose, stock-raising is carried on with reasonable success, the breed of cattle and horses continues to be improved, the Indians realizing the much greater value of good animals for which, when desirable, a ready market can be found and good prices obtained. The rapid settlement of some portions of the country has enabled them to a certain extent to get rid of many of their native ponies and thus make room for better stock. Notwithstanding that the past winter was unusually severe, the stock, in nearly all cases reported, did well.

Farm Implements.—Each year the Indians are inclined to pay more attention to their reserves, being desirous of getting returns from their labours at home, instead of abandoning their houses and gardens for certain portions of each year when their attention is most required; the fact that they cannot earn as much money at the canneries and other places as formerly no doubt has something to do with this change in their inclinations; but, as it is undoubtedly a change for the better, it is to be commended. On many of the reserves where the land is favourable to cultivation, are to be seen improved farm implements, such as reapers and binders, mowers and threshing-machines, worked some by steam, but mostly by horse-power. When the harvesting of their own crops is completed, they not infrequently hire themselves and machines to their white neighbours.

Education.—In the institutes of learning established throughout the superintendency considerable progress is being made.

Parents of Indian children, as a rule, are becoming more and more desirous of having their offspring educated, and, in some places where Indian schools are not available, the native children are allowed to attend the provincial public schools, where, by their good behaviour, neat appearance, cleanliness and attention to their studies, they give general satisfaction and cause no little surprise. A perusal of the full and interesting reports received from the school inspector and the principals of the industrial and boarding schools throughout this superintendency will fully repay those who are at all interested in such good works.

Some of the boys who have been so instructed are now engaged in teaching at their native villages and elsewhere, for the most part giving good satisfaction, and proving themselves capable of doing good work; instances of the kind affording remunerative employment not hitherto available.

Stores are in operation at many of the reserves, the clerks being young men who have been educated at one or other of the Indian schools. Young native women trained at these institutions go out to service, and are much sought after as nurse-maids and general servants, &c., and give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes it is noticeable that many of those who have had the advantage of such training seem much more comfortably off, approaching closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements observable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class.

In the management of their farms, gardens, and in other industrial occupations, a method and thrift, unknown to the older Indians, in many pleasing instances prevail; the superstitious beliefs as well as many of the old-fashioned customs are, happily dying out, and in no distant future I feel assured that the barbarous and degrading customs referred to will have become, to a great extent at all events, but memories of the past. At the present time English is freely spoken by the rising generation among the aborigines, whose most cherished aspiration is to become 'all the same as white man.'

The day schools are not as successful as it is desired they should be. To any one acquainted with the conditions governing the lives of many of the Indians this is not surprising. In their efforts to obtain the necessary means of support for themselves and families, they are forced at certain seasons of the year to move from place to place, when it is necessary that they take all their belongings with them; in some of these migratory expeditions may be seen in the canoe men, women, children, dogs, cats, chickens and ducks, &c., all stowed away somewhere. Under these conditions regular attendance at school is impossible, and, to a great extent, the advantages derived from a few months' teaching are neutralized by a prolonged absence, when most of what has been taught is forgotten. Where the Indians are so situated as to be able to remain at their reserves, and the children have the advantage of regular attendance, &c., the results are fairly good.

Religion.—Religious services and observances are practised by the Christianized natives throughout the superintendency with commendable zeal and piety.

Many of the pagan Indians from time to time join one or other of the Christian denominations, and, although some still firmly adhere to the superstitious beliefs and customs of their forefathers, there is every indication that in a few years the whole native population will be converted to Christianity.

The number of places of worship is increasing, many of the chapels being beautiful and expensively fitted up.

Characteristics and Progress.—It is encouraging to note that the Indians continue to give evidence of increased self-reliance and industry. As cultivators of the soil; stockmen on cattle ranches; fruit-pickers and packers; freight-packers with pack-animals; sectionmen on railways; loggers, guides to hunting parties and others, and as boatmen, &c., &c., they prove themselves equal, and in some instances superior, to men of other nationalities. In some places they turn out with teams and wagons, picks and shovels, and do considerable work on roads in the vicinity of their reserves.

As a rule, they are all good handicraftsmen, and have in different localities constructed substantial bridges across rivers of considerable magnitude, performing such work in a manner worthy of skilled workmen. Incited by their increasing knowledge touching the value of the land upon their reserves, they have been, and are, erecting miles of good fencing and, realizing to a great extent that their future support will depend upon the land, are devoting year by year more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Where conditions are at all favourable, good crops are raised, carefully harvested and stored; their stock provided for and kept in good condition as a rule.

Striking instances are not uncommon illustrating the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some cases individual Indians own large herds of

as fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches worked and owned by white men; others, though not so well off, are striving in that direction, and the demand for more land is increasing as they advance. Many are willing to lease tracts of land for grazing purposes from the provincial government, but find it most difficult to do so. There are a few Indians who, possessed of a more progressive and independent spirit than others, have branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and the Indians, and settling upon pre-emptions which, through the favourable consideration of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, they have been allowed to take up under the British Columbia Land Act. As a rule, these Indians do very well, and by their thrift and energy, &c., afford a wholesome object lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. In many settlements to which reserves are closely situated, the Indians are quickly getting into the ways of the white man, and take a lively interest in all such matters as affect the welfare of the community generally.

As is only natural, there are, of course, many, whose temperament and environments being less favourable to such advancement, are slow in their approach towards civilization and independence. It is, however, only a matter of time with those people when eventually they will have settled down and taken to one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours in their improved efforts to obtain the means of supporting a comfortable existence.

Temperance and Morality.—During the period reported upon, the indulgence in intoxicants by the Indians has been less noticeable than in former years; at Steveston, and along the Fraser during the canning season, where thousands of the Indians are assembled, a marked change for the better was observed. Except among some few of the bands the morality of their lives is worthy of admiration, and were it not for the evil example of disreputable white men and the temptation offered by the latter for the indulgence in intoxicants, &c., they would be a highly exemplary people.

Much good has resulted from the efforts of the detective constables employed by the department; these officers have been most effective in prosecuting and bringing to justice many of the unscrupulous characters who follow the degraded occupation of selling and supplying intoxicants to Indian men and women.

General Remarks.—Although the general returns from the respective agents show an increase of deaths over births, yet it is pleasing to know that the decrease is but trifling, and that as a general thing the health of the Indians, during the year now reported upon, was satisfactory.

An epidemic of small-pox broke out amongst the Indians of the Cowichan agency; it was, however, of the mildest type, resulting in no deaths and causing but little bodily suffering to those affected.

The enforcement of the quarantine regulations, however, was looked upon as a great hardship, on account of those so environed being deprived of their liberty, and in consequence prevented from following their daily avocations, notwithstanding which I am pleased to state that they were patient under restraint.

Every care was taken of those who contracted the disease, and necessary precautions observed to prevent its spread, of which the department was periodically advised.

Owing to the growing scarcity of game and fur-bearing animals, the catch was not as good as in past years; the greater value, however, of some of the peltry taken to a great extent made up for the falling off in quantity.

On the Fraser the result at the canneries was more favourable than it has been for the two foregoing years; in other localities the same success did not attend the fishing season commercially, but, throughout the superintendency, the Indians are reported to have had an abundance of fish for their winter supply.

The earnings of the Indians were slightly in excess of those for the year ended March 31, 1908.

To those who were found to be sick, or helpless through age and in want, relief such as food, clothing, medicine or medical attendance, as the case required, was promptly bestowed by the respective Indian agents and medical salaried officers of the department.

Every endeavour has also been made to induce such of the aborigines as could afford it, not only to pay for themselves under such contingencies, but also to assist their tribesmen when in need.

In consequence of the much to be regretted and sudden death, on April 8 last, of the late Mr. E. Bell, Indian agent, no report has been forthcoming from the Williams Lake agency.

The quite unusual severity of last winter has done considerable damage to many of the Indian orchards, peach-trees being killed outright in several places.

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to state that during my visitations throughout the superintendency a steady advance was generally noticeable, the Indians as each year advances falling more and more into the ways of their white neighbours, whom it is their ambition, in many encouraging instances, to imitate; no cases of destitution were apparent, while many cases of advancement were to be seen in the direction of improved dwellings and more comfortable homes.

Men, women and children were observed who were better clad and better fed than many whites of the poorer class; substantial fences were seen on some reserves for miles in extent; in some places productive kitchen gardens had been laid out, fruit and flowers being also successfully cultivated. Sheep, pigs and poultry gave an air of comfort and prosperity to many of the native settlements, and, to a pleasing extent, children were to be seen clean, well cared for, healthy and happy.

In nearly every village church-bells are to be heard calling the natives to worship, the happy results of the untiring efforts of those missionaries who have devoted their lives to the religious teaching of the aborigines.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

REPORT OF THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, February 5, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report in connection with the work performed by the Indian Reserve Commission and by the surveyors temporarily attached thereto during the past year.

Mr. Surveyor Green, under instructions in May last, examined the waterworks that had been constructed at Fort Simpson by the Indians and which had proved a failure. He superintended the repair of the dam, which had repeatedly given way, and ran levels, &c., to accompany his report. He afterwards completed the survey of the Metlakatla townsite commenced by the late Mr. Agent Todd some years previously.

In September, I despatched Mr. Green to Cape Mudge to subdivide the reserve at that place. The Indians had agreed to furnish all labour required, but failed to

do so, and no other help being obtainable, Mr. Green was forced to return without accomplishing his object.

On November 9, Mr. Green was instructed to proceed to Kamloops to resurvey a portion of the Indian reserve, the corner posts of which had been lost. He returned to Victoria on the 13th, having completed the work satisfactorily.

He also has been employed temporarily on several occasions in examining the banks of the Cowichan river, making tracings of maps for the department, the agents and respective chiefs, and in other office work of a technical nature.

On July 6 last, Mr. J. H. Brownlee, D.L.S., was instructed to survey four plots of land on Babine lake, purchased by the Dominion government from the province. The survey has been completed and Mr. Green is now engaged in plotting the work and preparing the usual copies.

On May 6, accompanied by Mr. Surveyor Green, I left for the Nass river to define an additional reserve at Dogfish Bay, Portland Canal, in lieu of Kullan reserve, No. 18, now in American territory. I also visited the Lachkaltsap reserve, No. 9, and Kitlacdamax.

As reported to the department on June 6, last, No. 139-9, the Indians were very unreasonable in their demands, and said that, until the whole question of the Indian title is settled, they would not accept any more reserves, as by doing so the government might think they waived their larger claim.

Inclosed, I forward a list showing the work yet to be done by the commission, and by the surveyors, as requested in the department's letter of the 18th ultimo, No. 326608-1.

Owing to the dispute between the Dominion and provincial governments as to the ultimate reversion of the reserves, the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands has refused to sanction any further allotment of land to the Indians. The work, therefore, cannot be proceeded with until that question is settled; the greater part of the surveys, however, can be done as soon as the weather permits.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.

LIST SHOWING WORK YET TO BE DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION AND SURVEYS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 5, 1909.

ADDITIONAL RESERVES REQUIRED FOR BANDS WHOSE PRESENT ALLOTMENTS ARE REPRESENTED NOT TO BE SUFFICIENT FOR THEIR REQUIREMENTS.

Queen Charlotte Islands.—Additional land at Slate Creek.

Kitwangar.—Additional land asked for at Andimaul.

Kispiax.—Additional fishing station asked for.

Nitinat.—Additional fishing station at Vargas Island asked for.

Fountain.—Additional land asked for.

Pavilion, Lillooet, Ashcroft, Bonaparte, Deadman's Creek, Clinton.—Additional land asked for at Rherheum Lake for fishing and grazing purposes.

Douglas Portage.—Village site and fishing station asked for.

Babine.—Additional fishery asked for at Copper River.

Kincolith.—Additional reserve asked for at Dogfish Bay, Portland Canal, in lieu of that now within United States boundary.

Hagwilget.—Additional land asked for between reserves Nos. 1 and 2.

Kitlacdamax.—Additional land asked for south of reserve No. 1, Nass river.

Creston.—Additional land asked for by Lower Kootenay Indians.

BANDS FOR WHICH NO RESERVES HAVE HITHERTO BEEN MADE.

Anaham Lake.—No reserve allotted to this band.

Ootsa Lake.—No reserve allotted to the Indians in this district.

Kitwancool.—No reserve allotted to this band, the Indians having refused to give any information as to what they require, or to have any land laid off for them.

Atlin.—Reserve required.

RESERVES, &C., TO BE SURVEYED.

Nemaiah Valley reserves, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Alexis Creek reserve at Redstone Flat.

Nazco River reserve.

Bella Coola.—More subdivision asked for.

Bella Coola.—Road to be widened to 66 feet.

Hartley Bay townsite to be surveyed.

Kitimat.—Four reserves defined, but not approved by provincial government.

Yale.—Nine reserves within the railway belt to be surveyed (by D.L.S.), viz.: Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Nass.—Chief Mountain land to be subdivided.

Asheroft and Cooks Ferry.—Mr. Green to report on feasibility of obtaining water for irrigation.

A. W. VOWELL,
I.R.C.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present my fifth annual report as chief medical officer of the department, being for the fiscal year 1908-9.

The year has been marked by no widespread epidemic of acute-contagious disease, but small-pox obtained during the winter a serious hold in the bands of Central Vancouver island, and was stamped out after prompt and effective measures were taken by officers of the department. The type of disease was fortunately mild, and no deaths occurred. The total number of cases reported was: Nanaimo district, 17, and Cowichan district, 89; a total of 106. One case occurred on the Six Nation reserve, where, owing to the new hospital grounds being equipped with a separate tent for contagious disease, its prompt isolation and vaccination of the exposed families limited the disease to the single case. On the Restigouche reserve, in Quebec, an outbreak of a mild nature occurred. Prompt action limited the epidemic to some 25 cases, and fortunately no fatalities resulted. Other outbreaks of acute communicable disease occurred at different places, the most fatal of these being on the Caughnawaga reservation. Owing to the unfortunate delay in notifying the department, an outbreak of measles, beginning in July, was allowed to gain such headway that in all some 100 cases had occurred, and 50 deaths resulted before action for its suppression was taken. The mortality of the outbreak was excessive, the total, as seen

from the above figures, being very high. So soon as notified, the department established a temporary hospital with a trained nurse in charge, and at once removed, through the activity of the medical officer, the remaining cases found on the reserve, some 25 in number, in most cases where the children were small, the mothers going in as well. Within two months thereafter the outbreak was suppressed, there being but one fatal case occurring in hospital.

In spite of the serious mortality of this outbreak, and the prompt manner in which the epidemic was suppressed by isolation of cases, it proved to be impossible at a meeting convened for the purpose to get this band to adopt a model health by-law whereby it could deal with such outbreaks at the start, and it is to be regretted that at present no power exists in the Indian Act to enforce quarantine or isolation on any Indian reservation. What seems demanded is that power be given by statute to the Superintendent General to enforce health ordinances under an Order in Council applicable generally to the various Indian reserves, further power existing to have Orders in Council passed dealing with any special outbreak occurring on any individual reserve.

An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred on the Oka reservation in September, due to the pollution of the Ottawa river from local sewage during the low water of the late summer. The small houses crowded into a narrow area, with outhouses close and uncared for, added to the danger of the spread of infection by flies while visiting and eating food in houses where the sick were served to supply all the conditions for a serious outbreak. Early in October action was taken by the department to have the cases removed from their houses to a tent hospital, erected on the slope behind the village and with a sufficient supply of clear spring water nearby. In all 18 cases were treated without a single fatality. No further cases occurred after the people were warned against the use of the river water and after the removal of the cases to hospital. In one case only did the parents refuse to allow the child to be removed from its home.

Of the birth and death returns made by the agents of the various bands in the several provinces most are complete. The following table gives the totals so far as received:—

Province.	Population.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Ontario	21,027	610	29·1	584	27·9
Quebec	8,619	269	31·1	235	27·2
Nova Scotia	2,103	72	34·2	63	30·0
New Brunswick	1,878	70	38·9	40	21·4
Manitoba	6,376	228	36·2	175	27·4
Saskatchewan	4,478	110	24·9	147	32·8
Alberta	3,690	95	26·3	87	24·2
British Columbia	11,543	3-7	33·6	436	37·9

It will be observed that in each of the older provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there is an increase of births over deaths, being a total of 1,021 as compared with 922, or an increase of 99. It is satisfactory further to note that Manitoba shows a definite increase of 53. There is a regrettably high mortality in Saskatchewan, accompanied by an abnormally low birth-rate. It is quite probable that the birth-rate is too low through defective returns, but the death-rate, even if it represents the total complete returns, maintains a rate greatly above normal. Alberta shows an improved rate over past years, but the returns of several of the large bands whose past death-rate has been high have not yet been received.

The analysis of the deaths from different reserves is not always complete, but figures supplied by the agents during my inspection last summer indicated that,

apart from infantile mortality, tuberculosis has proved, as in past years, the chief cause of death. It is most encouraging, too, to note that in the absence of any special cause of mortality, the death-rate of a band, once reduced, remains relatively lower than others. Thus for several years past the Tyendinaga band has shown even an abnormally low mortality. That it is too low may be inferred from the fact that in a population of 1,354 but 15 births are returned. The Six Nations have very complete statistics, and it is very satisfactory to find the rate down to 21·2, resulting in a rate per 1,000 increase of nearly 5.

The fact is even more noticeable in the case of the Kettle Point section of the Sarnia band, where there were 4 births in a population of 134 and no deaths. This splendidly illustrates the fact that a band once freed from tuberculosis will have a natural increase as great as any neighbouring white population. On the other hand, that section of the very same band situated on the St. Clair, near Sarnia, again shows a mortality of 12, or 41·6 in 1,000, chiefly due to consumption. Having but 12 births, there is no increase, while the Kettle Point band increased at the rate of almost 40 per 1,000.

The bands of the Georgian bay and Kenora districts still maintain their high rate. An accurate statistic of the Manitowaning band shows some 35 deaths from consumption in a band in many other respects much advanced.

In Quebec we have a yet more remarkable record than in the Kettle Point band, for we find no deaths recorded in a population of 498. Here, however, the fact of only 5 births leads to the suspicion that the returns are incomplete. St. Regis, a band of Iroquois, shows about the same mortality as the Six Nations, and a birth-rate of 37·1. On the other hand, the Caughnawagas, across the lake, show the abnormal mortality of 35·6, owing chiefly to the fatal epidemic of measles already referred to, though having a birth-rate equally high. Old Lorette again shows a high degree of health, having a death-rate of but 9 in 1,000.

Nova Scotia bands are usually small in number and small figures tend to mislead. Thus the 100 population at Indian Brook had no deaths, while 5 in 102 at Bear River died, giving a rate of nearly 50 per 1,000. Again, the Annapolis county band of 67 had no births and 2 deaths, or nearly 30 in the 1,000.

The New Brunswick returns are distinctly favourable, showing in the two agencies a rate of increase per 1,000 of 16, as high almost as the highest rate in any white population, with a splendid birth-rate of 39 per 1,000.

The Manitoba returns are misleading, taken as a whole, since the Pas agency returns, as remarked in past years, are unreliable. Other agencies, as Manitowapah, show a real increase, there being 26 deaths per 1,000, and 42·3 births, an increase per 1,000 of 16·3. On the other hand, the Portage la Prairie agency returns show a death-rate of 42·6.

In Saskatchewan similar seeming anomalies are found. Thus, Duck Lake has a mortality return of 59, with a birth-rate of 47, both suggesting an incomplete census, while Moose Mountain has but 14·5 deaths per 1,000.

Alberta returns as a whole are defective; but it is notable that in the Saddle Lake agency but 2 deaths are returned in a population of 796, with but 9 births. It is apparent that the return is not reliable; but it is of interest to know whether or not the tuberculosis tent hospital has been a real factor in decreasing the death-rate. The Blackfoot agency returns a mortality only to be described as frightful, being 53·2 per 1,000, or a loss of 10 over the total births. As the Hobbema figures are manifestly defective, it may be said that altogether the bands of Alberta are infected with tuberculosis to an extraordinary degree, and that the most active measures are demanded if some of these splendid bands are to escape extermination.

As expected, from the very great differences between the climate of British Columbia in different sections, as the coast and the inland valleys, very great differences are found to occur in the several rates of mortality. Thus, in the large agency

of the Fraser River, the death-rate is 48 per 1,000, while the Kootenay agency returns show but 17. Again the Kwawkewlth, with 1,263 of a population, has likewise a death-rate of 40 per 1,000; while the Upper Skeena and Babine bands show but 28·3, with the excellent birth-rate of 33·5.

In response to a circular sent out to the various Indian agents in the different provinces, a very considerable number of replies have been received, differing in value according as the instructions were understood and the presence of the bands on the reserves made it possible to make examination. In some instances the distribution of the bands at far-distant points made the return difficult to get, except at treaty-payment time. However, the returns by provinces as given show the following:—

TABLE GIVING TOTAL CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS BY PROVINCES AND POPULATION.

Province.	Total population.	Population included in returns.	Cases reported.	Percentage of cases.
Ontario	23,518	5,230	117	2·2
Quebec	11,469	705	16	2·2
New Brunswick	1,861	657	17	2·5
Nova Scotia	2,129	855	27	3·1
Prince Edward Island	276	150	39	20·6
Manitoba	8,595	1,054	76	7·2
Saskatchewan	7,496	1,964	87	4·4
Alberta	5,529	770	116	15·0
British Columbia	24,964	3,134	86	2·3

It will be noted that the proportion of returns made from the several provinces varies very greatly, as does also the percentage of the cases examined. Two remarkable variations from the rough average percentage are seen in the returns from Alberta and Prince Edward Island. In both instances there is the report of but one physician of a notably large number of persons, and as such is exceptionally valuable, since in each, the work seems to have been done thoroughly. The remarks accompanying some reports would indicate that the physicians thought they were called upon to report only such cases as they happened to know of at the time; while others took the instructions seriously and examined the members of bands in detail. The individual bands reported on are found in the following table:—

TABLE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BANDS.

	Population.	Cases.
Ontario—		
1. Timiskaming (2 bands)	175	1
2. Sutton (Georgina)	104	2
3. Six Nations	4,275	75
4. Parry Island	22	8
5. Thessalon—		
(*a*) Spanish River	207	2
(*b*) Thessalon	145	6
(*c*) Mississagi	156	14
6. Chapleau	148	2
7. Fort Frances (more or less all tuberculized).		
8. Sarnia	287	3
(b) Kettle Point	134	0
9. Kenora	77	4
10. Allenford	405	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Quebec—			
1. Pointe Bleue	572		4
2. Becancour	27		2
3. Cacouna	105		1
4. St. Regis	1,501		—
5. Caughnawaga	2,139		8 (4 last stage).
6. Maria	106		1
Nova Scotia—			
1. Parrsboro'	94		9
2. Shelburne county	35		0
3. Eskasoni	133		0
4. St. Peter's	102		7
Guysboro'	216		2
Colchester	86		5
New Brunswick—			
1. Woodstock	42		0
2. Oromocto	59		1
3. Rexton	310		4
4. Edmundston	39		0
5. Freuericton	130		10
6. Gagetown	19		1
7. Fredericton	100		1
Prince Edward Island—			
Prince Edward Island	150		39
Manitoba—			
1. Norway House	750		172
2. Birdtail Sioux	109		8
3. Rolling River	60		15
4. Valley River	66		25
5. Griswold	350		13
6. (*a*) Coté	254		4
(*b*) Key	89		5
(*c*) Keeseekoose	126		6
Saskatchewan—			
1. Pas	419		13
2. Onion Lake	329	(M)	16
"	421	(F)	28
3. Touchwood	532		26
4. Duck Lake	263		4
Alberta—			
1. Hobbema	770		116
British Columbia—			
1. Fraser River (29 bands)	1,637		50
2. Hazelton (80 per cent of all deaths due to tuberculosis).			
3. East Kootenay	149		6
4. Alberni (9 bands)	1,348		30

Some of these figures are of special interest as illustrating the extreme contagiousness of the disease, and again how freedom from the disease is maintained even for years. Thus in the small Woodstock band of 42 there have been no cases for several years, while the same is true of the Oromocto band, both in New Brunswick, though the medical officer states of the latter: 'All have a tubercular family history.' In Nova Scotia are the Eskasoni and Shelburne bands of 133 and 35, respectively, having no cases, and the same is true of the Kettle Point band near Sarnia, Ont., where no deaths have occurred for several years in a population of 134. On the other hand, there are 8 cases in the Parry Sound band of 22, and 14 in the Mississagi River band (Georgian bay) of 156. Again, there are 2 in the Becancour reserve of 27, in Quebec, and 9 in 94 in Parrsboro' reserve, and 5 in the Colchester County band of 86, both in Nova Scotia; while 10 are reported in the Fredericton band of 130, in New Brunswick. Turning to the western provinces there is found a generally notably higher prevalence of the disease amongst the Indians of the prairies. Giving only the worst returns, there is in Manitoba the Rolling River band with 15 cases in a population of 60, and 25 in 66 in the Valley River reserve. Again, in the large number at Norway House, the agent reports 23 per cent of the population as affected with tuberculosis, but adds that since a medical man has been settled there a general improvement in the health of the band has been evidenced.

In Saskatchwan the Daystar band has 7 in 78, and 5 in 137 in the Muscowequan reserve is returned, while in the Hobbema agency, the one large band reported upon in Alberta, 116 are affected in a total of 770. In British Columbia the two Shuswap bands have 6 in a total of 149, but the Fraser River bands show a moderate rate. If the total cases are taken in the population returned, we find that 6·6 per cent of cases, or 581, exist in a population of 8,584, or in less than one-tenth of the total population, or, in other words, there would be on this basis a total of 6,760 cases in 100,000 for all the Indians in treaty.

From this comparative study it is manifest that several conclusions may be drawn. In a report just published on 'Dispensaires et Sanatoriums antituberculeux,' by Dr. Faisans, addressed to the permanent Commission of Preservation against Tuberculosis of the Department of the Interior, France, it is neatly stated: 'Avant d'être une maladie sociale, la tuberculose est une maladie individuelle, et chaque personne atteinte a le droit de se soigner; aux indigents la collectivité doit ses soins et le dispensaire les leur offre sous la forme la plus pratique.' M. Faisans says, in a word, that the first apparent fact is that tuberculosis before being a social disease primarily affects and interests the individual and therefore he, the individual, has the right to demand attention; for the poor some common means must be supplied and the dispensary is the most practical form of this.

This quite remarkable official report deals with the subject under several sections, as (1) The dispensary treatment; (2) The dietetic cure. (3) Feeding or alimentation; (4) Repose or rest; (5) Aeration or fresh air treatment; (6) Dispensary as a method for classifying cases; (7) Provident assistance through dispensary; (8) Dispensary as an education in prevention.

It is apparent that the principles laid down in the above report are such as are fitted for adoption in many places; but in so far as the Indian reserves are concerned, they supply only what in war is called 'first aid to the wounded.' They need to be followed up by much more positive work, if we are to obtain satisfactory results in dealing with so chronic yet fatal a disease as consumption is amongst the Indians. In the tuberculosis hospital on the Stony reserve under the care of a most efficient staff, it is found after two years that the chief difficulty is to keep patients at the hospital. Similarly at the Six Nations hospital, which in February had 12 tuberculosis cases at one time, the superintendent reports that in June the number is reduced to 2. In both these cases the physicians in charge urge that there seems to be no other way than, as with small-pox and other acute contagions, to bring the

'open' or expectorating and most dangerous cases of consumption to the hospital and by force, if necessary, keep them in hospital until discharged by the medical officer. In view of the mortality rates already given, illustrating the persistence of infectious cases, causing the same band year after year to have a high death-rate, while other bands show as continued a freedom, there seems no reason why such powers should not be given the agent to deal in a compulsory manner with such cases on being so advised by the medical officer. The returning home temporarily might in some cases be allowed on the advice of the medical officer, he engaging to see that the regulations and hospital routine be observed while patients are absent. More and more does it become evident that, as M. Paisans says, tuberculosis is 'une maladie sociale,' and while dealing with it along the most modern scientific lines is probably the most direct means of social uplifting which exists, whether in congested parts of a city or on an Indian reservation, where moral suasion can in both cases be supplemented by sufficient legislative control to make its regulation effective, still it must be recognized that until people, whether white or Indian, are educated up to the point of knowing the value of early diagnosis, the rest cure, good alimentation, and especially the regulation of the life, we must expect our efforts to be but partially effective.

M. Calmette, the most illustrious successor to the great Pasteur, in France, has recently pointed out the important part played by the disinfection in villages and smaller communities against tuberculosis. He states that, however great is the value of educational work in the fight against tuberculosis, this is not sufficient in the beginning to combat the free circulation of the bearers of the infection—*i.e., porteurs de lésions ouvertes*—and that meanwhile disinfection intelligently carried out must be our best safeguard. 'Now, this continuous disinfection, effected in the home (or domicile) during all the contagious period, is indispensable if we wish to prevent the dissemination of the bacilli by expectoration, by linen and by excreta of every kind. It need not require any expensive apparatus, but it does require to be carried out or controlled by a person provided with enough scientific knowledge.'

'For the sick-room we demand nothing else than washing of the floors and a sponging of the woodwork and furniture once a week with a solution of lysol or cresylol of 4 per cent strength. If there is no paper on the walls, a whitewashing every few months will render them wholesome; but if there be wall-paper, sponge it lightly from time to time with a moist cloth dipped in the disinfectant.'

'Further, it is necessary to see that there are (*a*) enough windows, easy to open and allowing sun and air to freely penetrate; (*b*) frequent washings of the hands and body of the affected; (*c*) regular disinfection of spitoons and all toilet utensils; (*d*) prolonged immersion of all soiled linen and woollen clothing in 4 per cent sodic-cresylol, and final washing in boiling water; (*e*) and especially the elimination of flies from the sick-room and domicile by exposing a basin of milk with 10 per cent of formol.'

These operations, as M. Calmette remarks, are neither difficult nor onerous, but they must be regularly and properly carried out. As regards the routine of ontdoor work, M. Calmette proposes that there be adopted just the same idea as that applied recently by the president of the Council of Ministers to *la défense republicaine*, viz., the appointing in each village or parish of some person with special qualifications as a *délégué sanitaire*, whose capacity would be assured by the inspector of hygiene of the department. His duties would be to hunt up the tuberculized, attend to their hygienic education and that of their families, and assure himself, by personal teaching, if necessary, that the aforesaid regulations are carried into effect.

'Living in the same village, this search would be easy; he could draw the attention of physicians to suspected cases, obtain their advice and get statements from them for the information of the departmental sanitary authorities, to be in a word the true *gardien de santé* of his fellow-citizens.' Thanks to him, if he be seized with

the true importance of his task, the ideas of hygiene would penetrate rapidly into the rural *milieu,* the peasant would willingly follow the advice, because he would constantly be seeing examples of its wisdom.'

Such an officer would further execute the sanitary orders of the departmental councils, and M. Calmette sees no reason why such sanitary visitors should not be women. As a matter of fact, women are increasingly being so employed in England and in the United States.

From every direction come the same definite, united and urgent demands in the struggle against tuberculosis and the plan of making effective the system of household visitation and sanitation and the removal whenever possible of the patient to tent hospitals, or in other cases to tents placed on the home premises. No matter in what way attained, the primary need is the removal of danger to the healthy, and wherever practicable, to assure the recovery of the diseased.

The work carried on during the past year in our tent hospitals has been, so far as the patients themselves were concerned, on the whole satisfactory. The education in personal hygiene of those who have been patients has been perhaps even more so; but, as already mentioned, the real difficulty is the educational one of getting the Indian to believe he can be cured. Even, however, if this be not always possible, it will become possible to persuade him that he is daily endangering the life of his family, for, as is often repeated by all who come in contact with the Indians, they are very fond of their families, though this fondness often militates against rather than favours intelligent action in those cases where continuity of idea or action is demanded. As has been found, even in the short experience with tent hospitals, it is the personal element in the nurse, sanitary visitor, or as M. Calmette calls her, *la déléguée sanitaire,* which counts. What is of further interest in this connection is the manner in which the several hospitals which in the past have received a departmental grant or per diem allowance, are finding it practicable to establish tents in the neighbourhood of the general hospitals for tubercular cases. This is being instituted at Port Simpson and Hazelton, on the west coast, while others are asking for the grant and have expressed a willingness to deal with cases from the reserves in this manner, and others would doubtless, if authorized or instructed, undertake more active work amongst neighbouring bands.

Table of Diseases, 1908–9.

General Diseases.	1908. April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1909. January.	February.	March.	Totals.
I.—COMMUNICABLE (EPIDEMIC) DISEASES.													
1. Typhoid fever	....	...	2	5	7	4	36	40	10	2	....	...	106
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	50	106	197
3. Measles	19	14	11	3	...	7	4	1	...	4	8	13	84
4. Scarlet fever	4	1	7	...	1	...	...	3	11	4	..	2	33
5. Whooping-cough	17	13	...	4	...	...	...	7	11	17	14	21	104
6. Diphtheria and croup	3	1	1	....	1	...	2	2	5	9	14	19	57
7. Influenza	11	5	....	1	....	2	5	9	9	15	21	17	95
8. Other epidemic diseases	7	10	5	3	1	8	12	11	8	15	11	14	105
II.—OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.													
1. Pyæmia and septicemia	6	11	7	13	11	15	14	19	17	23	17	20	173
2. Malarial fever	4	3	....	...	5	27	24	22	....	....	....	....	85
3. Tuberculosis and scrofula T	171	193	178	203	174	191	170	183	197	201	197	189	2,247
3. Tuberculosis and scrofula S	113	118	121	110	118	119	107	103	116	120	111	104	1,360
4. Syphilis	14	14	17	20	15	23	25	17	23	19	26	24	237
5. Cancer	4	4	2	4	...	1	...	....	3	1	1	2	22
6. Rheumatism and gout	191	169	188	174	193	167	171	182	170	166	173	169	2,113
7. Diabetes	....	3	1	....	....	2	5	1	1	....	3	1	17
8. Other general diseases	74	80	99	101	77	69	84	87	96	87	90	84	938
9. Alcoholism, acute and chronic	1	....	4	7	9	7	4	1	....	4	7	3	47
Local Diseases.													
III.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.													
1. Encephalitis	1	....	3	....	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	1	7
2. Simple meningitis	5	3	3	1	...	3	2	....	1	4	....	....	22
3. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	....	...	1	....	2	1	1	...	....	2	....	1	8
4. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain	....	1	...	....	...	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	5
5. Softening of the brain	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	7
6. Paralysis without specified cause	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	...	3	12
7. Insanity	3	1	..	3	1	2	..	1	3	1	..	2	17
8. Epilepsy	5	3	1	....	3	1	7	4	4	5	3	1	37
9. Convulsions (not puerperal)	....	1	....	....	6	2	1	1	4	7	9	11	42
10. Toothache	80	79	83	69	71	77	81	77	67	93	90	87	954
11. Other nervous diseases	7	4	4	8	7	5	9	11	8	10	9	9	91
IV.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.													
1. Pericarditis	....	4	3	1	1	...	2	...	5	4	4	2	26
2. Endocarditis	2	1	...	1	4	2	....	1	3	3	....	5	22
3. Organic heart diseases	142	111	121	117	99	117	129	123	132	119	103	120	1,434
4. Angina pectoris	3	1	....	....	3	..	1	1	2	....	1	2	14
5. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc	1	...	5	4	....	3	4	4	1	7	2	4	35
6. Other diseases of the circulatory	4	7	2	7	9	9	4	11	3	5	7	4	72
V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.													
1. Acute bronchitis	99	87	71	73	69	77	82	84	117	113	110	128	1,050
2. Chronic bronchitis	83	71	67	67	70	91	107	101	113	97	104	111	1,082
3. Broncho-pneumonia	31	20	13	10	4	9	11	23	27	40	37	37	262
4. Pneumonia	29	21	17	13	10	11	7	17	23	27	34	30	279
5. Pleurisy	27	17	12	4	7	10	13	27	41	46	37	39	280
6. Congestion of the lungs (including pulmonary apoplexy)	....	1	...	1	....	...	2	....	4	1	...	2	11
7. Asthma and emphysema	....	....	2	9	7	11	...	....	....	....	...	....	29
8. Other diseases of the respiratory system	11	11	7	12	10	7	5	5	13	10	12	10	113

TABLE OF DISEASES, 1908-9—*Continued.*

GENERAL DISEASES.	1908.									1909.			Totals.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	
VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.													
1. Ulcer of the stomach	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	7
2. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	147	144	163	157	171	159	166	163	157	149	160	153	1,889
3. Infantile diarrhœa and gastro-enteritis (cholera infantum)	14	17	20	31	39	47	44	37	14	11	11	9	294
4. Diarrhœa and enteritis (not infantile)	17	16	30	42	35	49	41	20	12	9	11	7	289
5. Dysentery	11	14	19	27	31	33	17	11	9	7	11	9	199
*6. Hernia and intestinal obstructions	7	7	11	5	17	13	11	4	7	3	9	7	101
7. Other diseases of the intestines	101	119	121	119	147	190	170	157	119	177	141	139	1,700
8. Diseases of the liver	3	11	7	5	11	13	5	9	7	15	10	12	108
9. Peritonitis (not puerperal)	...	3	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	...	1	1	14
10. Iliac abscess (typhlitis, perityphlitis, appendicitis)	6	...	5	3	1	5	3	...	1	1	...	2	27
VII.—DISEASE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.													
1. Acute nephritis	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	9
2. Bright's disease	5	7	5	4	4	8	5	3	9	7	4	7	68
3. Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa	7	3	3	11	5	7	9	7	3	6	4	4	69
4. Vesical calculi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diseases of the bladder	7	5	11	8	5	11	9	9	7	8	5	13	98
6. Diseases of the male genital organs	15	19	23	20	29	31	19	26	20	34	17	27	280
7. Metritis	11	9	10	17	13	21	27	51	20	11	31	34	235
8. Other diseases of the uterus	9	11	17	13	19	17	21	13	11	15	21	14	181
9. Ovarian cysts and other ovarian tumors	7	13	8	14	13	13	7	15	11	8	13	7	129
10. Other diseases of the female genital organs	19	23	17	19	17	26	23	18	11	13	17	21	224
VIII.—PUERPERAL DISEASES.													
1. Puerperal septicemia	20	13	17	19	17	14	19	23	21	17	11	14	205
2. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
3. Other accidents of pregnancy sudden death	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	9
4. Puerperal disease of the breast	7	4	...	3	3	7	4	2	...	5	9	3	47
5. Other Puerperal	20	17	31	52	19	47	41	29	47	61	53	24	444
IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.													
1. Erysipelas	19	11	17	9	13	17	19	13	11	13	17	17	176
2. Eczema	49	61	44	50	67	54	47	49	60	55	51	49	636
3. Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted)	9	11	7	13	13	17	13	20	11	21	17	15	167
X.—DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.													
1. Pott's disease	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
2. Diseases of bones and joints	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	10
3. Amputation (for unspecified disease)	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7

* Mainly constipation.

TABLE OF DISEASES, 1908-9—*Continued.*

GENERAL DISEASES.	1908.									1909.			Totals.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	
XI.—MALFORMATIONS, DISEASES OF INFANCY, DISEASES OF OLD AGE.													
1. Still-births	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	5
2. Congenital debility and malformations	....	2	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	9
3. Other diseases of infancy	11	17	9	23	13	27	21	14	11	17	13	19	195
4. Senile decay	2	1	5	4	3	....	7	4	2	5	2	1	36
XII.—INJURY.													
1. Fracture and dislocations	13	4	4	7	2	....	9	13	9	3	1	....	65
2. Gunshot	11	3	5	3	7	7	13	9	5	3	....	5	71
3. Lightning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4. Drowning	4	7	4	5	7	9	1	....	....	1	....	3	41
5. Electric cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6. Bicycles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Railways	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
8. Burns and scalds	5	....	2	2	7	4	1	3	3	5	7	1	40
9. Homicide	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
10. Other accidents	2	5	....	1	2	5	4	....	1	....	3	1	24
XIII.—ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.													
1. Dropsy	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	3	1	3	1	....	12
2. Tumors	4	7	2	8	3	2	....	5	....	3	1	....	35
3. Other ill-defined causes	17	25	33	19	41	17	19	25	31	18	20	27	292
XIV.—EYES.													
1. Corneal ulcer	22	18	13	16	24	27	18	11	21	16	17	21	224
2. Conjunctivitis	37	31	40	30	28	40	43	28	37	41	33	37	465
3. Pterygium	31	29	29	21	22	22	50	31	29	34	27	43	368
													23,446

The preceding table gives an idea of the distribution of disease amongst the reserves, although imperfect in two particulars, viz.: (a) that successive months' returns may duplicate a case, and (b) that the returns are incomplete. Both defects are partially capable of remedy; but in the case of those bands only occasionally visited by either an agent or medical officer, and those who, hunting and fishing, do not live in any settlement throughout the year, it is apparent that the returns obtainable often only at the time of treaty payments, will not be perfect.

Class I.—As seen in this class, there has been no great prevalence of any acute contagious disease except in a few instances. Small-pox was practically only in two areas, and proved to be of the recent mild type, resulting in no deaths. Measles in the one outbreak was of the highest virulence and caused many deaths, but fortunately the type was confined largely to one reserve. It may be stated that the Caughnawaga reserve figures regarding measles are not included in the table above, they not being regularly returned. Whooping-cough, diphtheria and croup had few cases returned except in February and March.

Class II.—This year, as in the past, this class contains the largest number of cases of disease, including as it does especially general constitutional diseases. There are

relatively few cases of septicemia or pyaemia, some doubtless being classed under local diseases, which might properly come under this heading. Fortunately, the northern climate of Canada makes malarial diseases very infrequent everywhere, and only 85 cases are reported. As in other years, tuberculosis, whether returned under this designation, by which commonly is meant pulmonary tuberculosis, or under the heading of scrofula, to which is referred commonly tubercular disease of the glands, shows by far the largest number of cases, there being in all 3,607. Doubtless some of these are duplicates, but if all the unreported cases were recorded, or an estimate made of the number of cases as judged by the total number of deaths from the disease during the year, it is certain that a yet larger number of cases would be found. The immunity from cancer, there being only 22 cases reported, is quite remarkable, and the number of syphilitic cases, as noted in previous reports, is, compared with other constitutional diseases, small. As might be expected, the number of cases under rheumatism and gout is large, it being essentially a chronic disease of long duration. Alcoholism ranks low in the list, but is notably more than in 1907 and 1908, being 1 in 1907 and 54 in 1908.

Class III.—This class includes all forms of nervous diseases, and in the fact that only 17 cases of insanity are reported is illustrated the remarkable freedom of the Indian people from nervous diseases of any kind. Toothache gives over three-fourths of all returns in this class. Epilepsy, a recurring chronic disease, has 37 cases reported, while it is somewhat remarkable that so few meningeal cases—22 in all—are reported, remembering how prevalent tuberculosis of all other organs is.

Class IV.—The diseases of circulation are nearly all reported as coming under organic heart disease. Duplication of cases returned may occur, as such are often under medical treatment for years.

Class V.—This class of diseases of the respiratory organs, naturally shows a large number of pneumonic and bronchial diseases. Most are classed under bronchitis, which when chronic is to-day by the highest authorities asserted to be almost wholly tubercular, if occurring under 50 years. With the personal disregard for health laws so commonly shown, it is rather notable that not more cases of acute bronchitis are recorded. It probably illustrates the fact that other evidence present has shown it to have tubercular complications, and so that some such cases have been classed as tubercular. The same remark is applicable to the remarkably few cases of pleurisy, most pleurisies being now believed to be tubercular.

Class VI.—Next to constitutional diseases, diseases of the digestive system as usual maintain their high place. This is true in communities in general; but the crude attempts at cooking and the often unwholesome food of the Indian people produce these inevitable results. Often, too, dispensary routine tends to encourage persons to come and get a bottle of medicine because it is free and some stomach disturbance becomes a natural claim for medicine. The general character of the diseases is indicated by the number being placed under 'other diseases,' rather than under specific headings.

Classes VII and VIII.—Both of these classes of diseases occur only to a moderate extent, puerperal septicemia and chronic uterine disease being the most notable. That the first should occur is not to be wondered at, remembering how frequently 'native customs' prevail at child-birth, while the absence of subsequent care results as may be expected in chronic troubles.

Classes IX and X.—There are relatively few cases of disease of the skin reported, while in diseases of bones and joints, most of them being tubercular, are doubtless returned under that heading.

Classes XI and XII.—There are relatively few cases returned under these two classes, while under the general subheading of other diseases of infancy, are included various troubles which might be properly placed under some one of several headings. The same might be said of diseases placed in class XIII.

Class XIV.—It is notable that in the class 'Diseases of the Eyes,' the prevalence of these diseases resulting from inflammation, should occur in much the same degree as last year. It is probable that cases of pterygium are reported more than once, the opportunities for operative removal under ordinary circumstances being absent. Unfortunately corneal ulcers, if allowed to go untreated, are the commonest cause of the blindness which is too frequently found in persons of various ages on the reservations.

Regarding the main features of the reports relating to the health of the Indian people, while it may perhaps be too much to say that the statistics show any great improvement, yet those given show actually 1,771 births as compared with 1,727 deaths, and when it is remembered that everywhere there is found usually a less perfect return made of births than of deaths, this being especially the case in British Columbia, where some bands are not reported upon annually, or a census necessarily taken by the agent in outlying districts, it may fairly be assumed that there is a slow but definite increase in the Indian population. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick it seems definitely so, while Ontario seems nearly stationary; Manitoba, probably, the same, while perhaps the three western provinces have lost rather than increased.

But there are various reasons for feeling assured that from to-day onward the Indian people will prove a growing population, although, disappearing as they do here and there from residence on the resrves, one becoming now and then enfranchised, it is probable that those on the reserves will not seem greatly to increase. Amongst agents, medical officers and school authorities everywhere there is being realized not only the need of action to lessen the mortality amongst the bands, but the possibility of this taking place. The examples given will illustrate this; but, yet more, what has been accomplished here and there shows how the end is to be realized. It seems not too much to predict that within the next ten years the records of many reserves will show a steady increase of births over deaths, equal to that now seen in the healthiest bands in the older provinces; while the advance in the social life on the reserves, now that most of them are being surrounded by progressive, moral and intellectual agricultural communities, necessarily 'temperance' people, in whom the most modern ideas on health matters are spreading, seems as natural and readily possible as the making of good Canadian citizens out of the immigrants of the many varied nationalities.

Respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHAPLEAU (ST. JOHN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
CHAPLEAU, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following report of the Chapleau (St. John's) boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is located about half a mile west of the limits of the town of Chapleau. It is separated from the town by the lake. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—There are 150 acres of land purchased for the school by the diocese of Moosonee. It is situated in section 6, lot 2, township of Chapleau, in the district of Algoma. About 15 acres are under cultivation for farm and garden, while the rest is mostly rock or muskeg. There is considerable wood on part of it.

Buildings.—There are three buildings in connection with the school—the school building proper, the barn and stable, and the wood-shed and store-room. Since last year's report the kitchen, with school-room above, has been completed. The whole building inside and outside has been painted, while the attic has been fitted up for a store-room for the clothing and dry goods. A much appreciated sink has been added to the kitchen, with a cess-pool some distance from the building.

Accommodation.—The school as it now stands is capable of accommodating 37 pupils, besides the matron and teacher.

Attendance.—There are at present 15 scholars in attendance, though some have only come in during the last quarter.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made very good progress in all the departments of class work, especially in writing.

Farm and Garden.—We had a very good crop of oats for feed for the cows during the winter; while the vegetables were abundant also. There was an abundance of potatoes.

Industries Taught.—In the summer and fall the boys are taught the phases of farm work, while in the winter they learn to take care of the cow. The girls are taught sewing and the different kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day the matron gives them a lesson from the Bible, and they are quickly learning a number of hymns. There are prayers conducted regularly morning and evening.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been very good indeed, the whole season, with scarcely a cold. In part, this is attributable to the smaller attendance, as the Indian children require more air space than others.

Water Supply.—Up to the present it has been found impossible to procure a good and lasting supply of water near the main building, so that the drinking water has to be brought over from the town. The lake water is sufficient for ordinary use.

Fire Protection.—There is always a good supply of water on hand in case of fire. It is the intention of the management to procure a number of fire-extinguishers immediately.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood stoves are still being used for heating and oil lamps for lighting.

Recreation.—Between school hours the scholars are out in the fresh air, engaged in all manner of sports, both summer and winter.

Remarks.—We thank the department for its assistance in enabling us to continue the school, thus giving the Indian children an opportunity of an education which they could not otherwise have. With the proposed additions this summer, we hope to accommodate the larger number who will seek admission in the coming fall. There are always a number of children who have lost one or both parents.

I have, &c.,

P. R. SOANES,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT WILLIAM, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the above school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The new St. Joseph's boarding school, which we have now occupied since January 8, 1909, is situated on the northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, facing Franklin, in the city of Fort William.

Land.—There are 3½ acres of land, purchased at a cost of $3,500, and belonging to the school. The land is a clay loam, and should be very suitable for gardening purposes. The experiment in its productiveness has not yet been made, as possession has been taken of it only quite recently.

Buildings.—The new school is a three-storey solid brick building. Its dimensions are 78 x 40 feet, with an addition at the back of 35 x 22 feet, and an excellent basement and attic. The ground floor contains entrance hall, two class-rooms, sisters' refectory and kitchen. On the second floor are the chapel, girls' dormitory and superior's room. On the third floor are the girls' work-room, dormitory, clothes-room and rooms for the staff. The attic makes a fine dormitory for boys. On each floor are bath and toilet-rooms. In the basement are boys' and girls' play-rooms, store-rooms, bake-rooms, men's room, laundry, furnace and coal rooms.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 80 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—There were 56 pupils registered during the year. Thirty-three were admitted and 22 discharged. The children being boarders, the attendance is regular, and there has been a marked improvement in general application and proficiency during the year.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The subjects taught are religious instruction, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, history and geography, but special care is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—We have made no experiment in gardening yet, as we only took possession in January last.

Industries Taught.—All the general work of the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful housework, such as hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, mending, darning, knitting, washing, ironing, housecleaning, making bread, cooking and baking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls. The boys are trained to habits of neatness and cleanliness and make proper use of time.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school each day. Apart from this they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—We are pleased to report an unexceptionally healthy year for the pupils by dressing the children warmly, giving them plenty of wholesome food and daily outdoor exercise, even in the coldest days of winter. We were not troubled with any disease during the cold season. One girl died, but she was delicate and ailing for a long time. A skilled infirmarian has with nature's remedies so successfully combated the tendency to scrofula, so common among the Indians, that the children present a remarkably healthy appearance. With this state of improved health we notice an amelioration in the instincts and dispositions of the children. Ventilation and cleanliness are our chief preventions against disease.

Water Supply.—The building is connected with the city water-supply, and thus we are abundantly supplied with water.

Fire Protection.—There is a splendid fire-escape of wrought-iron pipe from first to second floor and from second to ground floor. The pupils are drilled at frequent intervals in speedily vacating the building, day and night. In moving we got our Star glass fire-extinguishers damaged, but we hope soon to replace them.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by hot-water system and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are very popular. Long walks in suitable weather are much enjoyed. In summer, picnics are given to the delight of the pupils.

General Remarks.—On Christmas the children were beside themselves with joy on receiving a very entertaining visit from Santa Claus himself in person. After two hours of a very pleasant entertainment of hymns, recitations and songs, Santa gave them a most agreeable surprise by appearing in their midst, distributing his many simple gifts, prepared by their teachers. The children appeared most happy and grateful. On February 14, we had a very pleasant visit from our beloved bishop, the Right Rev. D. J. Scollard, when he formally blessed and opened our lovely new school. He made a few remarks, complimenting the children on their neat and healthy appearance and on the very pleasing manner in which they acquitted themselves in their various roles, in singing, declaiming and presentation of address, suitable to the occasion.

I have, &c.,
SISTER M. F. CLARE,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,
BRANTFORD, April 29, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report on the Mohawk institute for the year ended March 31, 1909.

This institution was established by the Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent thereto; established 1649; chartered 1661: called briefly the New England Company in the year 1831.

Location.—The school is situated in the township of Brantford, about 1¼ miles from the market-square of the city of Brantford

Land.—The land comprises 380 acres, as follows: lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, 10 acres; Crown grant, on this are the buildings, and 194 acres by license of occupation; Mohawk glebe lot, city, 176 acres.

Buildings.—The building is in the form of the letter 'H,' built of red brick, with cut stone basement; roofed with shingles laid on asbestos paper. The main building is 79 x 42 feet, and has two wings, 60 x 36½ feet each. The building is two storeys high, with basement and attic.

The Main Building.—In the basement are the stores, including insulated cold store, officers' dining-rooms, boiler-room, girls' clothing-rooms and lavatory. On the first floor are offices, sewing-room and female officers' rooms. The second floor contains the superintendent's residence and two sick rooms.

North Wing.—In the basement are the dining-halls and kitchen; on the first floor, class-room, masters' room and farm men's rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing.—The basement comprises the girls' play-room, boot-room and flush water-closets; on the first floor is the class and assembly room; the second floor is the girls' dormitory; on the third floor a large dormitory has been finished to accommodate 16 beds. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building.

Other Buildings.—Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, 2½ storeys; laundry, 30 x 20·3 feet, 2 storeys; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; a small hospital, barn and cow stables, 97 x 35 feet; silo (cement), 30 x 16 feet; hog-pens, 72 x 30 feet and 60 x 13·4 feet; horse and cattle stables, 82·8 x 22·5 feet, with room for 16 horses and 16 cattle; carpenter's shop, implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, 2 greenhouses, ice-house and a cement frost-proof fruit-house.

The main part of the institution has been repaired and painted in oil, and slate blackboards have been placed in the school-rooms.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 120 pupils and a staff of 12, including 3 farm-hands and a gardener.

Attendance.—The returns for the quarter ending March 31 show 121 pupils, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	9	pupils
" II.	14	"
" III.	24	"
" IV.	22	"
" V.	22	"
" VI.	30	"

The average attendance for the year was 118.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department and the first year of high school work. Ten pupils wrote on the entrance examination, and 9 passed.

Inspector's remarks on our entrance class: 'I inclose marks of the unsuccessful pupil from the Mohawk institution at the recent high school examinations.

'May I congratulate you on the success of the pupils from the institute this year —the work was very good indeed.'

(Signed), J. P. HOAG.'

Two girls who have taken our full course attended the collegiate institute, and the 3 boys who passed last June have been studying type-writing and stenography.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards IV, V and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils from two divisions, 'A' and 'B'; one week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year .

Farm and Garden.—The result of the year's work was disappointing owing to the unfavourable state of the weather; we, however, carried out the following improvements. Building a bridge across the creek, $146.50; building exterior cement walls to the greenhouses, $65; erecting 2 large corn-cribs, $71, and paid for 3 years' re-insurance on farm buildings, $218.99. The farm supplied the institution with provisions valued at $1,425.80, and the cash sales were $3,420.53.

Industries Taught.—*Boys' Work.*—Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupations of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 35 cows, and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothes, also that of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawks at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. Twenty-eight of our pupils were confirmed by the Bishop of Huron on March 22.

The boys are organized into a cadet corps, No. 161, for which the Militia Department has supplied arms.

ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT, 1908.

'Cadet Corps No. 161, Brantford.

'I am directed by the G.O.C. Western Ontario, to inform you that the Honourable the Minister and members of the Militia Council have been pleased to receive the good report submitted by the inspecting officer upon your cadet corps, and desire to convey to you and the officer commanding the corps their commendation upon the very creditable showing made at the time of the inspecting officer's visit.'

(Signed) 'SEPTIMUS DENISON,

'Lt.-Colonel.

'C.S.O., Western Ontario.'

The boys are divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been satisfactory. Last June we had an epidemic of mumps and in February of grippe, but no fatalities.

The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected directly with the city sewers.

Water Suply.—The water-supply is from the city waterworks.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection has been installed in connection with the fire department of the city; 4 hydrants with supply of hose, 2 stand pipes with hose connection on all floors, 4 chemical fire-extinguishers, and 2 dozen blaze-killer tubes placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders. Part of the fire-hose was renewed in January, at a cost of $136. A new branch fire-hall has been erected in the immediate neighbourhood, towards which we contribute $60 a year.

Heating and Lighting.—Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in school-rooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside. The kitchen, laundry and dairy use only natural gas.

All buildings, including horse and cow stables, are lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are 1 hour at noon, 2 hours in the evening in summer, and 1 hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m., also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday, and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playgrounds with swings and horizontal bars. They have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball and football; they also have a bugle band, in which they are much interested, and both girls and boys have good toboggan slides. The girls are provided with swings, footballs, croquets, skipping-ropes, balls, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, May 21, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the annual report of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Thames river, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, province of Ontario, and about 15 miles west of the city of St. Thomas.

Land.—The farm connected with the school contains 225 acres, forming part of the Chippewa reservation, Caradoc township, and is well suited for institute purposes.

Buildings.—The main building was erected in 1895, and has four storeys of brick on a stone basement. It contains office, principal's residence, officers' rooms, chapel, dormitories, dining-rooms, sewing-room, kitchen, play-room and store-room. All rooms are large and well lighted. The old building, or annex situated about 100 feet to the east, furnishes dwellings for the families of two officers, two school-rooms, a four-cot hospital and a dairy cellar.

The laundry is a substantial two-storey brick building with vegetable cellar in basement.

The boys' lavatory and symnasium were burned on the night of November 20, 1907, and have not been rebuilt.

The outbuildings comprise carpenter shop, implement-shed, carriage-shed and hen-house, all of which require repairs; also pig-pen, cow-stable, horse-stable, stocker-barn and large grain barn, all on brick or concrete basements, the latter being used for stables.

Accommodation.—The main building furnishes room for from 100 to 110 pupils and a staff of 10 officers. Separate residences are furnished for 4 officers and their families.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is 100, and the average attendance for the year was 102·5.

Class-room Work.—The work of this department for the year has been very satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows: standard No. I., 21 pupils; No. II., 27 pupils; No. III., 23 pupils; No. IV., 20 pupils; No. V., 14 pupils; No. VI., 3 pupils. It has been our desire to add manual training as a special feature of class work as soon as the boys' recreation hall is rebuilt.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed of 225 acres of uplands and river flats. The latter are flooded by spring freshets. We harvested during the year 48 acres of wheat, 75 acres of oats, 4 acres of barley, 60 acres of corn, 4 acres of potatoes, and 30 acres of beans.

Industrial Work.—The boys are carefully instructed in all the various branches of agricultural work, including tile-draining, cement work, rearing and management of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. The girls are instructed in domestic work, including housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry and dairy work: also the cutting and making of garments and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers and the reading of the scriptures is observed daily. On the Sabbath morning the pupils attend divine service at the Colborne church, Muncey mission, an officer always being in charge. One hour of each Sunday afternoon is devoted to Bible study in the chapel of the institute.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. One girl was discharged suffering from scrofula. The completion of the reconstructing of the plumbing, together with the abundant supply of water furnished by the hydraulic pumps, has improved very much the sanitary conditions of the main building.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of good spring water is furnished by three hydraulic pumps, one supplying the officers' kitchen, the two others forcing the water to tanks situated in the upper attic, from which it is piped to all parts of the building.

Fire Protection.—Two galvanized iron tanks, having a capacity of 2,700 gallons, are situated in the upper portion of the main garret. Pipes convey the water from these tanks to 18 hose distributed throughout the main building, making it possible to reach every portion of the building with two or more streams of water. In addition, a special reel with 300 feet of hose is kept ready for outside emergencies.

Heating and Lighting.—Heating in the main building and annex is provided for by three hot-water coal furnaces. Supplementary heating is furnished in the two class-rooms of the annex by two wood-burning stoves. Oil lamps in hangers furnish the light throughout the building.

General Remarks.—During the year the large barn was repaired, a new silo erected therein and stabling for 72 cattle refitted in the basement, making it one of the finest grain and cattle barns in the province. Following out the work begun last year, the sewing-room, officers' dining-room, office, main corridor, and north and south stairways have had their walls covered with burlap and cotton and painted, so as to furnish a surface capable of being washed, and thereby adding much to the sanitary conditions of the whole building. The dormitories for the boys and girls should be heated in a like manner. The autumn of 1908 was noted as being the driest in many years. Much inconvenience was experienced by farmers at large for want of water for stock and domestic use. While putting our new system of water-supply to a severe test, I am glad to report that it showed no signs of failure. The winter was noted for its mildness and light snowfall.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE.

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the north bank of the St. Mary's river, one and a half miles east of the business portion, yet within the town limits, of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is 93 acres, comprising park lots 1 and 2, in Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase by the Church of England authorities. The property is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared. The soil is best adapted for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river, and consists of:—

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, main block, 185 x 137 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance-hall, staff-room, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.
2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block, stands a large two-storey frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is held.
3. Some 60 yards from this building, standing due east and west, is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1882 with funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada, as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.
4. Hospital with attendant's cottage adjoining.
5. Farmer's cottage and laundry, 20 x 20 feet.
6. Carpenter's cottage.
7. Factory.
8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils, 60 boys and 40 girls, and 12 members of staff.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year was 60, namely, 36 boys and 24 girls; 6 boys and 6 girls were admitted; 6 boys and 6 girls discharged; 1 girl died of spinal meningitis, and 2 girls and 1 boy are absent on sick leave, thus leaving in actual residence at this date, 35 boys and 21 girls.

Class-room Work.—The school is taught in two divisions, in charge of two teachers, in separate rooms. The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario.

The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 noon, and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes recess. There is also an hour of preparation in the evenings.

Satisfactory progress, more general than individual, was made during the year. Seventeen pupils were promoted into higher classes, while 9 boys and 5 girls were promoted from the junior to the senior school.

The present standing is as follows:—

Standard I.	18 pupils.
" II.	9 "
" III.	24 "
" IV.	4 "
" V.	1 "

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentry work, farming and gardening; the girls, sewing, laundry and domestic work. All the general work of the institution, cleaning and scrubbing, is also performed by the pupils under staff supervision.

The carpenter-shop, a detached two-storey frame building, is situated 5 minutes' walk from the main building, and is supplied with all necessary tools, machinery, circular saws and planes. The latter are operated by a 12 h.p. gasoline engine. Every branch of the work is taught under a practical foreman.

The following is a synopsis of work and repairs undertaken in this department during the year:—

Repairing doors and partition walls, shingling chapel porch and lich gate, making new crib around water pipe, repairing cottage, drill-hall and gymnasium, cement floor for laundry boiler, making new clothes-rack for girls' uniforms, new wagon-box, mosquito screens, metal-lined grain and feed bins for stable, cement floor for dairy, new meat safe, glazing, painting and kalsomining.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is worked by a number of boys, under the supervision of the farmer in charge.

A little over 40 acres are under cultivation. The principal crops are hay and oats, and about 5 acres of roots and vegetables.

The stock consists of 4 horses, 9 cows, a fine pedigree bull, sundry young stock and pigs.

About 400 bushels of potatoes were raised and about 18 tons of hay cut.

Dairy products realized $500.42; meat and hides, $114.31.

In addition to the care of the stock, the farmer and his boys are chiefly employed in winter in teaming, cutting and splitting cord-wood; about 100 to 125 cords are taken out each winter.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England.

Pupils and staff attend the Shingwauk Memorial chapel, or St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town. Morning and evening prayers are conducted daily in the school-room; and Sunday school on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 4.

Methods of punishment are fines, impositions, and keeping the pupils in to work on half-holidays.

Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience, as a last resort.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is good, lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely about the premises.

All drains, lavatories and closets are systematically flushed. All dormitories, floors and passages are scrubbed regularly, some soluble disinfectant being provided for the purpose.

While 3 pupils are temporarily absent on sick leave, and 1 little girl 8 years of age died of spinal meningitis, the health of the pupils generally during the year was good.

Water Supply.—An abundant water-supply is furnished through a private 3-inch galvanized-iron pipe connected with the city water mains.

Fire Protection.—Our main protection lies in a 3-inch water-pipe connected with the town waterworks, to which 2-inch hydrants placed inside and outside of the main building have connection, as well as 3 fire-tanks on the upper flats, having a

combined capacity of 1,925 gallons, and which are kept full in case of emergency. A pressure of 50 pounds is maintained at the school. The main building is also supplied with chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. All detached buildings, including the chapel, are heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The principal forms of recreation in summer are football, baseball and swimming. Swings and ball games are also provided for the girls in their separate grounds. The latter are also taken for walks and excursions and into town on half-holidays, accompanied by some member of the staff.

There is also a well-equipped gymnasium for the boys.

In winter the chief attraction is skating on the St. Mary's river. Indoor games, books and magazines are also provided and a school library.

General Remarks.—Not since the establishment of our work, 34 years ago, have we ever had a more promising, teachable lot of children than those at present enrolled—representatives of the Ojibway, Cree and Iroquois tribes. They are in every way deserving of all we can do for them, and the fact that many of them have no homes, while others are the offspring of undesirable parents, 19 are motherless, 18 fatherless and 8 orphans, appeals the more to our continued indefatigable efforts in their behalf.

I have, &c.,

G. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated on the uneeded portion of Manitoulin island, 10 miles north of the Manitowaning agency in the village of Wikwemikong, on the west shore of Smith bay.

Land.—The land comprises about 200 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation, the rest being used as pasture. This land was granted by the Indians for the use of the missionaries, and is held in trust by them, for the combined purposes of the mission and the school.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are accommodated in two separate institutions about 200 yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs, under the supervision of the principal.

The boys have their study and class-rooms, wardrobe and play-hall in a two-storey frame building, 50 x 90 feet.

The sick-ward, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-storey stone building, 112 x 56 feet, where also the staff has its quarters.

The refectory, the bakery and the shoemaker shop are located in an old mission stone building, 43 x 33 feet, connected with the main building by a passageway.

The girls and their staff are housed in two three-storey frame buildings connected by a passageway, which are 132 x 46 feet and 35 x 50 feet, respectively, and situated

farther up the hill. Their class-rooms, recreation-hall and dormitory are spacious and airy.

A few yards to the southwest stands a two-storey frame structure, 40 x 50 feet, used for a wash-room and its various appurtenances, also for a store-room, bakery, &c.

Towards the shore of the bay are located the blacksmith and paint shops, combined in one building.

Closer to the shore is a little saw and planing mill and the carpenter-shop.

There are yet to be mentioned, in connection with the farm, three barns, one 80 x 40 feet, another 110 x 40 feet and a third 75 x 35 feet. Each barn has a spacious stable in its basement. Mention should also be made of piggeries, henneries, sheds for agricultural implements and various vehicles, wood-sheds and ice-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample room to accommodate 90 boys and 70 girls, with their respective staffs.

Attendance.—The boys were 76 in number, with 2 teachers and 15 different officers; the girls were 65, with 2 teachers and 11 officers. The day-pupils are not comprised in these figures.

Class-room Work.—This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. Besides, the boys have one hour and a quarter for study every day; on Saturdays they have twice as much; on Sundays they have exactly 2 hours. A library is attached to the institution; supplementary reading is fostered, so is letter-writing. The girls devote 1 hour to study every day.

The pupils are divided into 4 sections, 2 for the boys and 2 for the girls, and are under the tuition of 4 different teachers, the pupils of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I	33 pupils.
"	II	26 "
"	III	41 "
"	IV	26 "
"	V	15 "

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the common occupation of our children when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest; every one, of course, according to his capacity.

Industries Taught.—The most common industry of the larger boys is farming; some others are taught carpentry; two are learning shoemaking, and a few others have been employed now and then in the printing office.

Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed about two hours daily each, according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and on the farm. The laundry work is done at the girls' school with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing by hand and machine, dressmaking, knitting and cooking. The pupils generally take well to these kinds of labour. The girls in particular show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers; for, after they have left school, the village girls still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The main object of this institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the pupils are taught not to dissociate their studies and their manual labours from religious views. Every day, therefore, there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism or of Bible history; and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church.

On Sunday evenings, the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of the sermon preached that day.

No corporal chastisement is administered, save in cases of gross insubordination or misbehaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is good. I think. We improve it every year. Thus we gradually replace the old soft-wood flooring by hard-wood, in order to substitute the damp mop for the broom.

The general health of the pupils during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory. We had 2 cases of pneumonia, which terminated by rapid and perfect recovery. We had also an epidemic of measles, which was brought here by a boy from Caughnawaga; there were 38 cases in all, 21 among the girls and 17 among the boys; fortunately, 1 case only was very severe and developed into consumption.

As long as the weather permits, the pupils bathe frequently in the bay; and, during the summer heat, daily. The boys' dormitory is supplied with a bath-room.

Water Supply.—A windmill, and a tank holding 15,000 gallons, supply excellent water from the bay for all purposes, galvanized-iron pipes conducting it to all parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants in connection with the tank and supplied with 2-inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our main protection against fire, besides some fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes and buckets. Both schools are supplied with an excellent fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—Both schools are heated by box-stoves, and are kept comfortable. The boys' dormitory, however, and the staff's quarters are heated by hot water in connection with the missionaries' residence. Light is furnished by acetylene plants.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every boy who has given satisfaction throughout the month. The first Wednesday is for the girls. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreation in winter. The boys' playground is divided into two parts, one of which is reserved for the small boys and the other for the senior boys.

General Remarks.—I may say confidently that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone, and development of habits of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of the mind generally, and the improvement of physique among our Indians. Our present pupils appreciate more their training and rise to a higher level than our former ones. They take more interest in reading, and develop to a certain extent an intellectual life. A few of our former Iroquois boys have gone to college, in Quebec, and a few of our present boys intend doing the same thing upon leaving school. Another proof of the gradual improvement over their predecessors is the fact of their being fonder of study; some will earnestly ask for more time for study.

The pupils are taught vocal music and reformed Gregorian chant, to the double benefit of voice and taste.

I have, &c.,

TH. COUTURE, S.J.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and 12 miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—There are 30 acres owned by the school and 30 acres of rented land, all situated within the municipality of Birtle, in 6, 7, 26. The greater part of this land is taken up with hill and ravine, suitable only for pasturage, but 30 acres of it are under cultivation. In addition, the school purchased during the year the s.w. ¼ 16, 17, 26, within the municipality of Birtle, and situated 2 miles from the school. It is a splendid stock farm, having plenty of water, hay, woods and over 100 acres of arable land.

Buildings.—The school is a 2½ storey structure, with a good basement, in thorough repair, save for painting. During the year alterations were made in the attic storey whereby more room, better ventilation and brighter light were secured in the dormitories. Some of the rooms were painted. All the chief doors were made to swing outwards, and two new porches and steps erected at the main entrance. The barn is a first-class frame structure, with stone stables and root-house beneath. There is also a large frame hen-house and a log ice-house. All buildings are in good repair. The stables will easily accommodate 24 head of stock and 15 hogs.

Accommodation.—As at present arranged the building will accommodate 60 pupils and a staff of 6, leaving 2 rooms for the sick and one for guests. The sick rooms will contain 6 patients easily.

Attendance.—The year opened with an attendance of 49 pupils and closed with 49. Six pupils were admitted, 2 died of scrofula at the Waywayseecappo tent-hospital, and 4 were honourably discharged. The number of grant-earners is 50.

Class-room Work.—This has progressed most efficiently under the tuition of Miss Macgregor. The children's exhibits of school-work again swept the board at the local fair.

Farm and Garden.—Thirty-five acres were broken on the new quarter-section. These acres and the 30 at the school are all ready for sowing. Thirty acres were under crop, consisting of oats, barley, potatoes, roots and vegetables. The severe frost in June and August affected the yield greatly. However, we secured sufficient fodder and vegetables to carry us through the year, and enough oats in addition for all our seeding for 1909. The farm also yielded us 70 cords of wood and 15 tons of good hay. To our machinery, we added a new wagon, a new buggy, a new fanning-mill, and a steel rake; and to our stock a fine team of young general-purpose horses. All our property is now well fenced, the most of it with cedar posts, and two strands of wire. The school is now in a position to give efficient training in farming and stock-raising.

Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in general housework, including cooking, laundrying, sewing and butter-making. They assist also in the gardening, and in the care of the poultry. For pocket-money they make bead-work. At the local fair, our girls in open competition won 5 prizes in cooking and 2 in needlework. The boys with the stock and vegetables got some dozen prizes. The total winnings

of the pupils came to $36. The boys receive training in all departments of farming, together with the use of tools, breaking, fencing, brushing, wood-chopping, stock-raising, gardening, the raising and harvesting of roots and cereals; and the use of all kinds of farm machinery, including a gasoline engine and saw, are among the things they were instructed in practically. The school had its first threshing last fall.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils attend regularly the Sabbath, and many the mid-week and special services, of the Birtle Presbyterian church. Morning and evening prayers are conducted by the principal. Daily, morning and afternoon instruction is given in ethical and Biblical subjects in the class-room. For the younger pupils, a Bible-class is held Sabbath evenings. The moral tone of the school is high, especially of the older pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good, save for two epidemics, one of grippe and the other of measles. Skilful nursing and medical attendance resulted in all recovering. Six of the pupils were treated for scrofula at the Waywayseecappo tent hospital. Two of these died, one under the surgeon's knife, owing to heart-failure, the other from scrofula of the lung. The the others were patients last year and returned for further treatment. Three are cured, the other one is still at the hospital, with poor hopes of recovery. Our sanitary conditions are of the best, including as they do a complete indoor sewage plant, emptying into a septic tank, good ventilation for every room and the carrying of fresh air from outdoors into every hot-air furnace.

Water Supply.—We have a good water-supply, secured by piping from two wells, one of which was sunk during the past year by the department. During the spring and early summer water syphons are used, and during the rest of the year it is pumped from these by a gasoline engine into a 25-barrel tank in the basement, from which it is elevated to a 40-barrel tank in the attic, from which it is distributed in hot and cold water pipes to the closets, baths, laundry and kitchen. In addition, we have storage capacity for 100 barrels of soft water.

Fire Protection.—We have our own system and a school fire-brigade. Hose can be laid to the scene of the fire, and the children can be got out of the building within two minutes after the alarm is given. Connected with the standpipe there is sufficient 2-inch hose on every flat, from basement to roof, to reach to any point thereon. This is kept folded for use upon swinging racks. Fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the building. An iron fire-escape, plank walks on roof and an extension ladder, make exit easy from any part of the building. Fire-drill conducted by means of an electric bell system is practised efficiently.

Heating and Lighting.—Three wood furnaces and one hot water heater keep the building quite comfortable in the coldest weather. A safe and satisfactory light is provided by the Birtle acetylene gas-works.

Recreation.—Coasting, hockey and skating in winter, and tennis, football and baseball in summer, together with the rabbit chase, are the chief outdoor sports. The usual household games are indulged in indoors, immediately under the eye of one of the staff. Fresh air exercise is rigidly enforced, save in the most inclement weather.

I have, &c.,

W. W. McLAREN,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA, ONT., June 24, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated in Western Ontario, near the Manitoba boundary, at the west end of Shoal lake. It is 45 miles by the steamboat channel in a southwesterly direction from Kenora.

Land.—For the use of the school a peninsula containing 210 acres, and registered as D 492, was granted by the Ontario government to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church. The greater part is composed of rocky ridges with low land intervening, all covered with timber and scrub. Some parts if cleared would make garden plots, but farming to any extent is impracticable.

Buildings.—The main building is 66 x 38 feet, 2 storey frame, on stone basement. In the basement are the laundry, furnace-rooms and boys' bath-room. On first floor, class-room, dining-rooms, office, reception-room and girls' recreation-room. The second floor is used for sleeping apartments, and the attic for water-tanks and for storing clothing. The new wing, 30 x 22 feet, was completed during the year. The basement was intended for dairy and root-cellar with a partition between. First floor is used for kitchen, store-room and pantry; the second for bed-rooms. There is a frame stable, 36 x 24 feet, and a residence for the principal, 36 x 24 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and 6 members of staff.

Attendance.—There are 37 pupils on the roll. The average attendance for the last 6 months was 36.

Class-room Work.—The regular course prescribed by the department is followed. The hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 to 4 p.m. About 12 of the older pupils are in the class-room only half the day; all others full time. Fair progress has been made in all branches.

Farm and Garden.—We grow no grain. The garden near the school yielded a good supply of vegetables, such as corn, peas, carrots, cucumbers, beets, turnips, lettuce and strawberries. There were 2 acres of potatoes planted, but the crop was light owing to the ravages of the potato beetle.

The live stock consists of 2 horses, 4 cows, 1 bull and 3 young cattle.

Industries taught.—The boys are taught the feeding and care of stock, the management of horses, hauling wood and hay, milking, work on the steamboat, fishing and gardening. The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, including baking, cooking, washing and ironing, knitting, sewing and mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is held, and the class-room work also begins with Bible reading and prayer. On Sunday, morning and evening services and Sunday school in the afternoon; the teachers seek to impress upon the pupils the importance of sound ethical principles as a foundation for their future character and work.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Influenza, or grippe, was prevalent during the latter part of the winter. Every precaution is taken to keep the school in a clean and sanitary condition. The sewer, which was relaid last summer, discharges into a bay on the opposite side of the peninsula from

that from which the water-supply is obtained. In addition to the ventilators in the ceiling, we keep the windows in the dormitories and class-room open when the weather permits.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of pure water is obtained from the lake. It is pumped into two large tanks in the attic, from which it flows through pipes to all parts of the building. A boiler connected with the kitchen stove supplies hot water to the kitchen and bath-rooms. There is a large tank in the laundry for rain water, which can also be filled from the lake with the windmill pump.

Fire Protection.—The above mentioned tanks would furnish a good supply of water in case of fire. There are hydrants on each floor with hose attached. Fire buckets are kept in readiness, as are also axes and ladders. There is a fire-escape leading from the boys' dormitory to the ground. Twelve dry-dust fire-extinguishers are hung in convenient places in the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by 2 large hot-air furnaces. Coal-oil lamps are used mainly for lighting, but wax candles are used for carrying.

Recreation.—Swimming, boating and canoeing, are favourite recreations in summer. Football and baseball are also practised by the boys, and basket-ball by the girls. Skating and coasting are the principal outdoor amusements in winter.

General Remarks.—The school is decidedly in favour with the Indians. Some of them have brought their children from long distances unsolicited, and since February I have had to refuse three applications to have boys placed in the school, because the boys' apartments are filled.

I wish to tender my thanks to the officers of the department, especially to Agent McKenzie, for kindness and courtesy extended.

I have, &c.,

F. T. DODDS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT ALEXANDER P.O., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Fort Alexander boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is beautifully situated on the south bank of Winnipeg river, on the Fort Alexander reserve, about 1 mile east of where this river falls into Lake Winnipeg.

Buildings.—The main building is a 3-storey frame structure, 70 x 40 feet, on a stone foundation, with all modern improvements. The basement contains: 3 dining-rooms, provided with cupboards, laundry, kitchen, bakery, with a metallic oven, store-room, boiler-room for the heating plant, and water-closets at both ends.

The first floor comprises entrance parlour, used now as a teacher's room, chapel, 2 class-rooms and boys' play-room, provided with 4 water-closets and a wash-basin. In the hall, suitable lockers hold the boys' and girls' extra clothes.

The rooms on the second floor are: a sewing-room, the girls' play-room, provided with 4 water-closets and a wash-basin, 3 sisters' rooms and 2 sick-rooms.

On the upper floor are 2 dormitories, 1 for the boys, and the other for the girls, with 2 bath-rooms, water-closets and wash-basins. In each dormitory is a small room for the guardian.

The outbuildings are: (*a*) general workshop, frame building on a stone foundation, with 2 storeys, and a cellar for roots and vegetables; a small lean-to is occupied by the gasolene engine, which is used for pumping water; (*b*) a frame horse and cattle stable, and hennery, with shingled roof, 66 x 22 feet; (*c*) log barn, 44 x 26 feet; (*d*) shed for agricultural implements; (*e*) log pig-pen, 22 x 24 feet; (*f*) a shed has been built this year to shelter the 8 horse-power gasoline engine and saw, graciously given by the department to the school; (*g*) a log stable, 14 x 26 feet, has been built for the calves on the north side of the barn.

A board walk has been made around the main building, connecting with the one leading from the gate. A ditch, dug along one side of the board walk, allows the water to flow more freely in the spring.

Land.—The lot upon which the school is built is No. 60, according to the survey made by J. Lestock Reid, D.L.S., and is on the west side of the mission property. It has 8 chains frontage, and runs back of the survey road 9 chains. Some of this land was purchased from the Indians.

Attendance.—The authorized number of 60 pupils, all being boarders, attended the school during the year.

Class-room Work.—School is open from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m., with a recess of 15 minutes, and from 1.45 to 4 p.m, being interrupted by a short recess. An hour's study is given daily to the children from 5 to 6 p.m. in the winter. English is the only language taught and spoken in the school. There are two competent teachers—one for the senior pupils and the other for the junior. The programme of studies prescribed by the department has been closely followed. The pupils show a great desire to learn and the progress made during the year is quite satisfactory. At the end of the week the best pupil of the class gets a medal, and thinks it is a great honour to wear it on his breast during the whole week. Besides, the teachers keep a record of the good marks they give to the pupils for their daily work, and at the closing of the school year the children are allowed to use them as money to buy many useful things procured for such a purpose.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I	18 pupils
"	II	9 "
"	III	10 "
"	IV	13 "
"	V	10 "

Farm and Garden.—We worked at removing the timber off the land, and 5 acres have been prepared this year for cultivation. We raised last season 300 bushels of oats and 20 bushels of barley. The mission garden and field supply the school with vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, cabbages, beans, corn, &c.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, cooking, baking, darning, mending, crocheting and lace-making. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing and dressmaking. The boys' daily task is to saw and split the wood required for fuel, besides all the general routine of house duties. Some of them are daily engaged in the stable, under the supervision of the farmer. During the summer most of the boys are taught farming and gardening. One boy is employed in making and repairing boots, shoes and harness.

Moral and Religious Training.—We always keep in mind that science is not the only thing for which the children come to school, and all our efforts tend to make them acquire habits of a truly useful and Christian life. Special religious instruction is given them daily and on Sunday afternoon by the principal himself. Each day prayers are said in the chapel, morning and night. The pupils attend all the

religious services of the parish church. The conduct of the children has been in general very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is thoroughly satisfactory. After the summer vacation we have had some cases of itch and scabies, which the children had contracted in their homes, and which gave us much trouble. An orphan girl, after being kept isolated for a few months in the girls' infirmary, died of consumption. The sanitary conditions are good. The rooms are well ventilated, and every care is taken as to cleanliness. In summer the boys bathe in the river at least once a week, and in the winter all the children take a warm bath at frequent intervals.

Water Supply.—A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water from the Winnipeg river, 300 feet from the bank, to large tanks in the attic; then the water is conveyed through the building by pipes.

Fire Protection.—The school is well protected against fire. The tanks in the attic contain 2,000 gallons of water, and they can be shut off partially or altogether by one valve; the water is then pumped directly into the stand-pipe, which gives a pressure of 100 pounds on a 1½-inch hose, with ½-inch nozzle. These connections are placed, one in the attic, able to spread the water all over the roof, one in each dormitory, one on each floor, and one in the basement. Besides this, 12 Eclipse dry-dust fire-extinguishers are distributed throughout the building. There are 2 fire-escapes, one at each end of the house, with a platform and a door opening outside on each floor.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by two steam furnaces, besides several stoves. Wood is the only fuel we have used for heating purposes. The main building is lighted by acetylene gas (Star water-pressure system), the other buildings are lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have separate playgrounds, which are inclosed by fences and trees. There the children enjoy themselves at all the games and sports common to their age. Long walks in the woods or along the river are taken twice a week. The children have many indoor games for winter, but recreation-rooms for boys and girls are badly needed. A frame building added to each side of the main building, 50 x 25 feet, would answer the purpose. It is hard for the children to be shut up in cold or rainy weather. This addition is a necessity.

I have, &c.,

PH. GEELEN, O.M.I.,
Acting Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 28, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the annual report of the Fort Frances boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the southwest end of Rainy lake, on Couchiching reserve.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school is now about 60 acres.

Buildings.—The main building is 3 storeys high, built on a very good stone basement. The size of the school is 70 x 40 feet.

A house, 18 x 30 feet, divided into 3 rooms, contains the office, a general workshop and the gasoline engine.

A new ice-house, 30 x 25 feet, has been erected during the year.

There are no stables, as we cannot call the present buildings stables.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good, about 50 children attended school last year.

Class-room Work.—The regularly prescribed course has been followed and the work is satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—About 20 acres is now under high cultivation and is a great financial help to the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of horses and cattle. The girls are taught all kinds of housework; baking, washing, sewing, mending clothes, &c.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good during the past year.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is drawn from Rainy lake by means of a gasoline engine. The quality of the water is excellent.

Fire Protection.—There are 2 most perfect fire-escapes, 1 at each end of the main building. The school is well supplied with hydrants, nozzles and hose.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by steam at low pressure; the heating plant is most effective.

I have, &c.,

M. KALMES,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA, Ont., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Kenora boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on beautiful high ground, at the northern end of the Lake of the Woods, which contains, it is said, 12,000 islands. The distance between the school and the town of Kenora is about 2 miles.

Land.—There are about 50 acres of land for the use of the school, the property of the Roman Catholic Church. It is properly described as subdivision 1-8, township of Jaffray. Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there, and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes. We are in need of land for pasturage.

Buildings.—The school building is of frame construction, 30 x 72 feet, with brick veneer, on a stone foundation.

There is also the residence of the principal, 20 x 16 feet, on a stone foundation; a laundry-house, a storehouse and a carpenter-shop (under one roof), on a stone foundation, 46 x 18 feet; a buggy-shed, a granary and a stable (under one roof), 46 x 18 feet; a hen-house, 20 x 40 feet, a wood-shed and ice-house, 24 x 14 feet, and a boat-house, 24 x 18 feet.

Since my last report, we have built a machine-shop, 20 x 22 feet, with stone foundation, frame wall and shingle roof. In the cellar of this building is a Meyers

pump, drawing from the lake 1,400 gallons of water per minute, also two air compression tanks of a capacity of 1,000 gallons each. From these tanks, the water, by the pressure of the air, is carried for the present to the kitchen and laundry-house only.

A 6-horse-power gasoline engine, located on the first floor, gives very good satisfaction. It runs the water-pump, set up in the cellar, and also a 32-inch in diameter circular saw, which cuts our fire-wood, outside of the building.

The upper part of the new building is used for drying lumber.

Accommodation.—There is room for about 45 children.

Attendance.—We have always more than the number of 40 pupils for which we are allowed the per capita grant by the government.

Class-room Work.—We have two female teachers, who devote their time and strength to the instruction of our Indian children. The report made on our school last year by Inspector Semmens was very complimentary to the staff and children. I beg to quote two sentences from his report:—

'I must express my admiration of the skill, ability and enthusiasm manifested in teaching these children. Reading and spelling showed distinct advance on last year's showing, and the general behaviour was perfect.'

Farm and Garden.—All the farming and gardening work is done by the school boys, helped sometimes by the school girls. We have about 10 acres of land under cultivation.

Industrial Work.—The boys learn farming and gardening; the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, baking, dressmaking, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are attended daily, both morning and evening, in the chapel. Each day there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism and Bible history, and several times a week explanations are given.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is drawn from the Lake of the Woods by our new Meyers pump, run by a gasoline engine. Although I must say that our water-supply system is not yet completed. On the shore of the lake our water-pipe not being protected against frost, we have to disconnect it every time we cease to pump. I hope that in the spring a bank of ground will be built to cover it.

Fire Protection.—We have 20 fire-extinguishers, 6 fire-pails and fire-axes, hanging in convenient places, and 2 outside fire-escapes running from all the dormitories.

Heating.—The building is heated by 2 hot-air furnaces and 2 box stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In winter the principal outdoor amusements for boys are sliding, skating, and hockey games. In summer, they play baseball, football, &c. The girls amuse themselves by swinging, sleighing, doll-dressing, listening to the gramophone, &c.

General Remarks.—Before closing this report, I wish to express my gratitude to the department for the sum so generously voted for the improvement of our school. I beg to express also my sincere thanks to Mr. McKenzie, our agent, for his kindness and attention in all matters connected with our school. I must also tender my most profound gratitude to our inspector, Mr. John Semmens, for the unremitting interest he has always taken in our school, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness which he has shown to us at all times.

I have, &c.,

P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—KEEWATIN DISTRICT,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE, May 25, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the eleventh annual report of the Norway boarding school, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated at Rossville mission, close to the edge of Norway House reserve.

Land.—The school has a nominal claim only to a strip of land partly on the reserve and partly in Rossville village. About 2 acres are being used as a garden.

Buildings.—The main building is 40 x 100 feet, two storeys high, frame throughout. The two class-rooms are in separate buildings. There is also a stable, a root-house, a storehouse, a boat-house and an ice-house, all built of logs, and a wood-shed and three closets of frame construction.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 55 pupils and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The attendance this year has been all that could be desired. The school has been filled to its capacity all the year.

Class-room Work.—The course prescribed by the department has been adhered to, and the progress of the pupils has been quite satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—There is not sufficient land available to enter into farming operations, but gardening is carried on to some extent.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught all household duties, and have regular hours in each department, alternating in the following departments: sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, dining-room and general housework. The boys have a little training in gardening, carpentering and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—This consists of morning and evening worship, during which there is singing, reading, exposition of the scriptures and prayers. There is preaching twice each Sabbath, and also Sabbath school as well as prayer meeting each week, at which there is a special class for girls and one for boys.

Health and Sanitation.—Every possible effort has been made to preserve the good health of the school, but still three deaths have occurred and there has been quite a lot of scrofulous troubles.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is abundant, the school being situated on the east branch of the Nelson river, where it passes through Little Playgreen lake.

Fire Protection.—Four tubes of Eclipse fire-extinguishing powder are hung in convenient parts of the building; three barrels of water in the kitchen, one in each of the play-rooms, and buckets and axes always handy.

Heating and Lighting.—The lighting has been done with oil lamps and candles. Heating is done by means of two furnaces and box-stoves.

Recreation.—Each child has at least four periods of recreation during each day; some member of the staff conducts the games or takes them for walks as often as possible. Rowing, football, baseball, skating, coasting, pitching quoits and other sports are indulged in freely in their time.

I have, &c.,

J. A. LOUSLEY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
CAMPERVILLE, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to make my anual report, as follows:—

The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve.

Camperville is the name of the post office.

Land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land, being section 1, township 35, range 19, west of the 1st meridian, is connected with the school. This land is the property of the principal. It is used for farming and as hay-land.

Buildings.—The school is a stone building, 115 x 45 feet inside. It is divided as follows: in the basement are the kitchen, 22 x 16 feet; the refectory, 46 x 22 feet; the wash-room, 30 x 29 feet; the store-room, 30 x 22 feet; the dairy, 20 x 13 feet; the cellar, 24 x 22 feet; the boiler-room, 26 x 20 feet; the pantry, 20 x 10 feet; the baking-room, 22 x 16 feet; the refectory for the female staff, 16 x 16 feet.

On the first floor are 2 class-rooms, 23 x 22 feet each; 2 recreation halls, 23 x 22 feet, respectively, and 7 private rooms and a parlour.

On the second floor are 2 infirmaries, 17 x 15 feet each, the sewing-room, 22 x 15 feet, 5 rooms for the female staff, and a chapel.

In the attic are 2 dormitories, 49 x 45 feet each, and 2 rooms for the night guardians, 15 x 14 feet each.

There are also: 1 stable, 100 x 59 feet; 1 saw-mill and carpenter-shop, 30 x 30 feet; 1 shed, 115 x 18 feet; 1 ice-house, 20 x 16 feet.

Attendance.—The attendance is very regular.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils are anxious to learn, and they do all in their power to meet the wishes of their teachers.

Farm and Garden.—Ten acres are under cultivation; vegetables are the principal produets.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the raising of horses and cattle and farming. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, housekeeping, cooking, baking and the care of the dairy and poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Each day half an hour is given for moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—All the children generally enjoy good health. The house is large and well ventilated. The food is substantial and exercise is never wanting.

Water Supply.—Our supply of water is drawn from the river by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—There are 2 fire-escapes, and besides, on each floor, there are pails, axes and a hose.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

I have, &c.,
A. CHAUMONT,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 1, 1909

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school, which is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the city of Portage la Prairie, is not on a reserve.

Land.—There are 2 acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the city and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is very suitable for garden purposes.

Buildings.—The building is of frame on a stone foundation, with a school-room adjoining. We have an excellent stable for 2 cows and a horse, also a poultry-house to accommodate 60 fowls.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 35 pupils with a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way, and our average has been 30.

Class-room Work.—The majority of the children being under 12 years, they are not in advanced standards, but have made good progress in their work. The children speak English altogether while in school. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard I	6	pupils.
" II	5	"
" III	5	"
" IV	9	"
" V	4	"
" VI	1	
Total	30	"

Farm and Garden.—One acre is used for garden; the other is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls. We have 2 cows, 1 horse and 50 fowls.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry. They also get a good training in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry, stable work and poultry management.

Moral and Religious Training.—Thirty minutes, morning and evening, is devoted to religious instruction. The children attend one of the city churches. Their conduct throughout the year has been excellent.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had no sickness of any kind during the year. There are two isolated wards in the school, should we require to use them.

Water Supply.—We have two good wells and a soft water tank which holds 20 barrels; the latter is in the basement.

Fire Protection.—We have 2 fire-extinguishers, 9 water pails, 12 dust fire-extinguishers, and a force pump. Our proximity to the city, with a telephone in the building, greatly strengthens our fire-protection, as we can make use of the city fire-brigade.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by hot air and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer, and skating in winter. The boys play football, baseball, tennis and hockey.

I have, &c.,
W. A. HENDRY,
Principal

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL,
SANDY BAY, April 3, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is situated in the centre of the Sandy Bay reserve, on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Land.—The land on section 16, township 18, range 9, has been given by the Sandy Bay band. It comprises 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared and 35 under cultivation.

Buildings.—The school-house, 70 x 40 feet, is a 3 storey frame building on a stone foundation: The basement contains the dining-rooms, kitchen, pantry, baking-room, lavatory and a shoemaker's shop. On the first floor is the entry, class-room, chapel, principal's room and the boys' play-room. On the second floor are two infirmaries, nuns' quarters, sewing-room and girls' play-room. On the third floor are the dormitories. Besides the annex, partly used for gas plant and gasolene engine, there has been erected during the past year a carpenter's shop, a 2 storey frame building, 20 x 30 feet, on a stone foundation. The second floor is used as a granary and the basement as a root cellar. The other buildings are stables, ice-house and implement-sheds.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory. There are 50 pupils on the roll and the average attendance is 45. The grant provides for 42 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed is followed and the progress is fair.

Farm and Garden.—There were 20 acres under cultivation, and during the year 15 more have been broken. The garden was, as usual, very profitable. We had plenty of vegetables for the winter.

Industries Taught.—Boys are taught general farm work, such as care of horses and cattle, milking cows, sawing and splitting wood and gardening; they also help in ploughing and threshing, and a few are taught shoe-repairing. The girls are taught the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, mending, laundry and kitchen work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this essential part of education. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care, and their conduct has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—Throughout the year the health of our pupils has been excellent. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, and everything is clean around the place.

Water Supply.—A good well supplies the school with plenty of water; there is also a soft-water cistern for laundry use.

Fire Protection.—There are 2 fire-escapes from the dormitories and hose connections on each floor, with tanks in the attic. We also have 20 fire-extinguishers placed throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Both are satisfactory.

Recreation.—Baseball, football and different outdoor games are most popular with the boys. The girls enjoy long walks in suitable weather. Crokinole, parchesi, checkers, skipping ropes and doll-dressing are also favourite pastimes. Picnics, taken near the lake shore, are most liked by the pupils.

General Remarks.—The school was visited in January by our inspector, Mr. Swinford, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for his kindness and his courtesy. My most grateful thanks are also due to the Indian Department, which provided us means of changing our water-closet system, which was very unsatisfactory.

I have, &c.,

G. LEONARD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Brandon industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is not on a reserve, but is situated about 3 miles northwest of Brandon, on the centre of a hill, which at one time formed the north bank of the Assiniboine river, and from it there is a splendid view of the surrounding country.

Land.—The farm in conection with the school consists of the east half of section 28, township 10, range 19. About 220 acres is in the valley, and is good for farming and gardening; the part on the hill is used for the buildings, playground and pasture.

Buildings.—The main building, with 102 feet frontage, brick veneered, originally T-shaped, is 3 storeys high, with a basement, and a 2-storey addition, extending to the west across the rear. It contains all the offices, dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, &c. The other buildings are homes for the principal, assistant principal, and farmer also barn, stable, hennery, carpenter-shop, ice-house, root-house, and a new piggery, which was built during the fall of 1908, and will accommodate 60 pigs, the floors and troughs are of cement. There is also a slaughter-house, feed-room, and a loft which will hold about 6 loads of straw.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils, and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been an average of 98, with 3 non-grant-earning pupils.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is followed except in the case of the younger children, who usually attend all day. The authorized programme of studies is followed and the results in this department have been very satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	12	12
" II.	6	3
" III.	19	13
" IV.	2	9
" V.	3	5
" VI.	6	1
	48	43

Farm and Garden.—Careful attention has been given to these two departments, for we are convinced that in future the Indians must make their living off the land. There is under cultivation 177 acres, as follows:—

Wheat, 27; oats, 30½; barley, 14; corn, 8½; potatoes, 10½; turnips, 4; mangolds and sugar beets, 1½; fruit bushes, 2; garden, 3; rye and timothy, 15; alfalfa, 8; clover and timothy, 7; summer-fallow, 6; oats, barley and pease for pasture, 9; oats for feed, 6; brome native grass, and rye, 25.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock and poultry, carpenter work, and several other duties required to keep the institution in a good state of repair.

The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, plain dressmaking, mending and general housework.

Care is exercised in each department that the pupils shall be capable in their work. Quality rather than quantity is the ideal.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sunday morning all the boys and as many of the girls as possible attend service in the Methodist church, Brandon, and in the afternoon Sunday school is held. The school is divided into 6 classes. A public service is held every Sunday evening in the institution. Every morning and evening the Bible is read and prayer is offered with the whole school. The staff is aiming by word and deed to teach the principles of the life of Christ.

Health and Sanitation.—Up to the new year the health was good. About January an outbreak of measles occurred; about one-half the pupils had the disease, nearly all recovered in a short time, though some are still weak as a result of other things which followed the disease. Some deaths have been reported during the year from tubercular trouble. Dr. Fraser, the school physician, has been very faithful in the discharge of his duties. The building is kept clean, the ventilation and plumbing are good.

Water Supply.—This consists of good spring water from a well in the hillside, pumped by a windmill into two large tanks on the top of the building, and is conveyed by means of pipes to all parts of the building. This supply will be supplemented by another well which is being completed, and the water will be pumped from it by means of the electric power which is installed in the building.

Fire Protection.—A large McRobie engine is installed in the basement with sufficient hose on each flat to reach any part of it. There is also a stand-pipe in connection with the water tanks, with hose to every part of the building, and fire-escapes from the dormitories.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by 3 wood and 2 coal furnaces. All these are so installed that a large volume of pure fresh air is constantly flowing into the building, while 3 large shafts provide for the exit of the foul air. The principal's and farmer's homes and the stable are lighted by electricity, obtained from Brandon.

Recreation.—The favourite outdoor sports are running, jumping, baseball and football, skating and coasting in season. They are also well supplied with indoor games. The boys have won several silver trophies in intercollegiate contests.

Remarks.—During the year 5 pupils have been discharged, 2 of the boys going to the File Hills colony, the other 3 returning to their homes. Eighteen pupils have been

admitted. The interest taken by the pupils in the different departments of work and study is growing. The conduct of the school has been good. During the year a large washer and dryer, driven by electric power, has been installed in the laundry; it has been of great assistance in lessening the otherwise heavy work of this department. The faithful and efficient services rendered by the members of the staff cannot be too highly spoken of; each has striven to do his utmost in the best interests of the pupils.

We close this report by expressing our gratitude to the officers of the department for their continued courtesy.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
ELKHORN, March 31, 1909

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The building which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of turf, some 42 acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, and on the south by a fence running along the public road allowance. West of this and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of about 320 acres, being the southwest quarter of section 4, and the southeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 28, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land, though the latter is rather cut up by sloughs, in addition to which the department purchased 20 acres of good hay-land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium (the last-named containing the carpenter's shop and the paint shop), horse and cow stables, root-house, granary, implement-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, coal-shed, together with a chicken-house annex on the east side of the cow-barn and a stone dairy built on the northwest corner of the main building, while the acetylene gas plant is housed in a small frame building in the southwest angle of the school.

All these buildings are in good repair except as regards external painting, the need for which is becoming apparent, and the whole institution may be said to be thoroughly clean and in good order.

There is also a small frame building just west of the laundry covering the sewage pump and the cess tank, and last spring another building, 12 feet square, was erected midway between the two, in which was installed a 10 horse-power gasoline engine (formerly at the Rupert's Land industrial school) to take the place of the windmill in running the sewage pump, which was also utilized to run a small circular saw and a grist-mill, but unfortunately on January 30, this building was destroyed by fire.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance was 83 one year ago. This dropped to 58 in September, and is now 67; 4 pupils having just been discharged.

Class-room Work.—Each of our pupils has a half day in the class-room daily, in summer from 9 a.m. to 12, noon, and from 1.30 till 4 p.m. In the winter school begins

half an hour later in the morning, but evening classes are then held in the dining-hall from 8 till 8.45 p.m., after which all go to bed.

Our standard of excellence is again fully maintained. Quite a few of the children show a more than ordinary aptitude for their work, and this was very noticeable in our annual examinations, which were held last June, when the competition for the silver medal presented every year by the late Mrs. Wilson was very keen. This was eventually won by No. O-151, Emily Donald, while No. 208, Joseph Smith, gained a special prize, presented by Miss Middleton, the results throughout being uniformly excellent.

Of 5 pupils entered for the high school examinations only one, No. 192, David Pruden, was successful, though the marking of the others was on the whole very good.

Our curriculum embraces reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, composition, literature, history (principally Canadian), and vocal exercises.

Our present school attendance is as follows:—

Standard I	11	pupils.
" II	23	"
" III	9	"
" IV	7	"
" V	11	"
" VI	6	"
	67	"

Farm and Garden.—Farming is the one thing that the pupils can be taught to our mutual advantage, especially as the outdoor life is so much better suited to their physical requirements.

Under a careful and competent instructor, the boys are taught very thoroughly the systematic way of going to work, both in the use and care of the tools, the keeping of the stock, and all else in this department.

Our grain crop turned out as well as any in the district, though an unfavourable fall militated against such returns as at one time appeared likely. Of wheat, we had 1,225 bushels, a yield of better than 22 bushels to the acre, 546 bushels of oats and 160 bushels of barley, while in roots we stored 400 bushels of potatoes, of turnips 540 bushels, and of beets and mangolds 175 bushels, besides 3 loads of fine cabbage, with onions, carrots and parsnips enough to last us until the new crop comes in.

Our live stock consists of 2 fine farm teams, 1 light team, 14 cows, a bull, a boar, 3 yearlings, 2 calves, and 6 pigs, all in good condition, with the exception of one of the light team, a very old horse.

Thanks to the new dairy, we have been able to supply practically all the butter needed during the year, besides having plenty of milk for the pupils

I continued my plan again of giving some of the smaller boys each a little garden, and the results surpassed even those of last year.

Among the flowers a late spring frost set us back badly, but by August we had a fine showing in the grounds, while an exhibit sent to the Brandon horticultural show from the school was awarded the diploma for general excellence.

Industries Taught.—In addition to the farm department we also have a carpenter's shop, where some of the boys acquire the practical rudiments of carpentry, together with instruction in painting, plumbing and general repair work, as well as a working knowledge of the gasoline engine, and in fact, except for the bricklaying, we do all our own construction work.

This department also has charge of the gasoline engines, the sewage pump and drains and the gas-plant. Till the new engine-house burnt down, we had a circular saw rigged up with which we had nearly enough wood cut to last us till the warm weather.

Several of the boys are working at trades in the town with most satisfactory results. At present 2 boys are employed in the blacksmith's shop, one at shoemaking (by request of the parent), 2 at harnessmaking, one at milling and one in the printing office.

The rest of the boys, the smaller ones, are kept pretty busy in the gardens and grounds during the summer, and also do the necessary chores around the main building, besides keeping their own side of the school clean and tidy.

The girls are instructed in the general housework, and under proper supervision, do all the cooking, baking, dairying and laundrying, and are also taught dressmaking, sewing and mending; all the girls' dresses, &c., as well as the boys' shirts and underwear being made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is naturally the most important part of the mental training, and I feel satisfied with the results among our children.

As far as possible, all go to church twice on Sunday, the distance being but short, where also the seniors attend the Sunday school classes, the juniors remaining at the school, where they are taught by the members of the staff, and we also have morning and evening prayers daily. All this, however, would be of little avail were it not for the general and persistent training, outside of the regular devotional exercises, along the lines of honesty, truthfulness and obedience, which I try to have inculcated rather by example than by precept.

In point of conduct around the school the pupils leave little to be desired, punishment other than for petty offences being rare, while I am frequently being congratulated by outsiders with respect to their behaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—In the matter of health we have been very fortunate again this year. There is now practically nothing of a tubercular nature in evidence, while there have been no deaths in the school for over two years, and all the pupils appear healthy and contented.

Special stress is laid on thorough ventilation in the building, especially in the dormitories at night, and this, together with a free use of disinfectants, must be considered an important factor in this connection.

Each pupil has a warm bath weekly, unless medically excused, and our arrangements for this purpose are very complete.

Burning wood in the furnace, as we do, we are able to incinerate nearly all our rubbish, while the residue, mostly soft coal ashes, is daily drawn to a distance from the building, and, after the winter is over, we try to keep the rear of the premises as clean as the front.

Outhouses are situated far enough away to ensure against possible ill consequences.

The waste water runs by gravitation through a tile drain into an underground steel tank about 220 yards from the main building, whence it is pumped (till lately by gasoline engine and more recently by hand) to a safe distance out on the prairie. Improvements in this connection are under consideration by the department.

The sick rooms are as far from the other rooms as possible, and are kept thoroughly clean and disinfected at all times, and all residues therefrom are burnt *in toto*, and, if necessary, complete isolation is resorted to.

Water Supply.—Our principal source of supply is from a well in front of the building, which has been hitherto unfailing, but the great depth to which the frost has this winter penetrated, has all but stopped the flow of water, and we are at present deepening the well to remedy this.

The water from this well is raised to the top of the building by a 1½-horse power gasoline engine, whence it is distributed from a 50-barrel storage tank to the several floors.

Fire Protection.—For protection from fire in the school we mainly rely on a McRobie chemical extinguisher in the basement, with ample hose service on each floor,

supplemented by 2 Babcock and 5 Stempel hand-extinguishers, together with 20 Eclipse dry-dust tubes.

In connection with the fire-drill, it may be mentioned that at a recent visit of the inspector the dining-hall was completely emptied in the ordinary way without any intimation in 40 seconds. In the summer the pupils are practised on the fire-escapes, and specially taught to maintain perfect order and quiet whenever the alarm is given.

In accordance with instructions from the department, all our external doors formerly opening inwards, have been altered to open outwards.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is warmed by hot water from a tubular hot water boiler, heated by tamarack wood instead of, as formerly, American hard coal. This has been found to be both more economical and more efficient, the furnace not being as well adapted to the hard coal. Indeed, we shall have at least between 30 and 40 cords of this winter's wood left over for next winter's use.

The school is lighted by an acetylene plant of 100 light capacity, which continues to give satisfaction.

It is possibly more expensive to maintain than the old oil lamps, but the danger of fire is nothing in comparison, apart from considerations of greater efficiency. The system extends to the principal's house, the laundry and the carpenter-shop, but little used in the two latter.

The kitchen ranges have recently had a thorough overhauling and repairing, and are doing much better, the coal consumption being reduced in consequence.

Recreation.—Systematic recreation for these children is a very important feature here and I always like to foster a healthy spirit of sport and fair-play among them. Football always has been and will be the principal game for the boys, there being a very good football ground. Last year's team all but won the championship in the Central league.

Baseball and hockey have each their turn in season, and for the latter, we have our own rink, which the boys levelled and flooded themselves.

The girls have skating, tennis, football, croquet and other games, and also swings, while in summer the lady members of the staff often take them for walks.

The owners of the town rink again admitted the senior pupils free on two evenings a week during the season, in return for the services of our band, which though still without a leader, keeps up to the mark very creditably.

General Remarks.—About 10 p.m., on January 30, with the thermometer 32 below zero, and a high wind blowing, the fire alarm was sounded when it was found that the new engine-house by the laundry was in flames. When first seen the fire was beyond control and a few minutes after its discovery the building was a total loss, together with the gasoline engine and other fittings and tools. The trouble evidently originated with the stove which was kept going inside to prevent the water tank from freezing, although the proper precautions had been taken in the construction of the building to obviate this possibility. The adjacent pump-house was saved intact, though with great difficulty, owing to the water freezing so quickly.

While the past year has been otherwise a happy one, it will always be remembered among us for the loss of my dear wife and assistant principal, who was taken from us on July 12, after a short illness, leaving 3 little girls and a baby 2 weeks old.

In the school and in the district generally, as in all our hearts, her death leaves a void which can never be filled. Her every effort, her whole life in fact, was devoted to the best interests of the pupils and her co-workers, and I feel sure that the memory of her will always go far towards being an incentive for good to all, both pupils, staff and friends, who knew her.

I feel very grateful for the sympathetic kindness extended to me in my bereavement, by the officials of the department and other friends throughout the Dominion, and, also, for the loyal support given me by my able and trustworthy staff, who have done and are doing everything in their power to promote the welfare and best inter-

ests of this work, which I trust under Divine Providence may continue to prosper more and more.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND KENORA INSPECTORATE.
STONEWALL, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report showing the status of the several schools which I have been able to visit during the past year.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

My inspection of this school closed on February 21, 1909.

The Rev. F. T. Dodds is the principal in charge. Mrs. C. C. Kay is matron with a staff of four assistants

The total attendance of pupils was 39. Of these 23 were boys and 16 girls.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls
Standard I	18	10
" II	..	..
" III	4	6
" IV	1	..
Total	23	16

The school is situated on an arm of the Lake of the Woods, called Shoal lake, and is in the province of Ontario. It is about 25 miles from Ingolf station, and nearly 60 miles from Kenora.

The selection of the site for this school was unfortunate. It is distant from post office advantages, from medical assistance, from marketing conveniences, and from all social pleasures. The land upon which it is now standing is too low to admit of the best drainage. If anything goes wrong with the machinery, it is most expensive work securing plumbers, and the freight question is always a serious one.

A steamer is supplied by the missionary society and is operated by the principal and his pupils.

At the time of my visit an epidemic of influenza was sweeping over the school, but it was not of a dangerous type and no serious results followed.

The food supplied was simple and wholesome, well cooked and clean.

The heating apparatus was not sufficient for comfort in the coldest weather.

The children appeared to be better clothed than they were last year.

The drainage system reported as blocked last year has been properly repaired and is working well.

The windmill was out of repair and the water-supply cut off.

Ventilation was very good.

All light is supplied by coal-oil lamps, and these are never too safe in the hands of children.

This institution is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. Religious services are faithfully conducted by the principal. The pupils appear to be perfectly happy in their school home.

The economy of Principal Dodds has enabled this school to live more nearly within its income than any other of its class which I have visited this year.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspection was completed here February 20, 1909.

The principal in charge is the Rev. Father Bousquet, O.M.I., and Sister Deschamlault is matron. They were assisted by a staff of four.

There were 46 pupils in attendance, as bright and happy a lot as I have seen in many a day.

The classification of the pupils was as follows:—

Standard I.	8	pupils.
" II.	13	"
" III.	14	"
" IV.	8	"
" V.	3	"
	46	"

This institution is situated on a jack-pine ridge, about 2 miles south of the town of Kenora, on the shore of the Lake of the Woods.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done in the classes under the tuition of Sisters Audette and Labine. The examination showed decided progress.

The food served was excellent and abundant, and the children show that they are well cared for in this particular.

The clothing was neat, warm and good. The pupils appeared to excellent advantage in their tasty uniforms.

Special effort is being made to secure an adequate water-supply and to furnish therewith a perfect drainage. The principal has spared no expense, and is to be congratulated on securing the co-operation and assistance of the department.

Discipline is good and the politeness of the children is a matter of frequent comment in the town of Kenora.

I have found much to commend in the excellent work of the accomplished matron of this school.

In my four years of visiting, I never yet found a case of serious illness.

The school is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, and all religious services are conducted by the principal.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspection was made here on January 13, 1909.

The school was in charge of Father H. M. Brassard, O.M.I., assisted by Sister Girard, matron, and a staff of 5.

I found 45 children on the roll, 19 of whom were boys and 26 girls

The classification of the children was as follows:—

Standard I.	18	pupils.
" II.	18	"
" III.	8	"
" IV.	1	"
	45	"

I found great improvement in the students' knowledge of English, and the order and discipline was a credit alike to pupils and teachers.

The meals served were of the best quality and the cooking was very good.

The pupils were very tidily dressed, and everything about the school was clean and neat.

The water-supply was abundant, the hose appliances were in perfect order; the fire-drill was promptly performed at the alarm call.

The children were in perfect health and looked as if their life was not one of imprisonment or drudgery.

Drainage and ventilation are both very good.

The building is lighted by acetylene gas, and the system is as perfect as it can be made.

The main building is 70 x 40 feet, and 3 storeys above a stone basement.

The equipment and management of this school are much to be commended, and the progress made is satisfactory.

DAY SCHOOLS.

I have also been able to visit the following day schools, viz.:—

HOLLOWWATER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected March 12, 1909. The number of children enrolled was 10, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	6	pupils.
" II.	3	"
" III.	1	"
	10	"

The school building and furniture and the books were well looked after. The building was clean and everything was orderly.

The attendance is irregular and unsatisfactory, and this is accounted for by the indifference of the parents, rather than the inefficiency of the teacher.

I was, however, convinced that the teacher, who has been here some 16 years, and is now a man of 72 years of age, might with profit be transferred to some other point with advantage to all concerned. He himself desires the change.

The attendance on the day of my visit was only 2 pupils, and as these were in standard I. no examination was held.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspection was held December 7, 1908. There were 13 children present, nearly all in junior grades.

This school has been kept open very irregularly during the recent past, owing to frequent change of teachers. Since August 24, last, however, Miss Demerse has

been very faithful in the performance of her duty, and the school, which staggered in its advance for a while, is beginning to move ahead again with some evidence of animation.

The building was clean, the material was well cared for, order was properly preserved and regular classes had been organized. The examination showed that the pupils were beginning to respond to systematic teaching.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited March 25, 1909. The number of children enrolled was 15, classified as follows:—

Standard I. . . . . 13 pupils.
" II. . . . . 2 "

The teacher is Mr. George Slater of St. Peter's.

The building was in good repair, and was kept clean and well aired.

School property was well taken care of, but the advancement of pupils did not challenge our atention. I believe the parents are loyal to the school and supply the wood gladly, but the children have no ambition to learn, and attend more as a pastime, or matter of form, than with any definite purpose to acquire knowledge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Most of my time this year has been spent in special work, as my diaries, regularly supplied every month, will show. I have acted under the direction of the Commissioner and have only left my office when sent by him. Sometimes I might have done more, but seldom would this have been possible. Yet I regret that it was necessary for me to neglect the examination of the schools for the more general duties that properly belonged to agents, but on no account must it be inferred that I was unwilling to work, or that my time was not filled in with duties, even though the list of schools inspected appears to be small.

Much time was taken up with taking adhesions to Treaty 5.

More than a month was spent in taking the census of Indians residing at Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake.

Three long winter trips were necessary to help matters along at the new St. Peter's reserve at Fisher river.

Two special journeys have been made to Berens River and one to Hollowater River and Black River reserves.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SEMMENS,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of inspection of the industrial and boarding schools in my inspectorate that I have visited.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited this school during the third week in January, 1909.

The staff consists of: principal, Rev. T. Ferrier; assistant principal, Rev. B. W. Allison; farmer, H. Goodland; gardener, M. Cole; matron, Miss H. Sutherland; assistant matron, Miss A. E. Drummond; teacher, Mr. D. R. Murday; teacher, Miss Brundige; cook, Miss C. Thompson; laundress, Miss Oldford; seamstress, Mrs. Ramsay; poultryman, J. Goodland; carpenter, Joe Keeper. The positions of assistant principal, both teachers, laundress, seamstress and carpenter had all been changed since my last visit, and I consider the staff had been improved and strengthened thereby.

There were 108 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit, classified as follows:—

Standard I	33	pupils.
" II	5	"
" III	33	"
" IV	17	"
" V	17	"
" VI	3	"
	108	

The pupils in the higher grades attend school half a day and work the other half. Their reading was fairly good, but it is difficult to get them to speak out or give inflection to their voices. Their writing and spelling were good, and in arithmetic the highest were in compound fractions and appeared to understand their work. The order in the class-room was perfect and all that could be desired.

The health of the children has been good, but at the time of my visit there was an epidemic of measles, the hospital wards were full, but fortunately Miss Brundige, the teacher, is also a professional nurse, and as she had taken charge of the sick, and the doctor was attending regularly, the children were getting the best of care.

The building is heated with 5 large hot-air furnaces and 2 hot-water heaters for the bath-room and the laundry. Anthracite coal is used in the water heaters and one furnace, and tamarack cord-wood in the rest.

The Smead-Dowd system of ventilation is in operation here and is giving satisfaction. During my visit I was in every room in the building and the air was kept very fresh and sweet.

The McRobie fire-extinguisher is installed here and has hose on the different floors. There is also a stand-pipe from the tanks at the top of the building, running down through the centre, with hose attached for use on each floor. There are also 2 iron fire-escapes on the outside of the building.

All the buildings, with the exception of the assistant principal's house, are lighted by electricity supplied by the Brandon city plant.

The buildings are in a state of good repair, the farm buildings being particularly convenient for the care of the live stock. A new piggery has been built this year with the latest ideas in pens and feeding installed, also a killing-room with cement floor, water, &c.

The farm had about 93 acres in grain and roots last season, from which they realized 3,083 bushels of grain, 5,887 bushels of roots, and about 300 tons of feed corn in stalk, and 22 tons of hay.

The live stock consists of: 1 Holstein bull, 21 milch cows, 5 two-year-old heifers, 6 beef cattle feeding for food-supply, 8 horses, 6 brood sows and 42 pigs of all sizes.

The gardener being away, I was not able to get a record of the garden products, but the principal assured me that it was even better than the previous year.

They also have a hennery here that is a credit to them, which gives a steady supply of eggs the year round, and poultry whenever it is needed.

The soil of the farm and garden is a heavy black loam that is very productive. The buildings are located on an elevated plateau on the north side of the Assiniboine river valley, from which a beautiful view can be had of the city of Brandon, the position being also favourable for drainage.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited the school during the first and second week of February, 1909.

The staff consists of: principal, A. E. Wilson; supervisor, Louis Ingram; matron, Miss E. Vidal; nurse and head seamstress, Miss J. Cameron; assistant seamstress, Miss G. Richardson; teacher, Miss A. J. Baldwin; assistant teacher, Miss K. Hollies; cook, Miss K. Richardson; laundress, Miss S. C. Favel; farmer, T. T. Smith; carpenter, James Goldie; watchman, Alex. Wood; physician, M. Goodwin, M.D.

There were 70 pupils enrolled at the time of my visit, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Standard I	1	8	9
" II	10	7	17
" III	10	7	17
" IV	3	4	7
" V	7	4	11
" VI	3	3	6
" VII	1	2	3
			70

The pupils are all making very fair progress, in standards VI and VII; they have taken up the regular entrance work; the senior pupils attending the class-room for half a day and the other half being applied to trades, farming and housekeeping. Both teachers are capable and take an interest in their work.

The school building and the principal's house are in good repair. The other buildings, although not in bad repair, would be much improved by painting, which could be done by the pupils. A new engine-house was built since my last inspection, and a gasoline 12-horse-power engine installed, to pump sewage, chop feed, and saw wood, but unfortunately it was burned down on January 30, last, and this work is now being done by hand.

The main building is heated by hot water, with one large boiler burning wood for fuel. All buildings are lighted by an acetylene gas plant installed in a small building attached to the school, which so far has given satisfaction.

Ventilation of the school building is effected by a large brick shaft from the ground to the roof, and circulation created by the steel smoke stack passing up through the centre. The system appeared to work well, as far as I could judge.

For fire-protection, they have the McRobie chemical fire-extinguishers, 2 Babcocks and 2 iron fire-escapes on the outside.

The live stock consists of 1 bull, 16 cows and 5 other cattle, 6 horses, 6 pigs and 6 fowl.

On the farm they cropped 84 acres, from which they derived 1,931 bushels of grain and 2 stacks of sheaf oats, also 1,140 bushels of roots, and 45 tons of wild hay was cut. They summer-fallowed 45 acres, and 20 acres of fall ploughing was done.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (SIOUX) BOARDING SCHOOL.

The staff consists of: principal, W. A. Hendry, B.A.; matron, Mrs. Hendry; assistant matron, Miss Hendry.

Mr. Hendry acts as teacher and looks after the spiritual affairs of the Indians at the Sioux village. His qualifications have been told before, and it is only necessary to say he is perfectly capable of fulfilling any duties that may pertain to the position of principal and teacher of an Indian school. Mrs. Hendry is also a trained nurse.

The school receives a grant for 30 pupils, and that number were on the roll at the time of my visit, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	2	4	6
" II.	1	5	6
" III.	2	6	8
" IV	2	2	4
Collegiate.	1	. .	1
New pupils that do not understand English. . . .	1	4	5
			30

The class work is good and the children show intelligence and a thorough grounding in their lessons. Peter Ross is still attending the Collegiate Institute, and his record is such that he is expected to obtain his third-class certificate quite easily in July next.

The children have had good health during the past year, and it has not been necessary to use the sick wards.

The building is heated by a hot-air furnace incased in brick and burning wood for fuel. The class-room is heated by a box stove burning wood.

The water-supply is at present obtained from a well, but it is expected that before another year the city water mains will have reached the school.

For fire-protection there are 2 Babcock fire-extinguishers, 1 axe and 3 fire-pails, but the building is under the protection of the city fire department.

The whole building is lighted by electricity supplied from the city lighting plant, and is thoroughly satisfactory.

The building is in good repair, and since last inspection Mr. Hendry has had the basement enlarged and the walls bricked up to prevent caving in. A chicken house has also been built and supplied with fowl, which is greatly appreciated. There is also a good stable with 2 cows and a horse.

The administration of this institution is in every way satisfactory. The children are well taught and well managed. There is no extravagance or waste anywhere in the building. The accounts are always paid at the end of the quarter and there is a small balance on hand at the end of the year. I should like to see the principal try his hand in a larger school.

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.

The staff consists of: principal, Rev. G. Leonard; assistant principal, Rev. A. Baillargeon; farmer, G. Parent; carpenter, Jos. Dorais; matron, Sister Demise

Clotide; laundress, Sister St. Paul; seamstress, Sister St. Firmin; cook, Sister St. Ignace; teacher, Miss M. Ramsay. The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The school is a frame building, 70 x 40 feet, 3 storeys high, and a basement of stone, with an annex 20 x 50 feet at one end of the building containing the gasoline engine for pumping water, crushing grain, sawing wood, running a planer, emery wheels and a thresher. In this building is also the acetylene gas generator and blacksmith's forge. The school is heated by steam from a boiler in the basement. It burns wood for fuel and according to the principal has given thorough satisfaction. There is also a frame ice-house and implement shed, but the stables are of log.

There were 49 children on the roll when I visited there, and the classes were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	16	13	29
" II.	4	6	10
" III.	4	5	9
" IV.	1	..	1
			49

The class-room was very orderly, clean, warm and comfortable. The teacher had the confidence of the children, and appeared to be capable of teaching.

The whole building and annex are lighted by acetylene gas, which has so far given satisfaction.

The ventilation is by doors and windows and vents in the chimney.

The fire-protection is provided by a stand-pipe from a tank in the attic and hose on each floor. There are also 9 fire-extinguishers and a wooden fire-escape at each end of the building.

The principal said the health of the children had been good, and only one death had occurred about 2 years ago; that he had not found it necessary to call in a medical man.

On their farm last season they had raised the following: 30 bushels wheat, 325 bushels barley, 400 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of onions, 10 bushels of carrots, 15 bushels of turnips, 300 cabbages, 15 bushels of tomatoes and a quantity of celery, rhubarb, beans, peas, &c. They now have 40 acres ploughed, 10 acres cleared and 30 acres fenced.

The live stock consists of 4 horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 10 cows, 12 other cattle and a bull, 14 pigs and 20 fowl.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

I completed my inspection of this school on March 4, last.

The staff consists of: principal, Rev. W. W. McLaren; matron, Miss A. McLaren; assistant matron, Miss T. McLeod; second assistant matron, Miss W. Tansley; teacher, Miss E. McGregor; the position of farmer was vacant.

There were 48 pupils enrolled at inspection, classified as follows:—

Standard 1.	13	pupils.
" II.	8	"
" III.	13	"
" IV.	9	"
" V.	5	"
	48	"

The children showed considerable advance over last year, the pupils speaking out well and plainly. They are also well posted in newspaper events and show intelligence

in many ways. The larger boys and girls spend half the day in the class-room and half at other work, the boys helping on the farm and garden, and the girls in the kitchen and sewing-room.

The buildings are all in fair repair, but would be the better of some paint.

A new well has been dug and the water piped to the buildings, about 200 yards away.

A quarter-section of land has been bought, about 2 miles away from the school, and 35 acres prepared for crop.

The building is lighted by acetylene gas, supplied by the town of Birtle; it is cheap and fills the requirements perfectly.

The heating is effected by 3 large wood-burning furnaces for hot air, and 1 coal-burning hot-water heater for the basement and the part of the first floors. There are also 2 hot-water heaters, for the bath and laundry. During the very cold weather this winter, the principal said they were able with careful firing to keep the temperature comfortable.

The fire-appliances consist of a tank in the attic, a stand-pipe, with hose attached on each floor, 24 pails kept full of water, 12 fire-axes at convenient points, and an extension ladder. There is also a system of electric bells installed all over the building, that can be rung from various points by simply pressing a button.

Ventilation is effected by windows, doors and galvanized-iron ventilators from each floor, running up through the roof, which answer the purpose perfectly.

The live stock consists of 5 cows, 6 two-year-old heifers, 1 spring calf, 11 hogs, 15 head of poultry and 4 horses.

They have enough oats and barley on hand for feed and seed next summer, and about 60 acres altogether ready for crop.

The principal is enthusiastic over the future prospects of success, both in the school and on the farm, and I certainly think he has some reason to be so.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE, BROADVIEW P.O., April 28, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Cowessess' boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Cowessess' boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess' reserve.

Land.—We have bought from the band of the reserve all the land comprised between the lake, on the north; the river Qu'Appelle, on the east; the creek, on the south, and the hills on the west, about 300 acres in area.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows: the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 14 x 12 feet; a stable, 65 x 20 feet; a general workshop, 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with the institute proper is a 3-storey building. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and its height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains 2 dining-rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, a dairy-room, a bake-room, a lavatory with large boiler and power washing-machine, and rain-water tank.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the girls' play-room, the boys' play-room, the school-room.

On the second floor are the sewing-room, the pharmacy, the nuns' quarters and 2 sick rooms—one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are 2 large dormitories, each 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches, and 2 rooms for the night guardians.

The general workshop is a two-storey building with stone foundation. The first storey comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest wood-working tools, viz., a buzz planer, a circular saw table, a wood-turning lathe, emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood lathe.

On the upper floor is a small shoe shop department.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The attendance is very regular, and we have more than the authorized number. Two of our brightest boys have left us this year for the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and 2 other pupils, one boy and one girl, having completed their studies, were also discharged.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The subjects taught are religious instruction, drawing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, history and geography, but especial care is given to reading and writing. The progress is encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 130 acres in cultivation. We have also a garden, in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening, as well as in the care of stock and shoe-mending.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—We profit by every opportunity to instil into the hearts of our docile pupils the love and practice of virtue. A short instruction is also given them daily on some religious subject, as well as on politeness, obedience, cleanliness and order, after which hymns are sung. The children take particular delight in such singing.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of our school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and abundance of light, is very good; and the rosy cheeks of our healthy-looking pupils, without exception, never fail to attract the attention of our visitors.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement. It is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons capacity per minute, connected by a 2-inch stand pipe with a tank in the attic. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall; also one in the basement and one outside of the building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank in the attic; from the tank it flows through the stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is, consequently, always ready for use.

Besides we have half a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms, and a new apparatus of fire-escapes was adapted to the building during the winter.

These fire-escapes are as simple as they are efficient; they consist of 2-inch iron tubes, along which the children can slip down to the ground from iron balconies affixed to the windows of the second and third storeys, at each end of the house.

Our 45 pupils can go down, from either end, in less than 3 minutes; and the drill is a delight to them all without exception.

Heating and Lighting.—The school-house is heated by steam. The apparatus is placed in an addition adjoining the building in the rear. It is installed on a cement floor, and surrounded by 8 foot stone walls.

The school and other buildings are lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room. It is also self-ventilated; that is, a tube drives the odour from the machine directly out of doors.

Recreation.—During summer, football, swimming, fishing and shooting with bows and arrows of their own making; in winter, sliding, skating, playing cards and marbles, are the favourite pastimes of our boys.

The girls amuse themselves dressing dolls, singing, swinging, playing games and ball.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
KAMSACK P. O., April 19, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on Cote's reserve, adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and 3½ miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land.—The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and the fractional south half of section 24, township 29, range 32, west of the first meridian. In all there is about 350 acres. Part of this land was purchased and part obtained by free grant. The higher parts are well suited for growing the ordinary grains and vegetables, while the lower affords good pasturage.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main school, with 2 wings. One of these is for store-room overhead and boys' recreation-room on the ground floor, and the other wing is for hospital and isolation purposes. Besides these there is the principal's residence, a stone milk-house, frame shop, frame stables, granary and poultry-house. No new buildings were erected this year.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 to 55 pupils and 7 of a staff.

Attendance.—Little or no trouble is experienced in getting the Indians to send their children. During the year there were 5 discharges and 4 admissions. Our actual attendance at the time of this report is 50 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The work in this department goes on very satisfactorily and the progress made from year to year is quite encouraging.

The following are the number in each standard:—

Standard	I.	15 pupils.
"	II.	9 "
"	III.	20 "
"	IV.	2 "
"	V.	4 "

Farm and Garden.—The results of farm operations during the past year were not so satisfactory as usual. This was owing to the difficulty of getting good seed, dry weather and early frosts. Wheat yielded 30 bushels per acre and graded No. 5 northern. Oats only yielded 15 bushels per acre. Potatoes and turnips were also poor. Other garden vegetables were good. The boys in the school take part in all these farm operations, according to age and size, under the direction of a competent farm instructor. The management and care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry also forms part of the boys' work.

Industries Taught.—The boys are given a good practical knowledge of mixed farming. The girls receive a similar training in all lines of housework, sewing, baking, cooking, washing, ironing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—From lessons in the class-room, from every-day incidents, by the living example of the staff and most of all by teaching of Biblical truths, the children are shown the duty and benefit of right-doing.

Religious worship is conducted morning and evening, attended by staff and children. Familiar talks on religious subjects are given from time to time in the evenings. On Sabbath most of the children attend church service on the reserve, while in the afternoon all attend Sabbath school at the school. Recently a large number of the older pupils made public profession of Christianity.

Conduct.—The conduct of our pupils during the year has been generally good. There has been no truancy whatever. Even in the smaller mistakes and offences common to children there has been a great decrease since the religious awakening referred to in the preceding article.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. There has been no epidemic worse than the ordinary cold, caused by sudden change or damp weather. Towards spring there were a few pupils troubled with swollen glands, but only one needed to be sent home, and that was last summer. He returned in the fall, health much improved. Plenty of fresh air and good food have been the causes, as far as I can tell, of such good health. The sanitary condition of the school would be very much improved by a good water and drainage system.

Water Supply.—This continues to be one of our chief difficulties. The only solution seems to be the laying of pipes to the Assinboine river and pumping it from there to the school.

Fire Protection.—We have a 20-barrel tank in the attic, which is supplied by water from a 90-barrel tank in the basement. From the attic tank a stand-pipe supplies water to hose on each floor. In addition we have fire-pails and hand-grenades in various parts of the building. The children are trained regularly in fire-drill.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by 3 wood furnaces and some wood stoves in outlying parts. Lighting is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have rooms where they can play in the evening and on days of bad weather. Outside the girls skip, play ball and various other games in summer. The boys find their principal sport in football and baseball. In winter both boys and girls enjoy skating and coasting and various inside games, such as crokinole, checkers, &c.

General Remarks.—Our school was inspected by Mr. W. M. Graham, inspector of South Saskatchewan agencies, in January last. We desire to acknowledge the assistance and encouragement received from Mr. Agent Blewett, of Pelly agency, in all matters connected with our school.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises 100 acres, belonging to the government. Adjoining the school land there is one-half section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 2, west of 3rd meridian, which belongs to the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school.

Buildings.—The main building consists of the entrance, principal's apartments, parlour and dining-room. The south wing is occupied by the sisters in charge and the girls, while the north wing accommodates the boys. Both wings are commodious and comfortable, and sufficiently large. The other buildings are the following: bakery, laundry, sewing-room, milk-house, barn, stable, shed, workshop, implement-shed, farmer's dwelling-house, storehouse and hen-house.

The boys' new addition was painted last autumn.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 50 girls; 60 boys are comfortably quartered in the new part of the building.

A staff of 15 can be comfortably accommodated.

Attendance.—The authorized number of pupils, 100, was maintained without any difficulty during the year.

Class-room Work.—The children give great satisfaction in their studies. They seem to appreciate instruction more and more, as they grow older, and show a great desire to learn all they can before leaving school.

Business and friendly correspondence is cultivated with much attention and success. They have a particular taste for book-keeping and agriculture, in which they have lessons every week. Reading is fostered by giving the pupils access to good literature during leisure moments.

Farm and Garden.—The spring sowing and products for 1908 are as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels Sown.	Products.
Wheat	66	132	1,550 bushels.
Oats	33	66	1,650 "
Barley	8	16	360 "
Pease	1½	3	28 "
Potatoes	5	80	530 "
Turnips	1	..	325 "
Beets	1	..	150 "

The table is amply supplied by vegetables from the garden, such as carrots, beets, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, parsnips, &c.

At the agricultural exhibition of 1908, the school was awarded 26 prizes on farm and garden products.

Industries Taught.—The boys take turns at all work common to farm life. They follow closely the rotation of crops and seem inclined to reduce to practice the theory of farming gathered from the study of agriculture pursued in the class-room.

They have charge of our large and beautiful garden, and have had good success both in floral and vegetable productions.

They take turns in the bakery and several have been able to do the work alone.

I purpose to engage an expert carpenter and intend to give the older boys every chance to learn how to build and equip a house with the necessary articles of furniture.

Our big girls are so skilful in sewing, cutting and fitting garments that they do all such work required for the household. The cutting charts which the government furnishes them are a great help and encouragement.

They were awarded 23 prizes for needle-work at the exhibition of 1908.

The small girls knit as deftly as old grandmothers, and to recompense their busy little fingers, they are learning to sew. They get regular lessons in hemming, darning, marking on canvas. In this way when the time comes to succeed those who leave the sewing department, they are already skilful with the needle.

The girls have their own vegetable garden, and they are taught the time and manner of seeding, weeding and all that concerns vegetable-raising. Their attention is also called to the care of poultry. In fact, there is not a chance lost to give them all the knowledge necessary to become a good thrifty housekeeper. They continue to practise butter-making and the care of the dairy. The following lines from a girl discharged in 1906 and married, show that the training is not in vain. She writes: 'I must tell you how we are getting along. We have over 20 head of cattle, a team of horses, some pigs, chickens, ducks and turkeys. If we keep the way we are we will be well off in a few years. I shall milk six cows in the spring and will be making plenty of butter.' Speaking about a companion, she says: 'Thank God she got a good and true husband. He is a young man, not afraid of any kind of work in any kind of weather.'

I judge by these lines that the necessity of labour and a thought of the future is taking root in their minds.

Moral and Religious Training.—Lessons are daily taught to all the children, and by word and example nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls that may enable them to continue in the path of right-doing when left to themselves.

Health and Sanitation.—This year has been an exceptional one for health. Not one death has occurred during the course of this year. The months of January and February, which have always claimed their victims among our children, did no more than sound the alarm. One slight attack of pneumonia made its appearance, but the boy, though delicately constituted, came off victorious in the struggle. We notice with joy that the children in general are gaining in physical strength. I attribute the healthy state of the children and staff this year to the excellent system of ventilation installed in our school last autumn in connection with the heating system. I feel most grateful to the department for this beneficial improvement in our school.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied by 2 artesian wells, one at the kitchen and another at the laundry, where there is also a cistern for soft water. There are 2 dug wells, besides one at the office entrance and one at the stables.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are 4 Hempel fire-extinguishers, 1 Victor, 3 Patton, 16 buckets, 6 axes, a tank and a force pump.

The prescribed fire-drill exercise has received due attention. The children made their exit at a given signal in 1 minute and 34 seconds, counted by Mr. Chisholm on his visit of inspection.

The interior doors have all been re-hung to open both ways.

Heating and Lighting.—The new furnaces installed last autumn have given perfect satisfaction. Parts of the building which it was impossible to heat formerly were very comfortable even during the severest cold.

I am happy to express my gratitude to the department for the efficient assist-

ance it has given me in providing a satisfactory heating system for the school, which was of urgent necessity.

The lighting for all purposes is acetylene gas, and it gives an agreeable light.

Recreation.—Long walks in fine weather, picnics and sham sports, at which all kinds of children's games are entered into with ardour by both boys and girls, make the recreation hours appear too short. Indoors the children take great pleasure in playing games of all kinds. Drills, marches, music and singing rehearsals enliven the winter evenings. Gymnastic exercises are regularly practised. The boys have taken a very interesting course in military drill, of which they expect to give a public exhibition in April. The girls are preparing a drama with a similar end in view. The result will be for future mention.

General Remarks.—The month of January, 1909, witnessed the marriage of seven of our former pupils.

One of the boys who had been discharged in June, 1908, set to work at once, and had his house ready by Christmas. He then came to get a partner from the school, and chose one well capable of seconding his undertakings. They are doing remarkably well. What is most pleasing, their example seems to inspire courage and ambition in other boys and girls just out of school. Another couple on the Duck Lake reservation gives promise of effort in the right direction.

In November the school was inspected by Mr. Chisholm. He expressed much satisfaction with the class work, particularly the variety and style of letters, all of which were original composition.

He inspected and admired the girls' ability in the different kinds of needlework, as well as their cutting and fitting garments from the magic scale charts.

Mr. Chisholm's visits and Mr. Macarthur's are a source of real pleasure and profit to all concerned in the work.

I have, &c.,

O. CHARLEBOIS, *O.M.I.*,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BALCARRES, April 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian and adjoining File Hills reserve.

Land.—The east half of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside the Okanese reserve belongs to the school—in all 413 acres. It was purchased and is owned by the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The north half of this land is mostly covered with trees, and at present is valuable chiefly for its wood and pasture. The south half, however, is more open, and when cleared of brush will be valuable for grain-growing.

Buildings.—The buildings are the home, class-room, laundry, 2 stables, granary, shed and 2 root-houses.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for a staff of 4, 3 ladies and 1 gentleman; also for 18 pupils. For the past 2 years 10 boys have slept in a tent both winter and summer.

Attendance.—There are 30 pupils enrolled. Of these 2 are day pupils, 4 are non-treaty and 24 are treaty. We find no difficulty in keeping up the attendance.

Class-room Work.—A new teacher is in charge of the work owing to the change of staff last summer. The grade work has been well done, and promotions quite satisfactory. A good deal of attention has been paid to physical drill and to vocal expression. In each case good results have been obtained.

Farm and Garden.—The severe frost of August 12 caused our crops to be a partial failure. The root crop, except in the case of the sheltered house garden, was a complete failure.

The oats were a good sample.

The following are the farm returns:—670 bushels oats, 40 bushels wheat, 250 bushels turnips, 100 bushels potatoes, 100 head cabbage, 35 bushels smaller vegetables, 4 hogs sold, 2 beef killed for school, 100 loads green wood cut, 25 loads of dry wood cut, 50 loads of hay, 253 pounds of butter made at school, and fencing to the value of $100.

The stock consists of 5 cows, 5 calves, 6 other head of cattle, 4 horses, 8 hogs and 10 hens.

We have 57 acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught to be clean, neat, economical housekeepers and home-makers. Throughout their school life they are passed from one department to another, that they may become familiar with all. The last year a girl attends school she is taken out of the class-room and given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing and ironing, and the care of the staff dining-room. She milks one cow and cares for the milk, cream and butter. She does all her own sewing and mending. The idea is to train her to meet and plan for all the various duties of a home.

The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening. They are taught the proper care of stock, and to do general chores both outside and in. The plan for helping the school-boy on his own farm when he reaches 16 is proving satisfactory. Having been allotted his farm by the government officials, our boy puts in one month breaking, and again the next year time is given to crop the land prepared, and to do some more breaking. Thus our boy grows familiar with the conditions under which he must work when he leaves school.

Moral and Religious Training.—There is religious instruction daily. Scripture is memorized and the idea of right and wrong is based on the teaching of the Bible.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of the children has been very good. We had one epidemic of whooping-cough in the spring, and the class-room had to be closed on account of it during the month of June.

We find the health of our boys better than that of our girls. This is due to the greater amount of time spent in the open air. Then, too, from lack of house-room, the boys sleep in a tent the year round.

Water Supply.—We have a good well in the yard. The water is piped into the kitchen, where the pump is placed.

Fire Protection.—There are fire axes, extinguishers, ladders, buckets, and water is always convenient.

Heating and Lighting.—One furnace and 6 stoves are used for heating the buildings, and coal-oil lamps for lighting.

Recreation.—All legal holidays are observed. Outdoor sports, both in winter and summer, are enjoyed each day. There is an hour before supper and one after when the children are free for sport.

I have, &c.,

JENNIE CUNNINGHAM,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA P.O., April 2, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Gordon's boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is located on the west side of Gordon's reserve, about 12 miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is 320 acres, and comprises the east half of section 4, township 27, west of the second principal meridian.

This, I believe, has been allotted to the school by the government, and is best adapted for pasture.

Twenty-five or 30 acres might be cultivated. There is no wood, scarcely any hay, and it is very stony.

Buildings.—The main building is used for school purposes. One building separate from the school, is used for laundry and another for storehouse, root-house and ice-house, the same as reported last year. The stable, 20 x 40 feet, which was not completed last year, has been completed, and is used for horses and cows.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 35 pupils, and 4 of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good during the year.

Farm and Garden.—We did not attempt to do any farming. The garden consists of about three acres; on this plot we raised about 400 bushels of potatoes, and an abundance of other vegetables of all descriptions.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle and milking; also gardening in summer.

The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making and care of same. Some of the girls are very proficient in household duties and bread-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. Their moral conduct has been good, and no severe punishment has been administered.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on the whole has been good, some slight colds have occurred, but not of a serious nature. One little girl died at her home with meningitis, or consumption of the brain.

The sanitary condition is all that can be desired, the building is kept clean and is well ventilated.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained from a well, about 200 yards from the school, and is very good.

Fire Protection.—This consists of 1 Babcock, 1 pump, 2 lengths of hose, 7 buckets, 11 hand-grenades, six axes, a tank and several barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves and lighted with lamps and coal oil.

Recreation.—Football and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer.

Coasting, skating and games in the school-room are their chief recreations during the winter.

I have, &c.,
M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
KEESEEKOUSE (ST. PHILIP'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. PHILIP'S P. O., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward the annual report of the Keeseekouse (St. Philip's) boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Keeseekouse (St. Philip's) boarding school is situated on the southwest quarter of section 2, township 32, range 32, west of the first meridian. This land is the homestead of Rev. Father Decorby. The post office is St. Philip's, Sask.

Land.—The land is very good and well adapted to the growth of cereals and garden products. Over 40 acres have been cleared and are ready for seed.

Buildings.—The buildings are (1) a house, 35 x 60 feet, two storeys high, consisting of a chapel, refectory, recreation-room, work-room, 2 dormitories for the girls, rooms for the sisters and teacher, and a kitchen; (2) situated at a short distance is a second house, 32 x 20 feet, 1½ storeys high, in which are recreation-room, dormitory for boys, and 2 rooms for the priest and the teacher in charge of the boys; (3) a stable, 26 x 32 feet, for horses, cattle and hens.

Attendance.—The department allows us a grant for 25 children, but our school reports show an average attendance of 26, with an enrolment of 29, classified in 5 standards, as follows:—

Standard	I	5 pupils.
"	II	6 "
"	III	6 "
"	IV	8 "
"	V	4 "

The programme of studies prescribed for these different standards is followed by the teacher, and there is very satisfactory progress, especially this year, in reading, spelling and arithmetic.

Many more children are asking for admission, and we could easily accommodate 35 if the per capita grant would permit. We have on the ground the necessary stone and lumber for another house, 35 x 40 feet, which will give us an abundance of room for more children, and other accommodation which we require for infirmaries, bath-rooms, &c.

Farm and Garden.—The crops of the past summer have not been much help to us. The oats and barley were good, but not abundant; the vegetables small, on account of the drought of the latter part of the summer; the wheat was badly frozen and good only for feed.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have services in the church every morning: catechism and Sunday school, in which morals, religion and habits of uprightness are inculcated.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has been this year all we could desire. We did not have any serious sickness, no medical call and no petition for leave of absence on account of illness; we have, however, from the previous year 5 children at home for the benefit of their health.

Water Supply.—Good water could be easily found near the house, but not having a well dug, we have to carry our supply of water, with barrels, from a creek running nearby, on the north side of the school.

Fire Protection.—We have only fire-extinguishers, buckets always filled with water, ladders, axes, &c.

The doors of the house have been changed according to the instructions of the department, and the children have been drilled in preparation of some occurrence of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The same as previously reported, stoves and lamps.

Recreation.—This consists of half an hour at recess, 1 hour after dinner, and 1½ hours after supper.

I have, &c.,
J. DECORBY, OMI.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
LA PLONGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
GREEN LAKE P.O., April 25, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is located on the banks of La Plonge river, on a picturesque site commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

Land.—The land in connection with the school belongs to the Roman Catholic mission by right of occupancy, the country being still unsurveyed. It is for the most part woodland, more or less fit for cultivation, requiring a great deal of work to clear it. There are also a few narrow bands of prairie in the valley, but in wet years nearly all are under water.

Buildings.—The main building is 3 storeys, on a stone foundation. A new house, 36 by 26 feet, was erected last fall for the principal and the reverend brothers. The bigger boys will have their quarters there also when it is completed. The old building will be used as a storehouse.

The outbuildings are: a laundry, 2 stables, and a hen-house.

I must also mention a saw and planing mill, which is a benefit to the whole country.

Accommodation.—The buildings afford room for about 60 pupils and the required staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. The admissions numbered 12; there was 1 pupil discharged.

Class-room Work.—The programme laid down by the department has been followed as closely as possible. Very satisfactory progress is to be noticed throughout all the standards. Good evidence of the development of the children's mental faculties is given in the taste the larger pupils have acquired in reading.

Farm and Garden.—The boys and girls are trained in this work. Farming operations were partly successful and partly a failure this year. While our potato and barley field, in low-lying ground, did not even return the seed put in, it being flooded over several times, a little clearing of about 2 acres on the hill, gave a splendid return. Mr. Crean, on his surveying tour, measured some stalks of oats 5 feet high. He also

took samples of wheat, of which we had sown a small patch as an experiment, which proved very successful, and declared our vegetables very fine for the season. About 4 acres more have been cleared and will be put under cultivation this spring.

Industries Taught.—We aim to make our girls practical and neat housekeepers. We train them carefully in sewing, mending, dressmaking, laundrying, cooking, in short in everything pertaining to the art of housekeeping.

The boys help with the fishing, gardening, and taking care of the cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—We consider it a sacred obligation, and nothing in our power is left undone, either to instruct the pupils thoroughly in the Christian doctrine or to induce them to put into practice the lessons taught them. The general behaviour is good and the work of the school goes on smoothly under a mild and firm discipline.

Health and Sanitation.—The epidemic of whooping-cough that swept through the whole district last summer did not spare the school. In spite of the isolation of the patients, nearly all the children under 12 years caught the disease. Several cases caused anxiety, but careful nursing brought them through, and all recovered nicely. In fact, with the exception of a poor cripple boy, who, besides, suffers from heart-trouble, and a girl left very delicate by measles last year, our pupils are a bright, healthy-looking lot of children.

Water Supply.—Clear, good water is obtained from La Plonge river.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water are kept in the house, and a number of buckets are always available. In case of fire, escape could be made easily by means of 2 fire-escapes and 6 doors, opening outwards. Matches are kept out of reach of the pupils.

Heating and Lighting.—We use stoves to heat the house and coal-oil lamps for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—In bad weather the children amuse themselves indoors, with different games, according to their age and inclination, after sufficient time has been given to physical exercise. Even in winter, very few days pass without their having a walk during the noon recreation. In summer, I think no school has better opportunities for amusements suited to the tastes of Indian children. Children of the wood find an ever-renewed pleasure roving about the bush, picking flowers and berries, to say nothing of little exploring excursions with the joy of discovering a new berry-ground, an ideal camping-place, &c. There is also a boat, especially constructed for them, in which they can, with all safety, enjoy many a delightful row.

General Remarks.—The results of the year's work are gratifying. A general advance has been made throughout all the departments. The school is growing more and more in favour with the people and visitors are eulogious in their appreciation of the work done.

Last June we had the pleasure of a second visit from Mr. McLean, commissioned to inspect the school. Everything he saw met with his approval, and his words of praise were very encouraging, both to the staff and the pupils, who on their part appreciated much his kindness and courtesy.

Hoping this will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

F. ANCEL, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
LAC LA RONGE (ALL SAINTS) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAC LA RONGE, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is situated on Lac la Ronge, on the western shore, about 1½ miles from the mouth of Montreal river, an outlet of Montreal lake, and also the summer route from here to Montreal lake, which is on the road to Prince Albert, our nearest town, as well as our railway station.

The Hudson's Bay Company's post, which is 4 miles immediately south of us, is our post office.

The situation was well chosen by Archdeacon McKay for its natural beauty; and also being high and dry, and affording a splendid view of the lake, which is quite open here; while in other parts it is well dotted with an innumerable number of islands.

Land.—The land is not surveyed yet in this part of the country.

The school, however, claims a half mile frontage on the lake.

While, however, the situation cannot be excelled in point of natural beauty, still nothing could be said in its favour as regards the chief requirements of such an institution as this needs.

Of the land claimed and owned by this school, only 10 acres at the most could be counted on as available for gardening purposes, and all this land is poor too, being almost entirely all sand, the rest of the claim is either solid or full of big rocks. During the gardening season we cleared and broke another acre of land, making in all 3 acres in 3 years. Breaking up land for cultivation is necessarily hard here, for not only is it rocky, but the entire school land is heavily wooded with poplar and spruce, and when we have to do everything by hand with axes, spades and mattocks only, the work is doubly hard, or three times harder and slower than it would be by using horses.

Buildings.—The main building is 26 x 80 feet, with a kitchen attached, 22 x 26 feet. Both main building and kitchen are frame buildings, and both 2 storeys high. The main building is built with 6-inch studding and the kitchen with 4-inch studding. The walls of both buildings are filled in with sawdust, and both, I am sorry to say, are not yet finished; the outside of both the main building and the kitchen is now clapboarded and ready to be painted.

The main building is divided as follows:—on the ground floor: dining-room, 24 x 30 feet, a hall 12 x 14 feet, an office, 13 x 14 feet, a girls' room, 14 x 26 feet, and a class-room for the present, 22 x 26 feet.

The upstairs is divided as follows: boys' dormitory, 26 x 28 feet, 3 private rooms 8 x 12 feet, 10 x 12 feet, 10 x 12 feet respectively; a hall in the shape of an L, 5 x 34 feet, a clothing-room, 12 x 14 feet, and a girls' dormitory, 24 x 26 feet.

The kitchen is used as follows: the ground floor is entirely given up to cooking purposes, while upstairs is divided into rooms, 8 x 10 feet, 8 x 14 feet, and a sewing-room, 12 x 24 feet.

Archdeacon McKay's first plan for this school called for a main building, 200 x 26 feet, but he afterwards decided to have 2 separate buildings, both alike. During last

summer I sawed the biggest part of the lumber for the new house and put it up, and we are now using the downstairs part.

The size of this addition is, 32 x 42 feet, 2 storeys high, with a 12-foot ceiling on the first floor and 10 feet on the other floor. The downstairs part is to be divided into 2 rooms, 1 for class-room, 33 x 32 feet, and the remaining part, 10 x 32 feet, to be used as a boys' room. There is also a stairway to the boys' dormitory. I paid special attention to the lighting of the rooms by putting in as many windows as I could. Although an addition to the end of the old building, still I managed to put in 11 windows in the class-room and 3 in the boys' room. All these windows are stationary with a trap window above, hinged and fitted up with regular transepts. Besides the rooms being airy from the high ceilings, it will make it more so by these hinged windows.

The other buildings consist of a storehouse, 12 x 16 feet, a carpenter-shop, 14 x 24 feet, and milk and ice house combined, 12 x 12 feet, all of which are frame buildings; also a log-house, 14 x 20 feet, 1½ storeys, occupied by our fishermen, and is also used as a camping place for Indians visiting their children. We have also 2 stables, one a frame building, 12 x 14 feet with a lean-to, and a new one, built last fall, of logs, 18 x 22 feet. This latter is partly under ground, and although last winter was severely cold, we found this stable quite warm enough for our poultry, which we screened off in one corner of the stable, while the other part was fitted up with stalls and mangers for horses and cows.

We have also the necessary outhouses, 1 for boys, of frame, 8 x 12 feet; another for girls and officers, 8 x 16 feet, both over deep pits.

There is also a fish-house, 10 x 10 feet.

Accommodation.—When the new addition to the main building is finished, there will be accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 7. At present the accommodation will provide for 40 pupils and a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The accommodation being as stated above, insufficient for our allotted number of 50 children, we have not made an endeavour to get the full number. When the addition is completed or made fit for use, this fall, we shall then be prepared to take in the full number.

Class-room Work.—The progress made during the winter has been good, particularly noticeable among the larger boys and girls with their English. Our teacher, Miss Dora Green, is thoroughly equipped and a professional teacher of London, England, and cannot be too highly praised for the good results obtained.

Classes are taught in the morning and afternoon, the school hours being 9 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme laid down by the department is strictly followed.

Farm and Garden.—We had 3 acres under cultivation last summer, 2½ acres were given up to potatoes and a few vegetables, while the other half acre was sown with oats, which did not do well. We put it in too late and as it was surrounded by high bush, this may account for its not being a success.

During the winter we were most unfortunate with our live stock. The high water of last summer made it impossible to get enough hay cut and stowed. More than half the hay we finally put up was cut in from 2 to 3 feet of water, and this, as it was cut, had to be loaded on a scow, and brought home to dry. I only got two-thirds of the hay required. The pasturage, being exceptionally poor during the summer, on account of high water, both cattle and horses began the winter in a very unfit condition, and the poor feed and half feeding, during an extremely cold winter, proved too much for 2 head of our stock, a bull and a cow, and I also lost my own horse. We have now one cow, one young heifer, and a team of horses.

Our poultry, however, is doing well and giving us good returns.

Industries Taught.—It is the policy of this school to keep all the children busy during work hours, apart from the class-room.

Their work includes, for boys, buck-sawing and chopping wood, feeding and tending the live stock, carrying water, while I also teach the larger boys to help me with saw-mill work and the carpentering. The new addition was mostly their work, the shingling being entirely done by them.

The girls do all the housework, sewing, knitting, and all kinds of useful and fancy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and attention is given to this important part of education.

Scripture reading is taught to both boys and girls, and Miss Green, the teacher, instructs them in church catechism half an hour each morning. I take all the children myself each Wednesday night, teaching them to read their Bibles in Cree, construing word for word from English into Cree, in which they are very much interested from the grammar point of view, and also as a source of help to them.

Health and Sanitation.—I am most thankful to be able to report again that not one case of sickness of any kind has been experienced by any member of our home during the year. The health of the children has been splendid.

One fear of the people here was that their children might get ill on account of close confinement. But, as we insist on open windows in the dormitories at all times, 2-hour walks daily by all the girls, also provide well cooked food and good clothing, the children cannot but keep healthy and strong.

The people themselves often remark how well the children are and how well they look.

Water Supply.—The water is all drawn from the lake, and Lac la Ronge water cannot be excelled for purity. All the water required for the school is carried by the boys in buckets, the lake being only 50 yards from the home.

Fire Protection.—There has been no fire-protection during the year, but the last week of the year found us equipped with 4 complete chemical hand-grenades, sent to us by the agent of the Carlton agency.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by wood stoves, and the lighting by coal-oil lamps, candles and sometimes by fish-oil.

Recreation.—The boys are encouraged to play football and other manly exercises and games.

The girls have swings and merry-go-round in the summer, and outdoor exercises in winter such as coasting and walking.

General Remarks.—Our saw-mill is situated 3 miles from the school. The machinery is all in good condition.

Last summer we sawed about 40 M. feet of lumber and about 50 M. shingles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BROWN,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about 12 miles from the Touchwood agency, Kutawa post office, and 3 miles from Touchwood Hills post office, outside of the Indian reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, and belongs to the Reverend Oblate Fathers of Winnipeg. Of this land about 110 acres are under cultivation. There is a large garden, prettily laid out, in front of the house. All the above land is fenced in with barb wire.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, which now serves as a play-room for the boys; the main building, the basement of which comprises a large cellar, part of which is used as a root-house and dairy; on the first floor are: a kitchen, a small room for bake oven, a pantry, refectories for sisters and pupils, and a room for visitors.

On the second floor is the girls' dormitory, sewing-room, play-room and sisters' apartments. There is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle with the first, contains on the first floor the class-room and a chapel. On the upper floor is the boys' dormitory. The other buildings are the principal's house, the carpenter and blacksmith shop, stables, a storehouse and a granary.

Accommodation.—This school has accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 7.

Attendance.—Thirty-eight children attended school during the year, 14 boys and 24 girls.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress is noticed in all divisions. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. English is spoken generally. Many of the pupils seem to appreciate the advantage of an education.

Farm and Garden.—The area under cultivation is about 110 acres. The crops of last season were wheat, oats and barley. The crops and garden products were entirely ruined by frost.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught every branch of practical farming. The girls are taught every branch of domestic work. They help in the making of their own clothes and those of the boys, and have the mending and darning of both.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The general conduct has been good, and but few punishments had to be administered during the year. The pupils attend religious services in the chapel every morning and evening.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good during the whole year, and I am happy to say that not one case of mortality has to be reported. The food-supply is wholesome and abundant. Sports and outdoor work are the means generally employed to maintain good health.

Water Supply.—Good water is obtained from 2 wells on the premises by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with 2 Babcocks, also fire-extinguishers, which so far have not been necessary, but are kept in readiness in case of need.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by 16 box stoves. Coal-oil lamps supply the light.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have large and well laid-out playgrounds, and all take their recreation in the open air when the weather is favourable. Skating, football and gymnastic exercises are the principal outdoor amusements of the boys. Cards, checkers and skipping are the girls' favourite amusements.

General Remarks.—The school was examined by Inspector W. M. Graham, to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for his unvarying kindness and his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the interests of the school.

To our able agent, Mr. Murison, we also return thanks for his kindly interest in our school.

I have, &c.,
J. E. S. THIBAUDEAU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE (ST. ANTHONY'S) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, April 9, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Onion Lake (St. Anthony's) Roman Catholic boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about 12 miles from old Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About 7 or 8 acres of land are fenced in and set apart for school purposes, buildings, gardens and playgrounds.

The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are 3 separate frame buildings, erected at different periods, but now connected by winding stairs from the first to the third floor of the building.

The main building is 45 x 35 feet, 3 storeys high. On the first floor is the junior class-room, 25 x 35 feet, 9¾ feet high; this room serves as the boys' recreation-room in winter; pupils' dining-room, 20 x 35 feet, 9¾ feet high.

On the second floor is the senior class-room, 25 x 23 feet, 9¾ feet high, girls' sewing and recreation-room, 20 x 35 feet, 9¾ feet high; pupils' infirmary, 22 x 25 feet, 9¾ feet high.

The third storey is one vast room, 45 x 35 feet, 8½ feet high, used as a wardrobe and storehouse for the girls' clothes.

The second building is 36 x 26 feet, 33 feet high. On the first floor: dining-room for staff, 13 x 16 x 9¾ feet, and the kitchen, 20 x 26 x 9¾ feet.

Second floor: private chapel for sisters and pupils, 26 x 36 x 9½ feet. The third floor is the boys' dormitory, 22 x 36 x 8 feet. To this building is attached the storehouse and pantries.

The third building is of log, 25 x 30 feet, two storeys, occupied by the sisters. The buildings are kept in good condition, and are also comfortable and convenient.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation at present for 70 pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance during this term has been 54.

There have been five discharges and four admissions since last March.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely. The class work is done neatly, with application and emulation. The pupils like to study and show much encouragement.

Half an hour daily is given for singing. The pupils form the church choir. They are able to sing Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About 3 acres of land are cultivated for a garden. Sufficient vegetables of all kinds are raised. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, the preparing of fuel, cobbling, and bake their own bread.

A good recompense, and one which they enjoy greatly is to be allowed to go to the hay camp for a few weeks during vacation to help with the work.

The girls are carefully taught and trained in all branches of housekeeping, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing and darning; also the use of the sewing-machine. Eight have learned to play the mandolin during the year and succeed very well; all are fond of music.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this important part of education.

Religious instruction is given daily; morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. Respect and obedience for authority is continually inculcated and insisted upon. The pupils' conduct in general has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils' health has been remarkably good, excepting 7 or 8 who were troubled with whooping-cough for a number of weeks during winter; one little girl died of its effects.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, is the medical officer; he visited the institution twice during the year.

There is nothing lacking in the attention given to the sanitary condition of the school; good and daily ventilation, disinfectants and plenty of fresh air.

Water Supply.—Abundance of good water is supplied from a well a few yards from the house.

Fire Protection.—A well, tank, with pumps, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water are kept in readiness.

From the boys' and girls' dormitories are exits on each side, and stairs leading down to the first floor, with doors opening outwards, as required by the department.

Twelve dry-dust fire-extinguishers are distributed throughout the different apartments. A triangle on which to sound the fire alarm is placed in the school. Fire-drills are given frequently to the children, even during the night, without previous notice. All is done promptly and in an orderly manner.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by means of 14 wood stoves. Coal-oil lamps are suspended from the ceilings in the pupils' apartments to furnish light.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed 3 or 4 hours daily for recreation.

All recreation is taken in the open air, as much as possible, even in winter. Swings, football, croquet, lawn tennis, coasting and skating are the chief amusements.

General Remarks.—In closing this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the good will and courtesy shown me by Inspector Chisholm, our zealous agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, and others of the department's service, with whom I have had dealings during the past year.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, March 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the Onion Lake Church of England boarding school under my charge, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makaoo's reserve, about 300 yards southwest of the agency headquarters.

Land.—There is about 30 acres of land in connection with the school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings.—The present school-house is a frame building, 30 x 40 feet, 3 storeys high, finished and painted throughout. The lower floor is one large class-room. The second floor is divided into rooms for members of the staff and the larger boys, and is reached by an outside stair. On both these floors the partitions and ceilings are finished with steel ceiling. The third floor is one large dormitory for the small boys, and is reached by an inside stair from the second floor.

Ventilation and light have been carefully provided, there being 11 windows on each floor, with a fanlight on each window; while on the upper floor extra ventilation is secured by a hinged window and a trap-door in the roof, which can be opened at pleasure.

The 3-storey log building originally used as a school-room and dormitories, is now given up for use as a hospital, with a laundry on the ground floor. At time of writing last year this building was in the hands of the plasterers, but is now finished throughout, giving us an excellent hospital, with ample accommodation for 10 patients and a nurse.

Between the school-house and hospital stands another log building, 20 x 22 feet, 2 storeys. The lower floor is divided into 2 rooms, used as bed-rooms for the large boys and the school teacher. The upper floor is a sewing-room, reached by an outside door.

Close to this is a log store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with an upper and lower floor, used for storing meat. Our other storehouse, a frame building, 18 x 24 feet, has been enlarged and is now 18 x 50 feet, and includes a store-room, and wood-shed. The walls are covered with iron sheeting outside.

The mission house, which forms the quarters for the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of 6 buildings, erected at different times, but all connected. Any one of the 4 outer doors gives access to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor is the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, dispensary, sitting-room and bed-room, two dining-rooms, a kitchen, well-room and a bath-room.

The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and girls' dormitories. One of the dormitories has an outer door leading on to a balcony, also reached by an outside stair, so that a fire-escape and free ventilation are both provided. There is also a cellar under the house, 20 x 30 x 7 feet.

The stables are very commodious and comfortable.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 70 pupils and a staff of 8 or more, if necessary.

Attendance.—Nearly all the pupils being boarders, the attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—Here very satisfactory progress has been made. We have 2 good certificated teachers, 1 man and 1 lady teacher, and the children show continued interest in their studies.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden land covers about 5 acres, and last year we raised sufficient vegetables to supply the entire school. The work is done by the staff and children.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentering and building, but they also have care of the stock and assist in haymaking and gardening. The girls are taught housework in its different branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid to this part of the work by each one of the staff, realizing as we do that without this training all our other work is useless.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the children has been good. There have been two epidemics, i.e., whooping-cough and measles, prevalent during the year, and already our hospital has proved of great value to us. We had a trained nurse and were able to isolate all our cases. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Water Supply.—We have three wells and a sufficient supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical and 1 dozen Eclipse fire-extinguishers, with wells and plenty of water in 2 of our large buildings, are all the protection we have, with constant watchfulness. The doors of the dormitories have all been hung to open outwards.

Heating.—All the buildings are heated with wood stoves. Where there is danger of the children playing with fire, we use top-draught stoves, so that it is almost impossible for them to reach the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, cricket, swings, skating and foot races.

General Remarks.—The repairs this year to our buildings have cost a great deal. We took off the old tin roof of the school-house and put on a new one of galvanized iron and steel shingles. We also put a new roof on the hospital, raised the roof of the veranda and extended the veranda round two sides of the building and threw out a large bay window on the west side to give good light in the operating-room. We had the old outside stair removed and a new one built at the southeast corner, instead of the front of the building as it was formerly. This enables us to use the hospital as a separate building and makes it entirely apart from the laundry. If the work increases, we have allowed for the opening of a staircase, inside, to the ground floor, and would then remove the laundry and devote the entire building to hospital purposes.

I have, &c.,
J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD P.O., April 28, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Round Lake boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, at the east end of Round lake, on the northeast quarter of section 14, township 18, range 3.

Land.—The south half of section 23 and 22 acres of section 14 are school property.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone foundation.

The boarding school proper contains waiting-room, dining-rooms, parlour, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, cellars, girls' dormitories, sewing-room and rooms for members of the staff.

The school-house contains the school-room, two class-rooms, teachers' rooms and the boys' bed-rooms, with basement for furnace.

Besides there are two stone stables, 24 x 40 feet, with frame loft for feed; also a residence for the principal.

Accommodation.—The buildings are capable of accommodating 80 pupils with a staff of 6.

Attendance.—There are 42 pupils on the roll, and the attendance has been good.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and good progress has been made by the pupils. The programme of studies of the department has been followed.

Farm and Garden.—There is a farm in connection with the school, under the supervision of an experienced farmer. About 100 acres are under cultivation. The garden supplies us with all our vegetables; our herd of cattle supplies us with milk, butter and meat.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught general farm work, and the girls general housework.

Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given in morning and evening devotions, the Sabbath school, and in all our dealing and teaching we try to build up a good character.

Health and Sanitation.—The buildings are well drained towards the river, the rooms are large and well ventilated, the food is abundant and well prepared, and the health of the pupils very good; not one case of scrofula in the school.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of water from the lake and from a well.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, also a constant supply of water. Fire-buckets and stovepipes are kept in good repair.

Heating and Lighting.—The rooms are heated with a hot-air furnace and wood stoves, and coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—We have skating and tobogganing in winter, and in summer football, basketball, bathing, climbing the hills, rowing on the lake or riding in the saddle, is often enjoyed by the pupils and members of the staff.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
DELMAS P.O., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of Thunderchild's (St. Henry) boarding school, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Thunderchild's (St. Henry) boarding school is adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast quarter section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction. The foundations are of stone. The interior of the main building is plaster finish except the ceilings, which are of wood. This building is 36 x 28 feet, 2½ storeys high, with an annex at the south end, 36 x 28 feet, 3 storeys high. The third storey was completed last fall, and furnishes us with a lovely dormitory for our white girl boarders.

The interior of the annex is wood finish in every room.

Accommodation.—We can easily accommodate 50 children. We have taken over 20 white children boarders, as the grant for our 20 Indian boarders is not sufficient to pay for all the expenses incurred.

The present staff, which numbers 8, have their own separate quarters.

Attendance.—The attendance was remarkably good, ranging from 3 to 5 above the grant-earning number. We have had 3 discharges and 3 admissions during the year.

Class-room Work.—This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed is from 9 to 11.45, a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session.

Farm and Garden.—A fair crop of timothy grass has been harvested, but of our vegetables the frost has ruined nearly everything; not enough could be had for a year's supply.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the horses and cows in their charge. They also keep clean their room and dormitory and do a little work around the house.

The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, sewing, mending and washing clothes, helping in the kitchen, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has the first place in all our work here, and we believe that the efforts put forth with the assistance of the staff have met with a great measure of success.

Health and Sanitation.—Two children, one boy and one girl, died of consumption during the past year. Except this, the health of the pupils was fairly good all the year, until an epidemic of whooping-cough visited the country, which broke out in the boarding school also. It lasted for almost 2 months, but left no ill effects.

The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house.

Water Supply.—A good well, which is close at hand, provides the school with all the necessary water.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. Three barrels, in the dormitories, are kept constantly filled with water; we also have a few axes and pails always at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated throughout by two 'Little Ox' furnaces. The fuel used is wood.

Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed outside as much as possible, and they amuse themselves with various games.

General Remarks.—It must be recorded that in August last, at the visit of the Hon. David Laird, an address was read by one of our pupils, David Jimmy, a little tot of 5. David Frenchman presented him with a lovely bouquet of choice flowers. In return Mr. Laird answered in the most gracious and cordial manner. His wise counsels were such as one could expect, practical and full of encouragement.

Before closing, I beg to thank the department for the kindness and interest it has shown to this school.

Our worthy inspector, Mr. W. J. Chisholm, deserves special mention for his unremitting attention and kindness on behalf of the school. Also our devoted agent,

Mr. J. P. G. Day, whose interest and assistance have been of great aid in placing the work on a good basis.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, *Priest, O.M.I.*,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of February 25, the following report in connection with this school, for the fiscal year just ended, is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The schol is located on the high, south bank of the Battle river, about 2 miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, and about 2 miles south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. This place is beautiful for situation, overlooking, towards the north, the two towns of Battleford and North Battleford (the latter a divisional point of the Canadian Northern Railway), and the rivers already mentioned, with their picturesque valleys; to the south the Eagle Hill range and a vast extent of country in all directions.

The school buildings are erected on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with certain changes and additions rendered necessary for the work of the school, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Hon. David Laird, the present Indian Commissioner, when he was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the then North-west Territories; it was also used as the council chamber for the meetings of the North-west Council of those days.

Land.—In the immediate vicinity of the buildings we have a reserve of 566 acres, and one of 376 acres, 3 miles east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is; the latter is mainly a hay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is in township 43, range 16, west of the third principal meridian, and embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, the principal's residence, 2 cottages, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, store-room, stable, well-house, pig-pen, warehouse, root-house, laundry, granary, and the usual small outbuildings, besides carriage and implement sheds. Some of the buildings were reshingled, and considerable minor repairs done in various places during the year.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for about 150 pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance.—Only one death took place among the pupils during the year. Three boys and 2 girls were discharged, 4 boys and 8 girls admitted. We enter on the incoming year with an enrolment of 68 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies required by the department is followed, and the pupils are graded from the alphabet up to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils, of whom two are now ordained missionaries, are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Three of the eldest boys are attending the public school in the town of Battleford, as day scholars, with the view of qualifying eventually for teachers' certificates.

Farm and Garden.—We have over 60 acres cultivated, about 6 of this being worked as a vegetable garden and potato patch.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework, are the industries taught.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention, as being the only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, the Sunday school, a shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of Holy Scriptures, each day, and a midweek service each Wednesday evening. A circle of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and the 'King's Sons' among the boys, and a branch of the 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' to which both boys and girls belong, have been carried on for several years with manifestly good results. The organizations are officered by the pupils, and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation.—We have been blessed with good health in general throughout the year. The ventilation of the building is good, an abundance of fresh air passing through the building constantly, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Water Supply.—We have a good supply of water of the best quality in our wells.

Fire Protection.—We have a number of hand-grenades, Babcocks and dry-dust fire-extinguishers, also axes and pails of water placed in different parts of the building. There are 4 tanks, in which a fresh supply of water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with two upper tanks, and lead down to the lower floors, where rubber hose connect with them. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also located in the centre of the main building, having pipes and hose extending from it to each storey. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand. The boys are told off to different stations in the main building and for water-supply.

Heating.—This is done by hot-air furnaces and ordinary stoves, wood being the only fuel used.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

Recreation.—Swings, football, hockey and other games, with plenty of other outdoor exercise, are provided. We also instruct the boys in the use of the buck-saw on the wood-pile. We find this the most useful and best paying, of all the games.

Ex-Pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done so well as one could wish; in many cases their environment is very much against them. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again there are who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work among the settlers, some at general work, some at carpentering. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession whether they afterwards use it on the reserves, or keep on at work among the settlers.

Some of our pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; two have taken a course at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and have been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. One of these is married to an English lady, and is in charge of one of our boarding schools and missions. The other took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Manitoba, and is also now in charge of one of our missions. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the reserves, to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers, and are keeping their homes in a creditable condition. While the results may not be in all cases what some might desire, yet we must not expect too much when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very evident; the schools are doing good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the surroundings of the ex-pupils. The residential schools,

properly and systematically worked, are a true step in the way to solve the Indian problem. There is a very marked difference between the tone of the reserve where a considerable number of our ex-pupils are living, and that of those reserves that are without them.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. This tends to help in accomplishing the good work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand by and by.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, courtesy, and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P. O., April 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is pleasantly situated on a lake in the Qu'Appelle valley. It is not on a reserve, but is close to seven. The nearest railway is 10 miles distant.

Land.—The land consists of different parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, and contains about 990 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and is all fenced. It is the property of the department.

Buildings.—There are three separate buildings, as follows: main building, 120 x 50 feet, contains kitchen, dining-room, offices, chapel and hospital; girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, contains play-rooms, class-rooms and dormitories; boys' building is same size and used for same purposes.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate 225 pupils and staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory. There were 240 pupils enrolled at the end of March; 117 boys and 123 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed, and the progress is satisfactory. The pupils are classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	19	47	66
" II	18	22	40
" III	40	31	71
" IV	12	14	26
" V	18	2	20
" VI	10	7	17

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day, and the higher ones attend class one half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden.—The number of acres under seed was 250, as follows: 125 acres under wheat, which was a failure owing to frost, only 600 bushels being threshed

for feed; 150 acres under oats giving a yield of 3,000 bushels; ten acres were planted to roots. There are from 12 to 14 boys attached to the farm.

Stock.—The live stock consists of 35 cattle, 34 horses, 58 hogs and about 125 poultry.

Industries Taught.—The branches of industry are blacksmithing, baking, carpentry, tinsmithing and shoemaking. A number of boys are attached to each branch and are employed one half of the day and attend class the other half. A good training is given them, as considerable custom work is done here.

Moral and Religious Training.—The vice-principal and teachers attend to the moral training and general manners of the pupils. On Sunday and every day during the winter months, I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class. Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The physician in charge inspects regularly, and is attentive to duty.

Water Supply.—Drinking water is obtained from wells. The water which supplies the house and laundry, also fire-protection, is brought from the lake 300 yards distant, into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks.

Fire Protection.—The 250 feet hose on each flat of the main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. There are also two McRobie 75-gallon chemical tanks, with 50 feet of hose attached on each flat of the main and girls' building. There is an electrical fire alarm system with stations placed throughout the different buildings. Fire-drills are practised at intervals, and every precaution for the saving of life and property is taken. There are two iron fire-escapes attached to each of the three buildings, and 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers are conveniently placed, as well as 12 Eclipse dry-dust fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—Four Gurney steam boilers are used for heating the three buildings. Two Siche gas tanks supply light in all three buildings. Coal oil and wood are used in the shops.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the favourite games for the pupils in summer. Plays, dramas, singing and band music are the winter pastimes.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, April 29, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is located on the banks of the Wascana creek, 4 miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on a reserve. A half section of land was set apart for the use of the school at first, later a section was added. The soil is a stiff clay, much like the soil of the Red river valley. It requires very heavy horses to work the land. Wheat, oats barley, flax and all the common vegetables do well. The land in its natural state was treeless prairie. A few miles below the school the valley of the Wascana deepens to a considerable extent, and it was here

that the Indians, in the buffalo hunting days, used to make corrals for the capture and slaughter of these animals. So many were killed in this way that the piles of bones left at the place of slaughter, gave the name to the stream, which in the Indian language means the place of the bones. Ash-leaved maple, ash, poplar, elm and Russian poplar have been planted about the school grounds; these have grown very rapidly, affording considerable shelter from strong winds, attracting song birds and greatly improving the appearance of the grounds.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two storeys high. The central part of the first floor contains the office, dispensary, dining-room, store-rooms, scullery and sewing-room. On the second floor of this part are the bed-rooms for the staff and a small dormitory for boys. The boys' quarters and the assembly-room are in the south wing. The boys' dormitory, clothing store-room, lockers and wash-rooms are on the second floor of this wing. In the north wing, the girls' dormitory, wash-room, clothing store-room and lockers are on the second floor. On the first floor of the north wing are two well lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, fuel-room, laundry, water-closets and bath-rooms. There are two pneumatic tanks for hard and one for soft water in the basement. Under the basement floor are two large soft water cisterns.

The other buildings are: a two-storey brick veneered residence for the principal, a farm cottage, a cottage hospital, old laundry building, ice-house, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and smoke-house.

The farm buildings are: barn with horse stable under same, cow-stable, hog-pen, implement-shed and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 150 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance.—During the past year the attendance was about 76.

Class-room Work.—The class-room is graded as follows:—

Standard	VI	7 pupils.
"	V	11 "
"	IV	9 "
"	III	18 "
"	II	9 "
"	I	22 "

The course of study outlined by the department, for the use of Indian schools, is followed.

Farm and Garden.—This is made a very important part of the industrial training for boys. The farm last year produced 3,500 bushels of grain, including wheat, oats and barley. The garden produced all the vegetables used on the school tables.

Industries Taught.—All the boys are taught the care, feeding and driving of horses and the feeding and care of cattle and hogs. They are also given practical instruction in the use of farm implements, machinery and garden tools.

Carpenter Shop.—Five boys received instruction in this department. Besides doing a great deal of repairing of farm implements and machinery, repairs on the doors, whiffletrees, neck-yokes, ladders, gates and numerous small articles.

Printing Office.—A monthly paper, *Progress*, is printed at the school. Some of the ex-pupils, who have learned typesetting in this office, are earning good wages in newspaper offices. The work is useful in connection with the class-room work, as the printer boys are found to make the greatest progress in spelling and English composition. Two boys have worked in this office during the year.

Engine-room.—Five boys have received instruction in the care and operating of the steam-engine. Two of these passed their examinations before the provincial government examiner and have received qualified engineer's papers. These engineer boys prove to be very useful on their own reserves in the threshing season, as many of the reserves now own steam threshing outfits.

Girls' Department.—All the girls learn cooking, baking and sewing; also laundry work. In the sewing-room they learn to cut and fit their own dresses, as well as other articles of clothing. Some of them are given instruction in the care of the sick, also bandaging and dressing sores and wounds.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils meet in the class-room to learn Scripture verses every Sunday morning; Sunday school is held in the afternoon; different members of the staff take classes; the International course of lessons is followed. Service is conducted by the principal on Sunday evening. When the weather is favourable numbers of the pupils go to the Presbyterian church in Regina for the Sunday morning service. Pupils and staff meet in the class-room every evening for prayers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. Waste paper, dust from floor sweeping and other rubbish is burned. Rooms that have been occupied by the sick are disinfected after, even if the illness be only a minor one.

Thorough ventilation is considered as most important. Outdoor exercise is insisted on daily. An outbreak of whooping-cough in the early part of the year passed off with no ill effects. Several of the pupils were operated on for scrofulous lumps by Dr. Thompson, the school physician, with good results.

Water Supply.—Water of an excellent quality is obtained at a depth of 45 feet; but the quantity is limited. Another vein is struck at the 95 foot level. Wells sunk to this depth can scarcely be pumped dry. The water is, however, in a vein of quicksand that gradually rises and fills up a well to the water level, and also rapidly wears out the valves in a pumping plant. The water found at both the 45 and 95 foot levels is hard, but of excellent quality.

Fire Protection.—There is a McRobie extinguisher, six Stempel extinguishers, a number of hand-grenades and dust extinguishers. Drills are given with a view to getting the pupils out of the building as quickly as possible.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by steam from a 30-horse-power boiler in the basement. The carpenter shop, laundry, bake shop and printing office are heated by stoves. The light used is acetylene gas.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys play baseball, football and other outdoor games. The girls play basket-ball. In winter skating for both boys and girls is the principal outdoor recreation.

A magic lantern and a brass band are used to advantage, both for instruction and amusement. In winter many indoor games are played under the direction of one or more of the staff. Singing is taught and occasionally concerts are given; most of the programme being given by the pupils.

General Remarks.—The school has many visitors during the summer months. People from eastern provinces, and also from Europe, who chance to stop off in Regina, take advantage of the nearness of the school to see Indians, and also to note the educational work that is being done among them. Most of these visitors express surprise that our pupils speak English so well, and that they are so apt in their studies.

I have, &c.,

R. B. HERON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 22, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of schools for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The staff of the Battleford industrial school at the date of inspection, June 20, included Rev. E. K. Matheson as principal; Vernon L. Denton, B.A., teacher; A. G. Cunningham, farmer; J. M. McConnell, carpenter; Miss E. A. Edwards, matron; Miss Annie Edge, nurse; Miss Janet Macarthur, boys' matron; Miss Helen Hayes, seamstress; Miss Winnifred Longhurst, cook; Miss Gladys Barnes, laundress; and Mrs. A. G. Cunningham, baker.

There continues to be great difficulty in securing competent male assistants owing to the superior inducements offered by other occupations throughout the district.

The attendance register of pupils shows the following:—

Enrolled January 1, 1907	55	
Admitted since	21	
Total		76
Discharged by authority of Commissioner	9	
Struck off roll as deserters	2	
Died	3	
Deduct		14
Enrolled April 1, 1908		62

Owing to the fact that day schools are maintained on all the reserves from which the school was originally intended to draw its attendance, it has become necessary to recruit from remote quarters, in fact, from Saddle Lake in the west to the Pas ageney in the east.

During the preceding 18 months there had been four teachers in charge of the classses for short intervals, two of them having professional qualification, the other two none. The salary paid was $50 a month, with board and lodging, which is as high as the revenue of the school would admit of; but in spite of this it was found impossible to retain the services of a well qualified teacher.

I found Mr. Denton in full sympathy with his work and devoting himself to it with much energy. He was succeeded shortly after by Mr. Sproule, who has had special training and much valuable experience.

The tone of the school was good; the pupils had caught in a marked degree the spirit of their teacher and engaged in their work with much quiet enthusiasm. In their attempts to keep up with their class-mates and to please their teacher they were still occasionally found to repeat, and frequently to write in their desk exercises statements that were quite meaningless, and which revealed a mere attempt at imitation rather than reasoning, a fault, however, which may be observed in some degree in all schools.

The grading of the pupils was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	10	10	20
" II.	..	6	6
" III.	3	5	8
" IV.	7	14	21
" V.	6	..	6
" VI.	1	..	1
Total.	27	35	62

Three of the most advanced pupils have recently been attending classes in the public school in Battleford, a change which will benefit them in many ways.

The pupils are at present well behaved and submissive to authority, including the boys who are approaching the age for discharge, 18 years, who unfortunately are often the most difficult to manage and the source of greatest trouble to the staff.

The pupils had games of their own organizing, participated in to some extent by the teacher; but of systematic physical exercise, drill and calisthenics, breathing exercises and chest expansion, there was none, though badly needed. At a subsequent visit I learned that such exercises were being taken up by the new teacher, Mr. Sproule, who was also giving much attention to singing practice.

The building is heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and is always comfortable.

Fresh air is supplied through the hot-air registers, as well as by the constant use of windows, which are arranged so as to be raised from below and lowered from the top. The dormitory windows are not fitted with storm sash, and are opened more or less both night and day and at all seasons. For the extraction of foul air there are shafts passing through the roof and surmounted with revolving cowls, which are helpful in all kinds of weather. There is, however, no complete system of ventilation, and the devices employed depend for their efficiency upon the vigilance of the staff and other conditions.

I made a test of the condition of the air in each of the four dormitories, from samples taken at 6 a.m., the time of the pupils' rising, and I found that in no instance did it contain more than ·06 per cent of carbon dioxide; but the atmospheric conditions without were very favourable and the windows had been open all night. In stormy or very cold weather the facilities for effecting the requisite change of air would not be nearly so good.

The floors, windows and woodwork of the building have been washed regularly; the laundry work is carefully supervised, and the children's clothing, towels, sheets and other linen are well and regularly washed and ironed; and blankets, mattresses, mats, &c., are frequently taken out of doors to be aired.

The exterior doors of the building have been altered so as to open outwards, in accordance with the department's instructions; the fire-escapes have been examined and found to be in a safe and serviceable condition; the fire-extinguishing appliances are of a varied description, and have recently been overhauled and put in good order. An oil-house, which was formerly attached to the building, has been removed to a safer distance.

The farm and garden have been but a poor success for the past two seasons, whereas they had previously contributed in a substantial measure towards the support

of the institution. This is due in part to unfavourable weather conditions, but in part also to change of farmers. A man requires to be engaged in such work for a time before he can bring circumstances under control and work out his plans.

The buildings, which are numerous, were for the most part in good repair, but the stables and workshops required some renewing, particularly as to floors and roofs.

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on December 23, and the staff at that time included Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., as principal; and nine reverend sisters, as follows: Sister St. Stanislaus, superioress; Sister St. Omer, teacher; Sister Ste. Valerie, teacher of non-treaty children; Sister Ste. Reine, laundress and housekeeper; Sister Ste. Emilienne, boys' seamstress; Sister Ste. Victorine, girls' seamstress; and Sister Marie Ursule, cook.

The number of treaty children enrolled is 20, which is the authorized attendance of grant-earning pupils. These are all drawn from the five nearest bands of the Battleford agency, the homes of none being more distant than 25 miles from the school.

The attendance register further shows:—

Pupils enrolled March 31, when school was last inspected	20	
Admitted since	3	
Total	23	23
Discharged	1	
Died	2	
Deduct	3	3
Enrolled at date of inspection		20

There are in residence also 20 non-treaty children, 8 boys and 12 girls, who attend classes at an unorganized district school near by. The presence of these children as boarders is helpful in some measure to the Indian children.

The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	3	5	8
" III	1	2	3
" IV	2	2	4
" VI	4	1	5
Total	10	10	20

Sister St. Omer, as teacher, is well qualified for her duties, and her interest is entirely absorbed in them. Certain defects in the work of the classes, which were revealed in the examination, were noted and discussed, and it is certain that an earnest effort will be made to remedy them.

The interest displayed by the pupils, and their general attitude toward their work, as well as their deference for their teacher and the other members of the staff, are entirely satisfactory.

The building has recently been enlarged to double its former capacity, whereby accommodation is afforded for 40 pupils, instead of 20, for which number it was originally intended.

While the addition was being made to the building two hot-air furnaces of medium capacity were installed, and by means of these comfortable and uniform heating is secured.

Ventilation is effected by various appliances which are in part automatic; but for a complete and rapid change of air windows and doors are mainly relied upon.

The means of escape in case of fire from any part of the first or second storeys is entirely safe and sure; while from a dormitory in the third storey, occupied by eight or ten boys, an additional escape was to be provided, connecting with a balcony in the second storey, and thence with the ground.

It is now eight years since this school was established. In all there have been 37 pupils enrolled. There are 12 ex-pupils living on the adjacent reserves. These are mostly young and not as yet well settled down to industrial pursuits; but with possibly one exception, so far as I have learned, they are leading respectable lives, and show in a satisfactory measure the benefits of their training.

ONION LAKE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDNG SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 4.

The staff was not changed since my former visit, and included Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I., as principal, and ten Sisters of the Assumption.

The attendance register shows:—

Pupils enrolled April 30, 1907	45	
Admitted since	22	
Total		67
Discharged	14	
Died	2	
Transferred to High River school	1	
Deduct		17
Enrolled December 31, 1908		50

There are also in residence 4 Indian children for whom, as well as for 30 non-treaty pupil boarders, no grant is at present allowed.

Sister Mary of Nazareth continues in charge of the junior form, a position she has filled for 10 years. Sister St. Patrick, who had conducted the work of the senior division with signal success for 13 years, was transferred by the superior of the order in July, 1907, to similar work elsewhere. Her place has been filled by Sister Ste. Isabella, who has experience in public school work and is a thoughtful, diligent and duly qualified teacher.

The pupils in actual attendance, including those not enrolled, are graded as follows:—

	Treaty.			Non-Treaty.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	14	21	35	8	8	16
" II	..	3	3	1	1	2
" III	3	4	7	..	5	5
" IV	2	..	2	1	1	2
" V	3	4	7	..	..	..
Total	22	32	54	10	15	25

In this grading five non-treaty day pupils are also included.

The classes were examined, orally or in writing, in all the subjects of the programme. In general the pupils showed an intelligent understanding of the passages read, but the expression and articulation are defective. Certain prevailing faults appear to have grown up or at least to have become more pronounced through imitation. Apart from this, in the use of English, including grammar and composition, the results are encouraging and progress is good.

The school routine is followed with the utmost exactness, and the children are under constant supervision, whether at work or recreation.

The dormitories, dining-room and the senior class-room are taxed to their full capacity with the present attendance. They are all fully equipped and furnished, though to a large extent with home-made furniture, which is in some instances not of the most convenient description.

The kitchen is large and is furnished most completely and conveniently.

I found the ventilation good throughout all the rooms, though as there is no self-regulating system, it is a matter of constant care to the staff.

The building has recently been much improved by painting, and some portions have still to be painted.

An accurate record of receipts and expenditure has been kept. A debt incurred in connection with the enlargement of the building some two years ago is being steadily reduced. A substantial sum has been contributed by the parents of non-treaty pupils.

Throughout the inspection and the examination of classes, I had, as on many former occasions, the valuable assistance of the agent, Mr. Sibbald.

ONION LAKE (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) BOARDING SCHOOL.

The inspection of this school was made on February 6.

The school is still under the direction of Rev. J. R. Matheson, who has a staff of six assistants, including two ex-pupils. These are girls, the one acting as cook and the other as laundress, and they are performing their duties in a creditable way and rendering satisfactory service.

The admission and discharge of pupils since last inspection is shown as follows:—

Pupils enrolled April 1, 1907	15	
Admitted since	14	
Total		29
Discharged	5	
Died	1	
Deduct		6
Enrolled December 31, 1908		23

The greater part of the attendance is drawn from the bands included in the Saddle Lake agency.

There are also 36 non-treaty pupils in residence and one day pupil.

The entire attendance is graded as follows:—

	Treaty.			Non-Treaty.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	13	3	16	18	8	26
" II.	2	..	2	..	..	..
" III.	..	..	..	2	4	6
" IV.	1	2	3	1	2	3
" V.	1	1	2	..	2	2
Total	17	6	23	21	16	37

Mr. D. H. Cameron, who had previously been employed at intervals as teacher here, is again in charge of the classes, and has the assistance of his sister, who is preparing for the work of teaching. Mr. Cameron is a teacher of good qualifications and of some experience, and his methods of presenting the subjects and lessons to his pupils are particularly well studied and adapted.

The classes were in a good condition of progress; the pupils showed interest in all their work; and a most satisfactory feature was that all the pupils were at all times usefully occupied with work arranged for them by the teacher.

All the classes study and recite in one large class-room. The room is an unusually suitable one as to space, lighting and equipment; but the class is too large and unwieldy, and the help of the assistant teacher could be of greater value if even the same space were divided into two separate class-rooms.

In the interval since my former inspector, however, the class work suffered considerably from repeated changes of teacher. Moreover, it has not at all times been found possible to secure a teacher properly trained for the work.

I found the various rooms and apartments in a clean and sanitary condition. The air-space in the class-room and dormitories is sufficient; and though there is no regular system for changing the air, yet I found the ventilation good at the time of inspection.

The school has been visited recently with measles and whooping-cough, but owing to the excellent care which the patients received, no fatalities resulted, nor any noticeable ill effects.

A hospital has been fitted up in connection with the mission for the benefit of the school and for the convenience of Dr. Matheson in connection with her work as medical attendant to the bands at this point.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

On November 3 to 6 I inspected the Duck Lake boarding school.

Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I., continues in charge of the institution, and has five male assistants as guardians of the boys and instructors in different branches of farming and in carpentry, while thirteen reverend sisters of the Order of the Presentation have charge of the class work and domestic industries.

The authorized attendance is 100 pupils, from which number the actual attendance varies but little, as indicated by the following:—

Pupils enrolled October 1, 1907	101	
Admitted since	14	
Total		115
Discharged	9	
Died	5	
Deduct		14
Enrolled October 1, 1908		101

Of this attendance 60 pupils belong to Beardy's, One Arrow's and Petaquakey's bands, whose reserves are in this locality, while the remainder are drawn in small numbers from many other bands, being for the most part orphans. Little difficulty is found in securing the attendance of all children of school age from the nearest reserves whose condition of health is such as to render them eligible for admission.

There are two ample and well-furnished class-rooms in regular use, besides a room adjoining the junior class-room, which is partially equipped for school purposes, and is occupied by a primary class of about 20 pupils.

The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	15	10	25
" II.	6	10	16
" III.	12	4	16
" IV	10	7	17
" V.	12	15	27
Total.	55	46	101

Sisters Mary Augustine and Mary of the Cross, in charge of the two regular divisions, are both teachers of good qualification and experience, devoting their whole time and attention to these duties. Sister Ste. Emerencie, who teaches the primary class, has no special training, but her work is done under the direction of Sister St. Basil, the superioress, and the other teachers.

The classes were examined in all the subjects included in the programme of studies, and the results of the examination were almost uniformly satisfactory. Much care has been taken to lead the pupils to think for themselves, to understand what they do and not to repeat or perform exercises in a merely mechanical way. The success of efforts in this direction are very marked in the more advanced classes. The interest that a number of the pupils of the fifth standard take in book-keeping, and the intelligence that they display in their work in this subject, are also noteworthy.

The industrial training for boys includes farming, gardening, the care of stock and assisting the mechanic in the repairing of buildings, and of a great variety of farm machinery.

An excellent example is constantly before the boys in the care of implements, which are housed securely and in good order when not in use.

The character of the training of the girls is most evident in the sewing-room, where the work is carefully graded according to the age and ability of the pupils, and the results are quite remarkable. On close examination, however, the training in all other branches of domestic economy is found to be equally systematic and thorough.

The most rigid cleanliness is observed throughout the institution, in respect to floors, walls, windows, bedding, clothing and the persons of the pupils. A small room detached from the school building is used specially for fumigating the clothing of pupils on entering and on returning from holidays abroad.

The former method of heating, namely, by means of hot-air furnaces and stoves, has been replaced by a very complete and efficient system of steam-heating, which proved equal to the test afforded by the unusual severity of the past winter.

Connected with the new system of heating, there has been installed a most thorough system of ventilation, extending to every part of the building and operating automatically. The provision for the removal of foul air and the supply of fresh air seems equally good, and it is confidently expected that the benefits of the improvement will presently be apparent in the health of the children.

The former means of ventilation will, of course, not be entirely discarded. On the contrary, school-room and dormitory windows and the 'Aeolian' ventilators on the roof will continue to be used freely, according as temperature and other weather conditions will permit.

The building consists of but two storeys above the basement, and the fire-esapes are of a character to meet any emergency. During the inspection the fire-alarm was sounded while the pupils were in classes. They marched out in good order, double file, and the time occupied in clearing the building was 1 minute and 10 seconds.

The finances of the institution show a steady improvement. There is a large revenue from farm and garden, live stock and dairy. In all branches of the manage-

ment a judicious economy is observed. Waste is as far as possible eliminated, and every article of food, clothing, or equipment, is made to serve its purpose to the best advantage.

An industry of no slight importance in the economy of the school, as well as in the training of the girls, is soap-making. The expense involved, solely for the purchase of lye, is but slight, while the product constitutes the entire supply of soap for laundry, kitchen and house-cleaning purposes, and in part for bath and lavatory use. The net profit from the industry is not less than $300 per annum.

LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The inspection of this school was made on August 3 and 4.

The school is situated on the west shore of Lac la Ronge, about 200 miles north by east from Prince Albert.

It was opened on January 1, 1907, and the average attendance of pupils since that date has been about 35.

The staff at the date of inspection included Rev. James Brown, as principal; Mrs. Brown, matron; Miss Annie Cunningham, teacher; Miss S. Haslett, boys' matron; William Bear, general assistant, and Samuel Abraham, labourer.

The examination of classes revealed no very marked progress, even for the brief period that has elapsed since the opening of the school. They have acquired a little English, however, and they are learning to sing, and are receiving a general training in habits and manners that is of some value.

The teacher, though not fully trained for the work, has shown both zeal and intelligence in the discharge of her duties in the class-room, but her attention has been divided with other duties to the serious disadvantage of the class work.

A larger staff is urgently needed, but it is difficult to secure help at this remote point.

The health of the pupils has been particularly good. Down to the date of inspection there had been no deaths nor any serious sickness among the pupils.

The diet of the children consists largely of fish. During the twelve months preceding the inspection, the school took no less than 21,000 fish from the lake, while 4,000 additional were purchased from the Indians. These were mostly whitefish, weighing from 3 to 4 pounds.

The site chosen for the school has proved most unfavourable, owing to the poor quality of the soil, for farming, gardening, and the keeping of stock. Hay is to be had only at a distance of ten miles, and has to be hauled in winter over the ice. The soil is too sandy to grow grain, but by degrees a plot is being brought into condition for the growing of roots and vegetables. There are other points around the lake where excellent land could have been secured.

The live stock kept by the school includes 2 horses, 5 head of cattle, 4 pigs and a few hens; and these are the only animals of this description within at least 100 miles, for which reason they are all the more useful. The pigs and hens live entirely on fish, as also the cattle, to a great extent, during winter.

The building, which was not yet completed, is a frame structure, 80 x 26 feet, and of two storeys. The principal, who is himself an expert carpenter, had done much, and aimed to do much more, in the way of completing and enlarging the building, which was designed to accommodate 50 pupils, but was not yet large enough for that number.

The maintenance of a school at a point so remote is in some respects an expensive matter. Supplies that have to be brought in from outside are, of necessity, very dear as compared with their original cost. For instance, the ordinary price of flour here is $12 per sack of 100 pounds; smoked bacon costs 35 cents a pound, and sugar

30 cents. The school has for income the usual per capita grant from the department of $72. In addition to this, the salary of the principal, $600, and that of the matron, $180 per annum, are contributed by the organizations of the Church of England, as are also numerous bales of useful clothing. This assistance, which is duly valued, comes in large measure through the Women's Auxiliary, whose secretary, Miss Halson, made a visit to the school shortly after its opening, and is consequently well informed as to its needs and the merits of its work.

DAY SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

Day schools were inspected as follows:—at Montreal Lake on August 8, J. R. Settee, teacher; on Thunderchild's reserve December 22, J. Russell Edwards, teacher; Little Pine's, January 7, C. T. Desmarais, teacher; Poundmaker's, January 7, Miss Hilda Murphy, substitute teacher; John Smith's, March 9, Robert Bear, teacher; Fort à la Corne South, March 11, Mrs. Ada Godfrey, teacher; Fort à la Corne North, March 12, Robert Bear, jr., teacher.

The teachers of all these schools have been receiving a uniform salary of $300 per annum from the department, supplemented in two instances by an allowance of $60 for extra services, to which has usually been added by the Church of England $100 per annum in recognition of services as missionary. In a few instances the salary has been more than earned through the untiring and unselfish efforts of the teachers; and it is gratifying to all interested in this work that by a recent departure the salaries of the day school teachers are not to continue uniform, but the more deserving are to receive recognition according to their merits.

Of the schools here referred to the one deserving most special mention is Fort à la Corne South. This school was opened six years ago, and Mrs. Godfrey has continued in charge from the beginning, a steady and satisfactory progress has been maintained. The pupils are not allowed to sit dull and vacant at their desks; but whether in class or otherwise their faculties are constantly stimulated to activity and kept usefully employed. The results of the work and influence of this school, as revealed in the manners, conduct and intelligence of the pupils, and as reflected in their homes, are increasingly apparent.

OTHER DAY SCHOOLS.

The following day schools were also visited during the fall and winter and inspected, but not reported on fully: Mistawasis day school, Rev. C. W. Bryden, B.A., teacher; Ahtahkakoop's, Louis Ahenakew, teacher; Big River, George Crain, teacher; Sturgeon Lake, Edward Ahenakew, teacher; Wahpaton (Sioux Mission), J. Beverley, teacher; Red Pheasant's, Mrs. M. Jefferson, teacher; Stony Reserve, J. Isbister, teacher.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 21, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report on the different schools in the South Saskatchewan inspectorate:—

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Round Lake school, Presbyterian, situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, near the Crooked Lake agency, was inspected by me on May 29, 1908. This school is under the principalship of the Rev. Hugh McKay, and staff of four persons.

The main building is a frame structure, in which the girls and lady members of the staff live. The kitchen and dining-room are also in this building. The boys' dormitory, farm instructor's room and general class-room are in a detached building.

At the time of my visit there were 38 pupils in the institution. I found the children healthy, well fed and well clad. They are receiving a good training in all branches of housework, and were also well advanced in the class-room.

The water system that was installed in this institution some time ago, is not in working order, and requires a complete overhauling, in fact, some new system should be installed.

The school owns a fine herd of cattle and a considerable number of these are sold each year.

COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Cowessess reserve, in the Crooked Lake agency. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the principalship of the Rev. Father Perrault, who has as his assistant, Brother Gauthier and a staff of six sisters.

I found the school in the usual good order. The building from top to bottom was scrupulously clean, and everything about the building was in good repair.

The class-room is far too small for the number of children it contains, viz., 45, and I advised the principal to take down a partition dividing this room from another.

The children in this school are all quite small. They all appeared to be healthy and are well clad.

The class-room work was well up and the girls in addition to their class work receive a good training in all branches of housework, and the boys in general farm work.

This school has a splendid system of waterworks installed by one of the staff, and the building is lighted with gas.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the White Bear reserve, Moose Mountain agency.

I visited this school twice during the year, once in June and again in December. At the time of my last inspection there were 16 children in attendance, 7 girls and 9 boys.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and is taught by Miss Armstrong, who is doing good work.

I noticed a decided improvement in the class-room work since I last visited the school.

The number of children in attendance has increased and will increase as time goes on.

The Indians of the reserve are taking a great interest in the school.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This large institution is situated in the village of Lebret, on the Qu'Appelle lakes, near Fort Qu'Appelle, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. J. Hugonard is principal and is assisted by the following staff:—

Rev. N. Ruell, assistant principal; Geo. Harrison, book-keeper; H. Leonard, teacher of senior boys; H. O'Connel, teacher of junior boys; John Brown, carpentry instructor; J. B. Richer, shoe-shop instructor; W. Peltier, farm instructor; J. Charbonneau, assistant farm instructor; J. LeFleur, baker instructor; E. Donnelly, tin-shop instructor; C. Hill, engineer and plumber; Rev. Sr. Goulet, matron; Sr. Lamontagne, assistant matron; Sr. St. Alfred, senior girls' teacher; Sr. McGuirk, junior girls' teacher; Sr. Lamotte, infirmarian; Sr. Baulne, cook; Sr. Marianna, laundress; Sr. Brabant, sewing-room.

I made my inspection in October, 1908, and there were 240 pupils in the school at that time. These children are divided into four different class-rooms, two for the boys and two for the girls. I am of the opinion that there should be five class-rooms for this number of children.

I found the children well dressed (all wearing a uniform), and healthy in appearance, and I am told there was very little sickness during the year.

The class-room work in the girls' department and junior boys, was all that could be desired, but there was room for improvement in the senior boys' room.

I visited all the shops in connection with the institution and found everything in business order. The boys who work in these shops work on the half-day system, that is, one half day in the workshop and the other half day in the class-room.

The school has a large farm in connection with it, from which quite a revenue is derived. Last year, however, the farm was not so profitable, owing to the severe frost which struck this district. While the oat and vegetable crop were fair, the wheat crop was an entire failure, and this was felt very much, as the flour (over 1,000 sacks), had to be bought, instead of being produced.

I found the school scrupulously clean. The building has been occupied for nearly three years, and a person going through it would think that it had just been used a month or so. The woodwork is gone over every second day and there is not a scratch to be seen.

The dormitories are all furnished with white iron bedsteads, and the bedding is in good condition, and presents a very tidy appearance.

This institution is a show place of the district, and is visited by a great many people during the year. Many tourists from the east stop off at Qu'Appelle and Indian Head and drive over to see the school.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

This little school is situated on Day Star's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills agency, and is taught by Mrs. Smythe.

At the time of my inspection there were 8 boys and 8 girls present, and there were 17 names on the register. The attendance at this little school has been remarkably

good throughout the year, and the Indian parents take a great interest in it and see that their children attend regularly. In winter-time the homes are quite near the school, the farthest being perhaps a mile away, but in summer they are from 3 to 4 miles away. Notwithstanding this, the attendance is just as good, as the parents have an arrangement among themselves to furnish a team and wagon, and all are collected and driven to school by one of the larger boys.

A neat little frame detached building was built last year to replace the old log lean-to that was formerly used as a class-room. This school has been refurnished with modern desks, replacing the old wooden ones, which adds greatly to the appearance and comfort of the place.

I found the children well up in their studies, particularly in arithmetic, in which I believe they would compare favourably with white children in the same grades.

The children were neat and clean; soap and water are freely used and each girl dons a clean pinafore after entering the class-room in the morning.

The children were graded in their classes as follows:—

Standard I	5	pupils.
" II	4	"
" III	4	"
" IV	4	"
	17	"

Mrs. Smythe, the teacher, had each child look after an individual garden plot and in the fall gave a prize for the best kept garden.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

FISHING LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

I visited the school in October. It is situated on Fishing Lake reserve, in the Touchwood Hills agency.

The school is a neat log structure, recently completed.

At the time of my inspection there were only five children in attendance—four boys and one girl. The children were very backward and this is partly due to the indifference of the parents in not sending them more regularly.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school, situated near Muscowequan's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency, is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and under the principalship of the Rev. Father Thibaudeau, who has for his assistants a lay brother and five sisters.

The school is doing good work in the class-room. The teacher, Sister Riarton, is well qualified, and the results of her efforts are plainly shown. The children were very clean and comfortably clad, and I am told there has been very little sickness in the institution.

There is a well-managed farm in connection with the school, and last year there were about 100 acres under crop. The oats and barley was a fair crop, but the wheat was almost a total failure owing to frost.

At the time of my inspection there were 36 children attending the school.

The boys are taught all branches of farm work and the girls receive a good training in general housework, sewing, knitting, &c.

The building is in need of a general overhauling, and I understand it is the intention of the church authorities to do this in the near future, as well as build a large addition to accommodate the girls.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills agency, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Since my last report there has been a complete change of staff. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who were formerly in charge of the school, have again assumed the management of it.

I found the school in the very best of order from basement to garret.

At the time of my inspection there were 14 boys and 16 girls in the institution.

The children looked neat and tidy and were comfortably clad.

The discipline in this school could not be improved on, but I think the time has arrived when a teacher should be employed to look after the class-room. Mr. Williams has quite enough to do in attending to the numerous other matters in connection with the school.

This school has one of the best gardens in the country in connection with it, and at the time of my visit I found a root-house well filled with potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, &c.

This school is doing good work.

KEESEEKOUSE (ST. PHILIP'S) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated near the east boundary of Keeseekouse reserve, in the Pelly agency. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and under the principalship of the Rev. Father Decorby, who has for his assistants a lay teacher and four sisters.

At the time of my inspection there were 28 children in the institution, 12 boys and 16 girls.

There is room for improvement in the class-room work here, and the principal realizes this, and an effort is being made to improve matters.

I found the children clean and tidy, and they looked as if they were well cared for.

The building is a log structure, two storeys high. The interior is badly in need of paint and whitewash. The principal told me that he was going to have some renovating done at once.

There is a small farm in connection with the school and much of the work is done by the boys. The girls receive a training in general housework.

There was very little sickness in the school during the year.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is situated just off the south boundary of Cote reserve, in the Pelly agency.

It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and has the following staff: Rev. W. McWhinney, principal; Miss Gilmour, matron; Miss McLaren, teacher; Miss Dunbar, assistant matron; Miss Coté, seamstress.

At the time of my inspection there were 48 children in the institution.

I found the building thoroughly clean throughout.

I heard the children go through their class-room exercises and they seemed to be well advanced. Miss McLaren is a qualified teacher and is a hard worker.

The farm here paid well last year. The wheat averaged 30 bushels to the acre, or in other words 920 bushels off 30 acres. This crop was sold and brought the school 78 cents per bushel. It has been the aim of the principal to have an up-to-date farm and he has one.

I found the buildings throughout in a fair state of repair. Since my last report a special hospital building was completed, which will be very useful.

The general health of the children, I am told, has been remarkably good during the year.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

Since I last reported on this school there has been a complete change of staff. Miss Gillespie, who was principal for so many years, has been succeeded by Miss Cunningham, with the following staff: Miss K. Eastman, teacher; Miss McKenzie, matron; Miss Ross, cook; Mr. J. Gibson, farm instructor.

I inspected this school in March, 1909, and found everything in connection with it in good order. Miss Cunningham is very energetic and I have no doubt will make a success of her new work. She is ably assisted in her work by Miss McKenzie and Miss Eastman.

I was greatly pleased with the work in the class-room. The children are particularly bright and are making good progress.

The boys receive a good all round training in farm work, which fits them well for the life they are to follow after leaving school. The girls are also well trained in all branches of housework and sewing.

This institution has a farm in connection with it, which is well managed, but like all farms in this district, suffered severely from frost last year.

The main building, in which the living quarters are situated, is in bad repair. The floors throughout the building require renewing and the walls replastering.

At the time of my inspection there were 28 pupils enrolled—10 boys and 18 girls. They were healthy and well fed and clothed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD C. E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT MACLEOD, May 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report of the Blood Church of England boarding school.

Location.—This school is situated some 14 miles southeast of Macleod, which is our mailing office. The school is opposite the agency headquarters, and is separated from it by the Belly river. Our property is not on the reserve, and is owned by the Church Missionary Society, London, England.

Land.—The land, which is prettily situated and well watered, comprises an area of 160 acres. Its natural features are very pronounced. On the north and east it is bounded by the Belly river; on the south and west it is surrounded by trees. The soil is a light loam and well suited for gardening and farming.

Buildings.—The buildings present a pleasing appearance. They are built around a square. At the northwest corner of its western side is the girls' home, a commodious building, affording accommodation for 30 girls. Immediately south stands the school chapel, a very neat structure, well lighted and ventilated. At the end of the west side

is the horse-stable, with harness-room, granary and coach-house under the one roof. On the south side and at the west corner is the coal-house and carpenter-shop. To the right is the general storehouse, and then the boys' home, which is a similar building to the girls, but far less pretentious. At the east side and at the south end corner is the meat-house, while some 50 yards to the north is the hospital; this is a well-planned building containing two large wards, dispensary, bath-room, kitchen and back kitchen on the ground floor, and three good rooms upstairs. The rectory stands on the north side of the square, and although not as well planned as it might have been, is nevertheless roomy and comfortable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 9.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular. The number on the roll is 43.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room is very gratifying.

Farm and Garden.—Last year we had 30 acres sown to oats, 6 acres sown to potatoes, 2 acres sown to sugar beets, and 3 acres for a general garden. Unfortunately a flood came in June and we lost everything. I estimate the loss at hundreds of dollars, which has been most keenly felt by us. I have now 5,000 trees under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The boys learn farming and gardening; the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, butter-making, dressmaking, darning and fancy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils receive definite church teaching. Matins and evensong are said daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has suffered somewhat from the effects of the flood. Our buildings were inundated and consequently we have had damp, cold buildings. Many a day during the past winter we were unable to heat our house properly, and the loss of vegetables has been distinctly felt. Measles broke out among our younger children, but we were fortunate in having our hospital where they were quarantined. Everything is done from a sanitary standpoint. Pits are regularly disinfected and no refuse allowed to lie above the ground.

Water Supply.—We have four excellent wells.

Fire Protection.—We are better supplied with fire-appliances than we were a year ago, having received hand-grenades and fire-pails from the department. The exits from the several buildings are sufficient to ensure perfect safety to life.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Sports are encouraged. Physical drills are held regularly. Last Easter I financed the funds for a fife and drum band, which has more than fulfilled my expectations. I have 25 boys and girls in it, and membership depends upon good behaviour. It is needless to say that a keen interest is taken by all. It may be of interest to state that the pupils play by note and not by ear.

General Remarks.—Our land was greatly damaged by the flood, and many improvements made destroyed. We have, however, made good use of our time and carried out the improvements planned last year.

I have, &c.,

GERVASE EDWARD GALE.

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, UPPER AGENCY, STAND-OFF, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated about 20 miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve buildings. The buildings are as follows: the main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 storeys high, the said building being divided into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-room, 2 recreation-rooms, on the ground floor; boys' and girls' dormitories, the chapel and private apartments for the staff, on the second floor.

There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it a 3-storey building, 20 x 20 feet, comprising kitchen and pantries, and 2 large rooms used by the sisters as wardrobe and work-rooms. The other buildings are: a laundry, 18 x 14 feet, a storehouse and a stable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—There are 50 pupils on the roll, 25 boys and 25 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is all that could be desired.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming done at the school. About three acres were cultivated last year for gardening purposes. But, owing to the very heavy rains which we had last spring, the crop was under three feet of water for several days, and, on account of this, was entirely lost.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, stable work, milking, baking, grazing and sawing wood for the kitchen are the occupations of the boys. The girls are trained in all the branches of housework, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dress-making, &c. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given almost every day, and all the children attend very regularly at all the church services.

Health and Sanitation.—Three girls were discharged on account of tuberculosis. In December the school children were quarantined on account of measles. The recovery of the children that were sick is now as perfect as it could be desired. We must state, though, that the sanitary conditions are looked after very carefully.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, four hand-grenades, five fire-pails and four axes are distributed throughout the buildings. The instructions in regard to the fire-drill have been carried out.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with two hot-air furnaces. At present the heating of the house is somewhat imperfect owing to the bad condition of the furnaces. They have been under water twice, once during the year 1901, and again last year.

Light is supplied by means of coal-oil lamps.

Water.—The water is supplied from a well near by.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal. The boys and girls have each their own playgrounds and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

I have, &c.,
J. M. SALAUN, *Priest,*
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SACRED HEART P.O., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on Blue Quill's reserve, about six miles south-west of Saddle lake, on the Edmonton road, about one mile north of the Saskatchewan river.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 90 x 30 feet, 2½ storeys high. The former dimensions of the school were 60 x 30 feet, but thanks to the kind assistance of the department, we were able, during the year, to erect an addition to the east end of the school, which comprises three flats, 30 x 30 feet. It is occupied as follows: first floor, the girls' play-room; second floor: junior pupils' class-room; third floor, girls' dormitory.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular, owing to the fact that the pupils are all boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department for Indian schools is successfully followed.

Garden.—The six acres under cultivation for garden purposes yield a sufficient supply of assorted vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are kept occupied according to their age. They prepare the fuel, bake their own bread, and help in caring for the cattle. The girls strive to acquire proficiency in household duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this very important branch of Christian education.

Health and Sanitation.—This has been an exceptionally healthy year for the pupils, there being no sickness whatever, except a few cases of quinsy.

Water Supply.—The large well in which was placed the new horse-power sweep pump having failed to give a sufficient supply of water, we were obliged to dig another, which, to all appearances, is going to answer the purpose.

Fire Protection.—A fire-escape stairs has been made, leading from the top storey to the ground. Four chemical fire-extinguishers, ladders and pails are kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by wood stoves, and kerosene lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—An hour's recreation is given after each meal. The girls greatly enjoy their mandolin orchestra. The boys are starting a brass band.

I have, &c.,

L. BALTER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY, CLUNY, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is situated 2½ miles from Cluny post office, near the Bow river.

Land.—There are about 25 acres under cultivation, for the use of the school. It is government land, being a part of the Indian reserve, and is fenced in with permission of the department and the consent of the Indians.

Buildings.—The main building, 36 x 36 feet, is three storeys high, the third storey of which is not yet completed.

There are two wings to the main building, two storeys high, 36 x 32 feet.

Behind the main building and adjacent to it, is a two-storey building 50 x 20 feet.

The buildings are divided into an office, reception-room, refectory, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, storehouse, laundry, school-room, sewing and recreation-rooms on the ground floor; while upstairs are the dormitories, chapel, dining-room for the staff, and two rooms used for hospital purposes, in case of any contagious disease.

The outbuilding are two stables, an implement-shed and a root-house.

A well-kept picket-fence surrounds the main building, and there is an ordinary wire fence around the garden, pasture and field.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—There are 44 children on the roll, 27 boys and 17 girls, 14 of whom are maintained at our charge, being in excess of the number provided for by the government.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is very good, and encouraging.

The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard I.	16	pupils.
" II.	9	"
" III.	4	"
" IV.	12	"
" V.	3	"

Farm and Garden.—About 25 acres are under crop. 10 in oats, 10 in potatoes and 5 in garden. The larger boys do the ploughing, as well as the mowing when the hay season comes.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, baking and dairy work, the care of horses and cattle, are taught the boys.

The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Of course, great care and special attention is given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given to the pupils by the priest and the teacher each day, and it is encouraging to see the great efforts the children make in order to put into practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good, no deaths have occurred during the year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is drawn from a well close by.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated partly with stoves, partly with one hot-air furnace, and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, swinging and skating are the favourite pastimes of the boys; the girls amuse themselves in playing ball and croquet, skipping, &c.

I have, &c.,

J. L. LeVERN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, April 5, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the Ermineskin's reserve, a mile from the station of Hobbema. There is a post office.

Land.—About 40 acres of land are in use for the wants of the mission, five of which are taken up for the garden, five for the yards, and the remainder for pasturage.

Buildings.—The main building, 45 x 50 feet, has a school-room and refectory on the first floor; boys' dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary on the second floor; and girls' dormitory on the third floor. The kitchen and chapel comprise another building, 25 x 20 feet; this joins the main building to the sisters' building, which is 30 x 24 feet. A laundry, 40 x 24 feet, is situated a few yards from the house, and contains a lavatory, store-room, ice-house and three baths, on the first floor, while on the second floor there is a room for drying and ironing clothes, and a room used in case of contagious disease.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 75 children and 10 sisters.

Attendance.—The attendance was 56.

Class-room Work.—This year has been to them one of application, and we are happy to state that they have made marked progress in all the branches of the programme given by the department.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden has yielded 275 bushels of potatoes, 300 head of cabbages, 17 bushels of carrots, 7 bushels of onions, and a good quantity of other vegetables. We have in close proximity a large convenient pasture for the animals.

Industries Taught.—The boys spend each day a few hours in farming, and the girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work—sewing, knitting, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is regularly imparted to the pupils, to which they pay great attention. We are well satisfied with their behaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—The children enjoyed very good health during the year. Good ventilation and outdoor exercise are our means of sanitation.

Water Supply.—We are much favoured by the department, which provided our school with a good artesian well, a pump and a tread-power, by means of which we obtain water for the institution, the laundry and the stable.

Fire Protection.—Two fire-escapes, 12 dry dust extinguishers, 1 hose, 6 pails and 3 fire-axes are our means of protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting.—Our rooms are lighted by lamps and heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Baseball, football, skating and coasting are taken up repeatedly, but they always seem new to the boys.

General Remarks.—During the course of the year the children have given four entertainments, which consisted in drills and singing; they have also given several concerts. They have been asked to play in bazaars, and to give concerts in the neighbouring towns many times. Their talent is greatly appreciated.

I have, &c.,

R. L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
FORT CHIPEWYAN (HOLY ANGELS) BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT CHIPEWYAN, VIA ATHABASKA LANDING, March 7, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I take this opportunity of mailing my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, trusting that you will not disapprove of my sending it three weeks before the end of the fiscal year. Our mail system obliges me to take advantage of this packet, the last before open water, which will leave here in a few days.

Location.—The Holy Angels boarding school is built on the north shore of Athabaska lake. The view is good and location healthy. There are no reserves throughout this unorganized territory, neither is there a post office.

Land.—Our farm-land does not extend over 15 acres. The soil is hilly and barren and not much adapted for cultivation. The farm produce consists chiefly of a good crop of potatoes. A small garden fenced off from the potato field yields turnips, carrots, onions and cabbage. Though scanty, these products prove to be a substantial help.

Buildings.—Our school, the largest and apparently the most imposing, building in this remote part of the country, consists of the main building and two wings, which were added successively as the increasing number of pupils required more space. The boys' and girls' apartments, completely separated, consist of a dormitory, recreation-room, refectory and infirmary.

The attic in the main building was opened up and raised 12 feet, thus giving sufficient room to make a neat little chapel, which proves to be very attractive to the Indians and half-breeds, as well as to our white neighbours. The second floor is partitioned off into five rooms, for the exclusive use of the staff. On the ground floor are parlours and rooms for invalid old women, two of whom were taken in during the year; also, a dispensary, where medicine is given free year in and year out to everybody,

without distinction of colour or creed. We have a good-sized kitchen with adjoining pantries, two good cellars and a wash-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and 13 members of the staff.

Attendance.—As the children are all in residence the attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, writing, grammar, composition, geography, and history. Vocal music, calisthenics, gymnastic exercises with wands and dumb-bells are given to the children, who take great interest in them. A competent teacher drills the boys. The military exercises with guns, which they are so proud to perform, make embryo soldiers of our little Indians.

With the exception of two, all our older pupils have been discharged during the past two years. The others are beginners, and the majority being under 10 years of age, progress is slow, yet quite satisfactory, when one considers the little chance these poor children have of being seconded in their studies by their surroundings. Nature affords them very little matter of observation, friends and relatives are of hardly any help, not to say, no help at all. The languages spoken at home are Chipewyan, Cree and French. When the children come to us, the English language is an altogether mysterious idiom to them, and as most of them understand French they are always more inclined to speak it. Nevertheless, with time and patience this great difficulty is overcome, and what seemed most impracticable during the first year, English conversation, becomes a pleasant pastime afterwards. In the class-room great stress is given to practical language lessons in order to stimulate the children and thus secure continuation and progress in this work. Medals and badges are awarded every month for proficiency, merit is also rewarded by little presents, which are always gratefully accepted.

Generally speaking, our children are contented and happy in this their new home, cheerfully performing their daily duties. Exciting events rarely disturb them. One, however, occurred last June, it was the very much appreciated visit, the first ever made, of a school inspector. Although his arrival was altogether unexpected, Mr. Inspector Martin received a hearty welcome and was immediately introduced to our pupils, who had just entered the class-room for the afternoon's work.

After a few moment's hesitation, and I must say, a few inquisitive glances at the gentleman's kind face, our little ones felt sure that they were in the presence of a sympathetic friend, and they were not mistaken, for after allowing them to go through the programme, he kindly questioned them himself, then last, but not least, he filled their hearts with joy by expressing his satisfaction with what he had heard and seen. Needless to say that he received a warm 'Thanks,' and the farewell was a 'Come again.'

Industries Taught.—The boys do the chores and some are taught a little carpentry and shoemaking.

The girls have daily lessons on household duties. The older ones who, as I have already said, are at the beginning of their teens, are able to run the sewing-machine. They cut out and make up their own clothes, and are learning just now to tailor men's suits. The smaller girls are taught to sew by hand; they are very fond of darning and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is taken in this part of the pupils' education. A half hour of religious instruction, given daily, teaches them their duties towards God and man.

Health and Sanitation.—This year has been very unhealthy, owing, I suppose, to an exceptionally hot summer, which was followed by a very disagreeable autumnal season, a prelude to the extra cold weather we have had all this winter. Sickness in the form of a malignant 'grippe,' also a few cases of meningitis, has visited every house in the neighbourhood. Over 50 deaths have occurred since last June; 11 of these, 9 adults and 2 children, were recorded since the month of January.

Full of gratitude towards the divine providence of God, who has watched over

our school, I am happy to state that all our children are in good health, although they, too, paid their tribute to the sickness already mentioned. With the exception of one little boy, who died of meningitis, all the others promptly recovered, and are at present full of blitheful life.

Water Supply.—The lake water is used for laundry purposes. A well, 35 feet deep, supplies us with good drinking water.

Fire Protection.—A force pump and hose, ladders, axes, buckets and three fire-escapes are the fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—A hot-air furnace and seven wood stoves are used to heat the house. Coal oil is used for lighting.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have each their own playground, where they amuse themselves with balls, swings and other such games. The boys' chief sports are: football, in summer, skating, hunting and trapping in winter, while the girls find great enjoyment in coasting. In fair weather they take a long walk every morning before school and, as often as possible, after their evening meal.

General Remarks.—The amount contributed by the government under per capita grant is for 40 pupils at $72.

I have, &c.,

SR. M. McDOUGALL,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE (ST. BERNARD'S) R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, May 3, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—St. Bernard's R. C. boarding school is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake, on a beautiful hill which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings. The main structure is 72 x 28 feet, three storeys high; the boys' house is 60 x 25 feet, two storeys high; the third building, which has been set apart for a school-house, is 30 x 24 feet. We also have a small laundry, a dairy and a warehouse.

Accommodation.—The buildings are large enough to provide good accommodation for 60 children and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The attendance was very regular, as all the pupils are boarders.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are faithfully observed. The year has been one of application by the pupils, although young, they have improved wonderfully in all the branches prescribed by the department.

Farm and Garden.—Last year we had 1,400 bushels of potatoes and an abundant supply of vegetables, comprising turnips, carrots, beets, onions, cabbages, rhubarb, lettuce, &c.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The girls are taught plain sewing, sewing-machine, mending and knitting. The boys do the work around the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils; morning and evening prayers are said and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. The character of each child is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good; they have as much outdoor exercise as is practicable. The dormitories and class-rooms are kept well ventilated.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from wells and a small river.

Fire Protection.—As fire-protection, we have outside stairs, ladders and buckets.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating apparatus is a hot-air furnace, besides several stoves. Coal oil is used for lighting.

Recreation.—This consists of games, calisthenic exercises, walking, playing, &c. We endeavour to make the children as happy as possible.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES, BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, April 24, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. John's Homes (the Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools), on this reserve.

Location.—The homes are situated, the one at the north camp, and the other at the south camp, about 10 miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each case. That at the south camp still stands closed, pending the promised new building at the north camp, in view of the amalgamation of the two schools.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The Old Sun's boarding school comprises the boarding school proper, the school-house and two outbuildings. The handsome White Eagle's building was to have been removed to the north camp, but nothing has as yet been done.

Attendance.—The number of children on the school roll on the 31st ultimo, was 15 boys and 15 girls. The medical officer has not passed any children into our school for two years past.

Class-room Work.—The children continue to make steady progress, but a class-book or reader is needed more adapted to the needs of their future lives.

Industrial Work.—About 3 acres of land are under cultivation and are carefully worked by the boys, under the instructor's supervision. The yield has been more than sufficient for the needs of the institution. The ordinary farm work and the outside chores are done by the boys. The girls are instructed in all the familiar duties of the household. Some of them are excellent cooks and clever with their needle.

Moral and Religious Training.—This, as the principal branch of our work, has received every care and attention, and we trust and believe their bright and happy lives are assimilating the truths imparted.

Health and Sanitation.—The utmost care has been taken to provide for this in every way we can.

Water Supply.—Though the supply is abundant, it is not of good quality.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are conveniently placed throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes also are kept ready for use.

Fire-escapes outside the buildings are permanently connected with the dormitories and are easy of access.

Heating.—The boarding school and school-house are heated by stoves only; asbestos safes are used.

Recreation.—A considerable portion of their time is spent in various amusements in the open air, under supervision.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, BROCKET P.O., March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report on the above institution for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of Pincher creek, on the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the fourth meridian and two miles from Brocket and the Peigan agency.

Land.—The school owns 40 acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above mentioned, and is purchasing the remainder of 120 acres.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a laundry, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.

The boarding school proper is 78 x 32 feet over all.

It is built of wood on a stone foundation, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, dining-room, play-rooms, dormitories and bath-rooms for the children, also rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for 40 pupils, viz.: 24 boys and 16 girls; also for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made in all branches of study.

Farm and Garden.—Five acres were sown to fall wheat and two acres for garden, which gave excellent results. Two more acres are broken for a garden, and 10 acres are being broken for oats or wheat.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening and the care of stock; also breadmaking, and do the work of their side of the school. The girls are taught sewing, mending, darning, knitting, washing, ironing, breadmaking, baking and general housework.

Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given daily, and one service each Sunday is held in their own language.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. We have had no serious sickness during the year. The building is well ventilated throughout, and everywhere kept clean and free from rubbish.

Water Supply.—All water is taken from a drivewell, situated in the kitchen, from which we obtain a supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—There are 12 fire tubes distributed throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two large Pease furnaces, which have been in use for 11 years, and give every satisfaction. The building is lighted with ordinary coal oil lamps.

Recreation.—The boys play football and other manly games, while the girls enjoy the quieter games suitable to them.

General Remarks.—The general work of the institution has been done mostly by the pupils. Three pupils were discharged during the year, and 10 admitted.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN (SACRED HEART) R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN AGENCY, BROCKET, April 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Peigan (Sacred Heart) boarding school for the last fiscal year, ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is situated on fine elevated ground on the north side of the Oldman's river, a very healthy location in the centre of the Peigan reserve, in close proximity to the old agency buildings. The post office address of this school is Sacred Heart boarding school, Brocket, Alta.

Land.—The land on which this school is built belongs to the reserve. About half an acre is fenced off for a vegetable garden, in which we raise a fair crop, if the season is not too dry. About 50 acres are fenced for a pasture.

Buildings.—The school building consists of a large house, 102 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet. The centre building is 30 x 30 feet square, two storeys high; the attic is unfinished and unoccupied.

On the first storey are the refectories for the staff, the sewing-room and the parlour, a corridor leads from the front door to the kitchen. On the second storey is the room for the staff and a chapel of good size. On the west side there is, on the first floor, the class-room and the recreation-room for the boys; on the second floor the dormitory for boys, 34 x 26 feet. On the west side, on the first floor, is situated the refectory for the pupils, and the recreation-room for the girls; on the second floor is the girls' dormitory. We have a small outbuilding, 18 x 17 feet, used as a stable and chicken-house. Close to the kitchen is the laundry-house, 30 x 20 feet; on the first floor of which is the wash-room, 20 x 20 feet, and the coal-room, 20 x 10 feet; in the upper storey is the drying-room. We have also a stable, 28 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for 40 pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—The pupils of this institution are all boarders; therefore the attendance is regular. During the fiscal year 1908-9, we had 37 pupils in attendance. One girl, No. 024, was transferred to the Dunbow school. We recruited three new pupils, one girl and two boys.

Class-room Work.—We follow the programme of the department. The progress is generally fair and encouraging. The best pupil, a boy, No. 8, is now in standard V.

Farm and Garden.—We have not a regular farm, but we have a garden, in which at special hours the pupils work.

Industries Taught.—Our pupils have special hours each day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, keep clean their rooms and dormitory, scrub the floors, help in the laundry-house and do the chores. The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, help in the kitchen, knit, sew, mend and wash their clothes. The older girls cut and make their own dresses.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to instruction of the pupils in moral and religious truths; prayers, Bible history and catechism are taught half an hour each day by the reverend principal.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been generally good, except a few cases of scrofula. A boy, No. 22, who has been with his family for some time, seems to be better now, and another, No. 23, has been at the Blood reserve hospital for the last few months.

Water Supply.—We have a good well, a few feet from the kitchen, with sufficient water for the needs of the school.

Fire Protection.—We have three fire-axes and buckets of water are kept at convenient places; also several fire-extinguishers, distributed throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting.—We use common coal stoves for heating purposes. Proper care is taken against any danger from fire. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms, large and well ventilated; the larger for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a fence around the school buildings, inclosing two yards for the pupils. Besides, there is around the buildings a good piece of prairie, where they can play in good weather, under the supervision of some of the staff, and where the boys take a special delight in playing football or some other game.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY, June 11, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Sarcee boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the Sarcee reserve, near the agency buildings.

Land.—About 10 acres are occupied for school purposes, including garden and small pasture.

Buildings.—The school consists of two wings for boys and girls respectively. They are connected with each other by a commodious dining-room and kitchen.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 20 boys and 10 girls, and for a staff of three.

Attendance.—Eighteen pupils have been in attendance during the year. Two girls were discharged and married from the school in the early part of the year. Four boys and one girl were admitted provisionally during the year.

Class-room Work.—This has been carried on as usual, the standing of the pupils at the close of the fiscal year being as follows:—

Standard I	9	pupils.
" II	4	"
" III	1	"
" IV	2	"
Total	16	"

Moral and Religious Training.—Every effort is made to inculcate religion and morality. The children attend prayers daily with Bible reading and instruction. The Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments and church catechism are taught, and various portions of the Holy Scriptures are committed to memory by the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—No attempt has been made to do farming, the pupils all being transferred to the Calgary industrial school, whilst that institution was available. A fairly large garden is kept up, which yields a good supply of vegetables.

Health and Sanitation.—One pupil developed tubercular trouble, and was allowed out on sick leave at the beginning of the year.

Water Supply.—This is obtained from a good well and pumped into the house.

Fire Protection.—Barrels, buckets and dry-dust fire-extinguishers are kept on hand at convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—Coal and wood stoves are in use, and lighting is provided for by coal-oil lamps.

General Remarks.—The staff continue as in years past, and do valuable work. The ex-pupils, speaking generally, are doing well. The older girls, now married and bringing up young families, delight to spend a day occasionally at the school, and are in touch with the workers continually.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STURGEON LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S MISSION, STURGEON LAKE, April 4, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first yearly report of the Sturgeon Lake (St. Francis Xavier's) boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The St. Francis Xavier's boarding school is pleasantly situated on the banks of Sturgeon lake, in the centre of the Sturgeon lake reserve. The location is very healthy, the mountains bordering the southern part of the lake and the beautiful sunsets make scenery which both teachers and pupils enjoy.

Land.—About 240 acres of land are in connection with the school; of this, 30 acres yield a good crop of vegetables, while the rest is in pasture or woodland.

Buildings.—The main building, a 3-storey structure, 40 x 27 feet, with a wing adjoining in the rear, 27 x 20 feet, two storeys, comprises: hall, parlour, dining-rooms, class-room, chapel, boys' and girls' dormitories, kitchen, store-room, and private apartments for the staff. It is well ventilated and comfortable. The outbuildings consist of a laundry, storehouse, barn and a stable. A new house is being constructed for class-rooms and recreation-halls; also a wing adjoining the kitchen, 24 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—The building accommodates five sisters and 35 children.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies is carefully followed. However, reading, English language, arithmetic and penmanship are given special attention, this being deemed very important. The children love their class-room work and are eager to learn.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the house, the attendance has been perfectly regular.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily religious exercises and the teaching of the Roman Catholic doctrine are given to the children with the utmost care. No pains are spared to refine their character, elevate their sentiments and make of them good Christians.

Industries Taught.—The boys prepare wood for fuel, and sometimes help to carry in the water, and keep their playgrounds in perfect order. The heaviest part of the housework is now and then done by the boys, such as scrubbing, &c.

The girls are taught general housework, knitting, mending, laundry work, sewing, and help in the kitchen.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils' health has been very good throughout the year. No deaths occurred, and we had no case of severe illness.

Water Supply.—Plenty of pure, drinkable water is supplied from the lake near-by.

Fire Protection.—Fire-pails and ladders are kept in readiness, and we shall soon proceed to build outside stairs and other accommodation.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary wood stoves are used for the purpose of heating. The lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils take their recreation under the supervision of their teachers. Outdoor exercises are highly encouraged. The boys enjoy a variety of games, including baseball, football, racing, jumping, and shooting with bows and arrows. The girls take pleasure in dressing dolls, dancing and skipping; they also play with the same toys indoors as the boys, on alternate evenings.

I have, &c.,

J. CALAIS, O.M.I.
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, April 4, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The St. Albert boarding school is not on a reserve. It is beautifully situated at a distance of a quarter of a mile north of the Canadian Northern rail-

way station, on an eminence overlooking the town of St. Albert and the Sturgeon River valley.

Land.—Some 335 acres of land are attached to the school. The soil is of excellent quality, and from 200 acres, large crops, consisting of hay, vegetables and cereals are produced. The remaining 130 acres are in pasture or woodland. The farm is the property of the Sisters of Charity. It lies in township 54, range 25.

Buildings.—The main building is a 4-storey frame structure, 180 x 35 feet, with brick foundation and is occupied by the girls and members of the staff. The section, 50 x 30 feet, in which the boys formerly took up their quarters, has been replaced by a 4-storey brick building. Six well equipped and commodious class-rooms are also situated in this section. These rooms, as well as all the others throughout this structure, are spacious and well ventilated. A new laundry has also been put in this building. A kitchen, 40 x 30 feet, joins these two buildings. The outbuildings consist of bakery, barn, stables, hennery, implement-shed, repair shops and storehouses.

Accommodation.—The present buildings have accommodation for 300 persons.

Atendance.—There has been an average attendance of 65 Indian pupils during the year.

Class-room Work.—The progress in the school-room throughout the year has been very satisfactory. The public school programme of studies for the province is followed as closely as circumstances will permit. Most of the pupils have musical talent. The boys have a disciplined and well trained brass band. Fourteen of the girls have been learning the mandolin since May, 1907, and can master the instrument quite well now. Musicals are frequently given by these pupils and their proficiency noted.

Farm and Garden.—Last year the yield of grain was as follows: wheat, 850 bushels; oats, 3,254 bushels; barley, 2,326 bushels; potatoes, 1,440 bushels; vegetables, 390 bushels; hay, 200 tons. The wheat especially was greatly damaged by frost.

Industries Taught.—Both boys and girls have fixed hours for work, during which time they are trained in various trades and industries by competent teachers. The boys are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening, dairy work and rough carpentry. The girls are instructed in the culinary department, dairy, laundry, dressmaking, carding, spinning, knitting, machine sewing, fancy work, plain needlework and general housework, in which many of them excel, as is proved when they leave school and have homes of their own to look after.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are thoroughly instructed in the principles of faith and religion. They are vigilantly trained to self-respect, truthfulness, and all Christian virtues. It is a pleasure to certify that good results are obtained. Punishments are of very rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Scrofula is the main ailment we have to contend with. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Water Supply.—Three wells furnish the institution with an abundant supply of excellent water. The water of two of these wells is pumped into tanks by a hot-air engine; the third is pumped by a hand pump.

Fire Protection.—Water being distributed throughout the building affords a good defence. Easy access from every department to outside galleries and stairs; fire-escapes, 500 feet of hose, 13 chemical fire-extinguishers, six grenades, four fire-axes and several ladders placed about the building, all kept in readiness in case of emergency, constitute our fire-protection.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by three hot-air furnaces and several ordinary stoves; coal and wood are used as fuel. The new section is heated by two Economy water heaters. Light is satisfactorily supplied to the primary building by Siche gas; to the new one by ordinary lamps.

Recreation.—Every day two hours are set aside for recreation; when weather permits, the boys play baseball and football and other open-air healthful games. The girls amuse themselves at croquet, basketball, skipping, physical drills, &c.

I have, &c.,

SISTER M. A. CARROLL,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
WABISKAW (ST. JOHN'S MISSION) C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
WABISKAW LAKE, June 24, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Wabiskaw (St. John's Mission) Church of England boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on Lake Wabiskaw, on the north side of a small bay, at the south end of the lake. The post office is kept at the Hudson's Bay Company's store here, and is called Wabasca.

Land.—The land has never been surveyed or measured; it is a long narrow strip running back about three-quarters of a mile. It is situated between the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Revillon Brothers, Limited. There is perhaps in the claim about 45 acres, about 12 acres of which are cleared. The land belongs to the Church Missionary Society of England, and was bought from an Indian who had cleared about an acre. The land is rich and slopes gently towards the south; potatoes, garden truck and most grains are grown with success. We rarely have either late or early frosts.

Buildings.—The boarding school is 33 x 24 feet, with kitchen, 22 x 16 feet, 1½ storeys high, and with Gothic windows. The mission house is two storeys high, 20 feet square, with kitchen, 14 x 13 feet. The church is 17 x 22 feet, with a chancel 10 x 12 feet, in which school is taught during the week. There is also a storehouse, 12 x 14 feet.

Repairs and Additions.—Horse stable built, 18 x 20 feet; cow stable moved to rear of horse stable, and a new roof put on; storehouse built, 16 x 20 feet; slight alterations made to a storehouse, 12 x 14 feet, and turned into a workshop. All are log buildings.

Accommodation.—In the school building we have room for 15 girls and 12 boys; also for two ladies of the staff.

The mission-house has accommodation for the missionary's family, also for a teacher.

Attendance.—The majority of the scholars being boarders, their attendance is good. The children of the traders attend regularly. The average has been fairly high for the past year.

Class-room Work.—The teaching ranges from the very beginning to the fourth reader. The writing generally is very good; to the more advanced pupils geography and grammar are taught.

Farming and Gardening.—There is in this neighbourhood no real farming; cattle and horses are raised, and the missions, traders and a few Indians have good gardens.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses, stock, &c., gardening and fishing. The girls receive good training in all connected with housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nothing is spared on the part of the teacher to give the pupils a sound moral and religious training, and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been exceptionally good; every care is taken to keep them in good health.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is defective, as we are dependent on the lake. It is drawn to the school in barrels. At times, especially during high winds, the water is very dirty owing to the mud being stirred up. At all times all water used for household purposes is carefully strained.

Fire Protection.—We have no regular system. Ladders are hung to the peaks of the buildings and a supply of water kept standing in barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—Heating is done by stoves; wood is the only fuel used. Lighting is done by means of oil lamps and candles

Recreation.—We have swings and teeters, sleighs and skates; also football and cricket.

I have, &c.,
W. F. BROADSTOCK.
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
WABISKAW (ST. MARTIN'S) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAKE WABISKAW, June 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Wabiskaw (St. Martin's) Roman Catholic boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The St. Martin's Mission is situated on a stony point on the northern shore of Lake Wabiskaw. A splendid view of the surrounding scenery can be had from the buildings.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school consists of about 22 acres. Of this portion, about five acres are under cultivation. The remainder affords good pasturage.

Buildings.—There are four buildings, the two largest of which stand in a horizontal line, and the church is just in the centre, but advanced toward the lake, so as to form an oblique line to the two houses. These buildings are of hewn logs, two of them being 42 x 32 feet, three storeys high. One is devoted to school purposes.

A wing on the west side is 24 x 20 feet. On the first floor is the school-room, on the second, the boys' dormitory. Two outbuildings have been erected, one for a dairy and a safe storage for meats and other articles of food; the other house is used for a carpenter-shop. There are also two stables and a hen-house.

Accommodation.—There is room for about 50 pupils and a staff of seven members. The girls have their apartments in the main building, on the west side. Their rooms comprise a recreation-hall, a dormitory, refectory and a sewing-room. The other apartments are occupied by the members of the staff; these apartments and the children's refectory have been repaired and painted during the year.

Attendance.—There are 36 pupils, on an average, daily in attendance.

School-room Work.—The pupils have six hours of school a day. Their progress is generally encouraging.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, washing, ironing and all that can contribute towards making them good housekeepers. The boys prepare the fuel and aid in the care of the stock and gardens.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scriptures. The reverend father in charge instructs the children with great care and zeal, and we do our utmost towards making them understand and practise what they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—One boy died from consumption, July 3, 1908. The rest of the children have all enjoyed good health during the year. We attribute this in a great measure to good ventilation and frequent outdoor exercise.

Water Supply.—A large supply of water is always kept on hand in case of fire. We are also provided with ladders and buckets. Other improvements are to be made.

Heating and Lighting.—All the houses are heated by stoves. Wood is the only fuel used. Coal oil is used for lighting, and proper care is taken against danger by fire.

Recreation.—Outdoor exercise and games are given as often as the weather permits. The boys have great sport in playing football, while the girls amuse themselves skipping, swinging, playing games and rolling hoops.

Trusting this report will meet with your approval,

I have, &c.,

SISTER MARY FLORE,

Principal.

DOS. LAFERRIERE,

Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
WHITEFISH LAKE (ST. ANDREW'S MISSION) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE P.O., VIA ATHABASKA LANDING, April 26, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—Whitefish lake lies 40 miles northeast of the town of Lesser Slave Lake.

The school faces southwest, lying back about 300 yards from the beautifully wooded shores of the smaller Whitefish lake, over which it looks. The lake is about 3½ miles long by 2 miles wide; in places it is deep and abounds with fish. It is joined to the big lake, which is about 3 miles distant, by a river of the same name.

Land.—The school is not situated on a reserve, but lies about half a mile from its north boundary. This land has not been surveyed, but we claim, and have marked out, a lake frontage of about 350 yards, running back into the bush a mile. This land was taken up and occupied by one of our missionaries in the year 1892, and is held in trust for the diocese of Rupert's Land (Church of England). When first settled it was thickly covered with trees and underbrush to the edge of the lake. Since then considerable clearing has been done. At the present time there are about nine

cleared acres. The land is slightly undulating; from the lake it rises gradually to a distance of about half a mile, and, with the exception of what has been cleared, it is all bush. Close to the lake, where the timber has been the heaviest, the soil though shallow, is rich, being a dark, sandy loam to a depth of about 4 inches, with a subsoil of sand, and when manured produces a good garden. One hundred yards from the edge of the lake, the rise is greater; here the soil turns into a clay loam, with a hard clay subsoil.

Buildings.—The home is a log building; its dimensions are 28 x 24 feet, with a boys' dormitory above, also a wing, 16 x 14 feet, used as a kitchen, with girls' dormitory above. A store for home provisions was erected last year, 14 x 16 feet; also two separate closets for school use; a stable, carpenter's and fish-house combined; besides these there is the house of the missionary in charge, his storehouse and the church.

Accommodation.—There is room for 24 pupils and three of a staff.

Attendance.—For the two quarters ended December and March we had a daily school average of 15 and 20 respectively. During the three quarters past we had 35 on the roll.

Class-room Work.—English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, general knowledge, ethics, recitation, vocal music, cooking and religious instruction are the subjects taught.

Farm and Garden.—Last year we had a garden of about an acre and a half, well stocked with potatoes and vegetables of various kinds. The soil is well suited for the growth of potatoes, carrots, onions and peas. This year we hope to break up an additional three-quarters of an acre of land, to increase our potato patch.

Industries Taught.—The boys help in all garden work and the care of the cattle and horses kept at the mission; also do the general work and gardening.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is conducted along Church Missionary Society lines.

Health and Sanitation.—We have two closets, one for boys and one for girls, about 40 yards from the home building. The health of the children, as a whole, has been good this winter; so far we have had no epidemic. On New Year's Day one of the girls, aged nine, went with her father to visit, this being the custom among them. As she was not feeling very well, they kept her against our wish, and in three weeks she died of consumption at her own home. She had been delicate from infancy, and had been three winters in the home, and from the first we had taken special care of her. The dormitories are healthy rooms, being high and airy, with no ceiling, open to the roof. The home is whitewashed, both inside and outside, once a year, and kept thoroughly clean.

Water Supply.—During summer and most of the winter, the boys carry water from the lake in buckets; the latter part of the winter we use snow.

Fire Protection.—A ladder is attached to the roof of the kitchen, one on the roof of that building, and another on the home. We have axes, buckets and a big barrel inside the house for holding water.

Heating and Lighting.—All the buildings are heated by box stoves, wood being the fuel used.

The home is lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, bows and arrows, swings and dog sleighs used as toboggans form their principal amusements.

General Remarks.—About 16 acres of the mission land is inclosed within a rail fence, five rails high, about nine acres of which is cleared.

All outside help is done by the natives, and as they are not able to do as much work as a white man, it makes the work more expensive.

I have, &c.,

C. D. WHITE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, April 7, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Red Deer river, about three miles in a direct line from the town of Red Deer, but on accouut of the windings of the river, the actual distance is about four and one-half miles. We have a beautiful location and a very fine view of the surrounding country, a rolling prairie varied by river, creek and bush. The school is not situated on a reserve, the nearest being about 40 miles to the north.

Land.—There are three quarter sections of land where the buildings are situated, being part of section 14, township 38, range 28, west of the fourth meridian; also some 14 acres of section 11, which lies between the original school property and a deep gully to the southwest and was later added by gift of the government. In addition, we have half each of sections 16 and 20, hay-land. The whole acreage thus under control of the school amounts to 1,140 acres. and is the property of the Department of Indian Affairs. The three quarter-sections of 14 consist of the best black loam soil, and are admirably adapted for mixed farming and gardening.

Buildings.—The main building is of gray stone, quarried from the river bank immediately below. It contains the dormitories for the girls, as well as all the boys under 10 years of age, private rooms for lady members of the staff, staff dining-room and sitting-room, general dining-room, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, sewing-room and principal's office.

A three-storey brick building accommodates the bigger boys. The ground floor of this building has been slightly changed this year by adding a gymnasium. The second storey is the dormitory, and the third storey forms the school-room, which is also used for chapel purposes.

In addition to these larger buildings, there is a neat and commodious residence for the principal, three cottages for married members of the staff, a blacksmith and carpenter's shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined, pig-house, horse-stable, cow-stable, hen-house, dairy, engine-house, implement-shed, well-house, granary, private stable and three closets.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The year began with 59 names on the roll and 50 in actual attendance. The record of the year is as follows:—

Number on roll	59	
Admitted during year	5	
Total		64
Died	3	
Discharged	6	
Dropped	7	
Total		16
Total number on roll		48
Total number in attendance		43

Class-room Work.—The half-time system is carefully followed, and another very successful year has been spent in this department. Mr. W. B. Shaw, who holds a first-class professional New Brunswick certificate, has proved himself quite equal to the task of carrying on the splendid work he started in the class-room last year. The progress of many pupils is very marked. At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard I.	8	pupils.
" II.	10	"
" III.	12	"
" IV.	8	"
" V.	3	"
" VI.	2	"
Total.	43	"

Farm and Garden.—Last season we had about 220 acres of land under cultivation as follows:—

	Acreage.	Yield.
Fall wheat.	15	700 bushels.
Oats.	100	5,500 "
Barley.	20	Frosted, feed.
Fodder corn.	8	Feed.
Timothy.	37	First sowing.
Potatoes.	10	500 bushels.
Roots and garden.	5	Good crop.
Summer fallow.	25	
Total.	220	

We have live stock as follows:—

13 horses, valued at.	$1,840 00
26 cows, valued at $35 each.	910 00
17 steers, valued at $30 each.	510 00
33 young cattle, valued at $25 each.	825 00
Total 89	$4,085 00

Industries Taught.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief industries in which the boys are trained. This is quite appropriate, for all our pupils come from good agricultural districts. Messrs. T. A. McMahon and Charles Hives have been in charge of this department. Very good work has been done and pains have been taken to instruct the boys in the science of farming, so that they would more intelligently do the tasks assigned them.

We cannot profess to teach any trades in this institution at present owing to various conditions: 1st, small attendance; 2nd, lack of convenience; 3rd, the fact that no work is allowed away from the institution; however, when there are improvements being made the boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, paper-hanging, &c., by Messrs. T. H. Lockhart and J. S. Kendell, who are professional men at their trades.

The instruction among the girls has been carried on by the same competent staff of ladies whose names were reported last year, with very encouraging results, viz.: Miss Cummings, matron; Miss F. Oldford, kitchen; Miss A. Culham, laundry, and Miss S. Slack, sewing-room.

Moral and Religious Training.—The interest in this department has increased. The regular services have been conducted morning and evening, each Sabbath, with

a well organized and up-to-date Sabbath school in the afternoon weekly. Two of our senior boys represented this work in a very able manner at a recent Sunday school convention. Daily prayers and the voluntary classes have been in full swing. At a recent sacramental service, 15 of the pupils took an intelligent and reverent part.

Health and Sanitation.—Throughout the year the general health of the pupils has been excellent. Three of the pupils died at their homes during the year. The last report of the inspector states, 'the buildings are kept neat and clean, great care being given to the question of sanitation.'

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of pure spring water is pumped through the two main buildings by steam pump, and stored in tanks. Also a second well is in working order, with hand pump, and in close proximity to the buildings.

Fire Protection.—We have the water tanks and 36 dry-dust fire-extinguishers. We are also installing two modern fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces have kept the main building and the principal's house comfortable during the past winter. The cottages are heated with wood stoves. Coal oil is used for lighting throughout.

Recreation.—The girls have found ample recreation all winter on the skating rink. In the summer they walked and played outdoor games.

The boys have spent a good season in skating and playing hockey; all the summer games are played in season. A regular evening has been reserved during the winter for a mixed social gathering.

The libraries have been very well patronized.

General Remarks.—(*a*) *General Repairs.*—We have been keeping an eye on the general comfort of staff and pupils by carrying out some improvements to the buildings. A new galvanized iron roof has been put on the boys' building. Metallic ceiling and painted walls add much to the appearance of the general dining-room. A cement floor has been laid in the laundry. The residences have been papered and painted throughout. A closet system is being installed, to be supplied by water from the large tank.

(*b*) *The Effort to secure Pupils.*—Feeling convinced that nothing less than a house-to-house visitation for the purpose of an educational campaign among the adult Indians would ever bring the tide towards this institute, the writer has spent about half of the fall and winter in the work, and this visitation is completed on the following reserves: White Whale Lake, Saddle Lake, Whitefish and Goodfish and Battle River. The situation on the Morley reserve has also been thoroughly canvassed. In every individual case the following points have been dealt with: the workings of the institute, with a description of the buildings, provision for pupils, &c., the changing conditions of the circumstances of the Indian people making a modern education absolutely necessary for the children. The duty of the Indian parent to change the nature of his love for his children and instead of loving them as a toy to be played with, he should love them as a charge to be developed and improved; thus he would be willing to sacrifice himself for the higher interests of the children. Whether the plan reads success for this institute from a statistical point of view or not, I am convinced it is the only way permanently to improve the attitude of the adult Indians towards the subject of modern education.

(*c*) *The Efforts and Influence of the Staff.*—In the meantime, a different condition has to be met in the school itself. While the Indians are studying this question, the attendance of the school is slowly but surely on the wane. This means a feeling of hopelessness on the part of the pupils, for while there is no inflow of new pupils to create inspiration, the responsibility of keeping up the spirit of the school devolves entirely upon the members of the staff. I am glad to be able to state that the workers here have proved equal to the occasion, and too much praise cannot be given to those who have had to face the rountine work for the spirit of buoyancy and enthusiasm they have sustained in the lives of the boys and girls. Further, as

it is now recognized that the personality of the teacher is a very important factor in the education of children, it is gratifying to note the working of this law under the conditions faced by the staff of this institute.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the uniform courtesy of government officers and missionaries on the reserves, also the kindness and sympathy accorded by the officials of the Missionary Society and the Indian Department at Winnipeg and Ottawa.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR BARNER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DAVISBURG, April 20, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on the west bank of High river, about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth. It is built in a valley and surrounded by hills, which in winter afford excellent shelter, and in summer add much to the picturesque attractiveness of the place. The school is four miles from Davisburg post office and 11 miles from DeWinton station, our nearest railroad station. The school is not on a reserve.

Land.—There are 1,870 acres of land in connection with the school. The home farm consists of 1,063 acres, as follows: the east half of section 22, township 21, range 28; half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28; and 633 acres of section 27, township 21, range 28, west of the 4th meridian. The east half of section 26, township 20, range 27, and three-quarters of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian are held as a hay reserve, and are situated about 12 miles southeast.

All this land belongs to the government. The home farm comprises first-class bottom and bench land, and has very little waste. The hay reserve land is situated in a low-lying district, which is admirably suited for hay and grass.

Buildings.—There are two main buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls.

The boys' building contains dormitories, class-rooms, lavatories, recreation halls, infirmary, office and rooms for the principal and the male members of the staff.

The girls' building contains dormitories, class-room, sewing-room, chapel, kitchen, refectory, infirmary, lavatories and rooms for the female members of the staff.

To the west of the main buildings are situated the workshops, bakery and lumber sheds. On the east are the pump-house, laundry and hospital. In the rear of the girls' building are coal-sheds, store and hen-house, while further back are the farm buildings, wagon-sheds, implement-sheds, corrals, slaughter-house and piggery.

The general lay-out of the buildings is good.

During the year a new flour-store, 30 x 18 feet, was built, also an engine-house, 12 x 18 feet. A new floor was laid in the girls' recreation-room, and a new stairs

leading to same was put in. About 500 feet of ceiling was put on in different parts of the house, also 2,500 feet of ceiling was put on in the boys' dormitory.

A cellar was dug under the girls' building, and a new stone foundation was put under it also. Numerous other repairs were made to buildings, furniture and sidewalks.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—There was an attendance of 67 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is in vogue for the older pupils. Half of the day is spent in the school-room and the other half is spent at their trade.

Regular school hours are observed. The school hours are 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 to 4 p.m.

The junior pupils attend school forenoon and afternoon. The authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible. I have much pleasure in adding that the progress of the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We had about 200 acres under cultivation, and had excellent returns. We had about 10,000 bushels of grain, 1,500 bushels of roots, and put up over 1,000 tons of hay. We grow all our own vegetables. Both boys and girls are taught gardening in all its forms, with the end in view that when they have homes of their own they can supply their own wants in that line, and be an example to the others less fortunate.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—This is the principal industry taught. We make it our aim to familiarize the pupil with farming and stock-raising in its different branches. The pupils, under the instruction of a capable farm instructor, do all the work; and are thus able to gain a practical knowledge of the work.

We also attach much importance to stock-raising. We teach the pupils the different breeds of animals; the qualities which make each breed desirable, and the care and attention which is necessary to keep good animals up to their standard. The boys take a remarkable interest in the work. We had the satisfaction at the Provincial Fat Stock Show in Calgary of taking first prize for a carload of beef cattle, first prize for a grade steer, and first prize for best dressed carcass of beef.

This speaks well for the pupils, and was a good encouragement for them.

All the boys and girls learn to milk.

Carpentry.—The boys, under the instruction of the school carpenter, did all the repairs and building during the year.

Needle-work.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters the girls are taught sewing, dressmaking, knitting, machine-sewing, fancy and plain needle-work. Many of the girls excel in this work, and took several prizes for their work at the Dominion fair in Calgary.

The girls also took first prize at the Dominion fair for best display of industrial school work.

The girls make all their own clothes, and also the clothes for the boys.

Housekeeping.—The girls are thoroughly instructed in the art of housekeeping and cooking, and the homes of the female ex-pupils give every testimony that they have profited much by their instruction.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are well grounded in the principles and doctrines of their religion, and are encouraged to regulate their daily lives by the lessons learned. Half an hour each day is devoted specially to religious instruction.

The pupils are well instructed in the principles of good citizenship, and are specially encouraged to be honest, sober, truthful and upright.

The discipline is mild but firm.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been good. We had no epidemics or outbreaks of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school is good. The premises are kept neat and clean.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of good water is obtained from the High river. The water is first filtered into a well and then pumped up into tanks in the main buildings.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are well supplied with stairs and fire-escapes. There are two water tanks in the boys' building, and one in the girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons. About 50 feet of hose on each flat is connected with these tanks. Besides this there are 18 fire-extinguishers, 48 hand-grenades, 40 fire-pails and 8 fire-axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The two main buildings are heated by steam. Each building has its own plant. Both give excellent satisfaction. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Hockey is the favourite game. Last winter the boys won the championship of their league. Football and baseball are also popular with the boys.

The girls play basketball, skip, swing, coast, and take long walks when the weather is fine.

Both boys and girls have large recreation-rooms, where in bad weather they spend their recreation in games, drills and chest exercises.

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
RED DEER, April 22, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian schools for the year ended March 31, 1909.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was closed during the early part of January, 1908, and during the summer months all the house effects, tools, implements, stock, &c., were distributed to other schools, to hospitals and to Indians.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and with the Rev. Sister Brassard as principal.

This school is not strictly an Indian one. Over 200 pupils of various nationalities are usually in attendance here. Sixty-seven pupils are classed as Indian, and for which $72 per annum was paid for board, clothing and tuition.

The classification of the 67 pupils referred to was:—

Standard I	23	pupils.
" II	28	"
" III	11	"
" IV	5	"

Farming operations had been carried on just as extensively as heretofore. The pupils are taught all manner of farming, gardening, housekeeping, &c., agreeable to their age and sex.

The building throughout was spotlessly clean and the methods of management so systematized that all the work was carried on quietly and without confusion.

A new four-storey brick addition was in course of erection when I made the inspection during August last. The cost of this new addition would be little short of $40,000.

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is located on the Blackfoot reserve and operated under the per capita grant of $72 per annum.

The Rev. Father LeVern is principal, and five reverend sisters directly manage the institution.

When I inspected this school on October 22, there were 26 boys and 14 girls enrolled. The Rev. Sister Anthelm still holds the position of teacher in this school.

The classification was:—

Standard	I.	16 pupils.
"	II.	5 "
"	III.	7 "
"	IV.	9 "
"	V.	3 "

Sister Anthelm holds a second-class certificate and has been a success in this school. The children exhibited proficiency in all branches of the work taken up.

The dormitories were clean and well furnished.

The health of the pupils had been very satisfactory.

The eldest boys in attendance do gardening, care for the stock and do most of the chores, whilst the elder girls assist at the cooking, baking, knitting, sewing, mending, &c.

OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Blackfoot reserve, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The Rev. Canon Stocken holds the position of honourable principal of this institution, and there were five others on the staff when the inspection was made last October.

There were then enrolled 15 boys and 14 girls, and the classification of these 29 children was:—

Standard	I.	8 pupils.
"	II.	6 "
"	III.	10 "
"	IV.	5 "

This school was in a very unsettled state when I made the inspection. A few weeks before orders had been received to close the school and discharge the pupils. This order had been withdrawn, but not until the teacher had been discharged and had left. The Rev. Stanley J. Stocken, assistant principal, had undertaken this branch of the work. During the autumn of 1907 this school was closed for several weeks, and when it was re-opened the class-room building was set apart for a boys' dormitory and a small building, known as the memorial, was utilized for class work. This class-room was entirely too small properly to carry on tuition work, and, moreover, very poorly furnished.

A number of improvements had recently been made to the interior of the home building, viz., the walls of the refectory had been papered and burlapped, the burlap, the woodwork, and the floor had been nicely painted and every other room within this home building had either been whitewashed and painted or was then undergoing such renovation.

Boys of advanced age assist at gardening, the care of stock, &c., and the girls are instructed along most of the lines of general housekeeping.

PEIGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is known by the Roman Catholic Church authorities as the Sacred Heart boarding school, but as there are other schools carrying the same name, it is better defined under the headline name.

It is located on the north side of the Oldman's river and within the Peigan reserve.

The inspection was made on November 20 last, and there were then 36 pupils enrolled and classified as follows:—

Standard I.	17	pupils.
" II.	6	"
" III.	7	"
" IV.	5	"
" V.	1	"

Rev. Sister Mary of the Eucharist holds a first-class teacher's certificate, which was acquired in the province of Quebec during 1900.

There are, in all, seven sisters engaged in the work here.

Fair progress had been made by the pupils in class work during the period between this and the previous inspection.

Boys and girls have separate, clean and well furnished dormitories, but it is questionable whether there is the air space in either of them now demanded for each occupant.

The wing in which the class work was carried on had been enlarged, and this change had provided a larger class-room and an enlarged boys' dormitory as well.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Ermineskin reserve, near the Hobbema siding, on the C. and E. branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and with the Rev. Father Dauphin as principal, and the Rev. Sister St. Jean de la Croix as superioress. These are nine additional sisters engaged in the work at this school, and the Rev. Sister St. Ludgarde still holds the position of head teacher. This sister holds a second-class teacher's certificate.

This school was inspected during January and there were then 22 boys and 28 girls enrolled, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	14	pupils.
" II.	6	"
" III.	5	"
" IV.	12	"
" VI.	13	"

The programme of studies is closely followed in this school, and I do not think that it is an exaggeration to say that the class work will compare favourably with the class work of rural white schools.

A good well of water was provided at this school two years ago, and during January last the water from this was placed throughout the main building and in the laundry building, by a system of piping and a tread horse-power.

Separate dormitories are in use by boys and by the girls, and both are well furnished and comfortable.

The industrial work carried on here is along the same lines as at other boarding schools.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located on the High river, and near where this river joins the Bow river.

It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Rev. Father Riou is now the principal, and the Rev. Sister Kelly the matron.

In addition to the principal and the matron, there are 11 others on the staff.

The per capita allowance for this institution is $130 per annum.

Mr. S. J. McDonald has charge of the boys' class work and holds a second-class teacher's certificate. The Rev. Sister Provencher had charge of the girls' classes.

At the end of the quarter, December 31, last, there were 59 grant-earning pupils —35 boys and 24 girls. In addition, there were 15 non-earning pupils in the institution.

The classification of the 59 pupils referred to was:—

Standard I	7	pupils.
" II	7	"
" III	5	"
" IV	17	"
" V	16	"
" VI	7	"

The senior pupils follow the half-day system, i.e., they spend either the fore or the afternoon in the class-room, or at some manner of work.

The senior boys do their share of the farm work and the care and the feeding of the stock. The senior girls take their share of the housework, do sewing, mending, &c.

Nearly 200 acres of land is under cultivation at this school, and about 1,000 tons of hay is annually put up. There were 300 head of cattle, feeding for beef purposes, when I made the inspection. As all of the farm work, the care and feeding of the stock, &c., is carried on by the boys, under the supervision of Brother John Morkin, it is evident that the boys at this institution are deriving a practical knowledge of farming and stock-raising.

There are 1,070 acres of land directly attached to this school, and besides, it controls over 1,600 more acres under lease or other provisions.

The buildings of this institution are steam-heated and lighted with a Siche gas generator.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. A. Barner is the principal.

The per capita grant is $130 per annum.

The staff comprises nine persons, besides the principal, and the teacher, Mr. W. B. Shaw, holds a first-class professional certificate.

There are 43 pupils enrolled and classified as follows:—

Standard I	8	pupils.
" II	10	"
" III	12	"
" IV	8	"
" V	3	"
" VI	2	"

The half-day system is followed and the class-room work is thought to be highly satisfactory. There are, unquestionably, some very bright pupils at this school, and an encouraging feature is that these pupils now exhibit a desire for knowledge and a desire for a higher plane of living than the one they were reared under.

A school of this kind cannot be maintained, however, with so few pupils and with an earning power of only $130 per annum. The Methodist Missionary Society has been called upon year after year to supplement the per capita and other earnings, to the extent of four or five thousand dollars annually, to keep the institution in operation. The Indians for whom this institution was first started, now seem to take less interest in its welfare than they did years ago. Unless there is a marked change in the attitude of the Indians towards this school in the near future, I do not see many reasons for keeping it in operation.

There are 1,140 acres of land in connection with this school and of this there are about 200 under cultivation.

Over 6,000 bushels of grain was threshed last autumn and, besides, a portion of the grain was fed unthreshed.

A number of improvements were made to the buildings since the last inspection and a number more should be made to carry on the work advantageously. At least double the number of children should be enrolled before any further outlay of money would be justified in behalf of the children of Indians who should now be supporting this school by their attendance.

MCDOUGALL ORPHANAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was closed about the beginning of the winter and the children then in attendance were transferred to the Red Deer industrial school, because all the parents of these children were absent from their homes and the children had to be cared for until their return, which was about Christmas. A day school has since been started on the reserve, Stony, and the attendance so far is reported to be large and regular.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Three boarding and three day schools were not inspected during the year owing to the press of other work in connection with this inspectorate.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
ST. PETER'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,
HAY RIVER P.O., VIA EDMONTON, Dec., 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the above named boarding school in connection with the Church of England in Canada, of which I am in charge, is located at the mouth of the Hay river, on its east bank, on the southwest shore of Great Slave

lake, within the limits of Indian Treaty No. 8. It is not on a reserve, but in the unorganized territory of Mackenzie River, under the supervision of the Royal North-west Mounted Police.

Land.—We have under cultivation about 8 acres of Crown lands adjoining the village of Hay River. The soil in the immediate vicinity is flat alluvial deposit on a bed of sand, and is adapted for agriculture. A varied growth of timber, consisting of spruce, poplar, tamarack and willows, extends all round us. The land has been acquired through settler's possession and is the property of the Mission.

Buildings.—We have the following buildings:—

(1) A large dwelling-house used as our boarding school, composed of 3 parts consecutively erected, the last being 2½ storeys high. The whole is constructed of logs and boards and contains 18 rooms.

(2) A new dwelling-house, 25 x 23 feet, 2½ storeys high, with a storey and a half lean-to attached, 25 x 15 feet. We are at present using the whole of this, part as a storehouse and part as a dwelling for some of the staff.

(3) A workshop, fitted up for carpentering and blacksmithing; it also has a pit for the hand-sawing of logs into boards.

(4) A storehouse, in which we keep some of our clothing, provisions, and general supplies.

(5) A woodshed.

(6) A small house for cleaning fish.

(7) Cattle byre, accommodates 6 head and has 2 box stalls for calves.

(8) Small dwelling-house for hired help, 14 x 16 feet, new in 1907.

(9) Small dwelling for our interpreter, 14 x 16 feet.

(10) Our church, still unfinished, but we hope to be able to complete it this coming summer.

We have logs and lumber hauled home for a new warehouse, which we hope to erect next spring.

The church, school and large dwelling-house are all roofed with metallic shingles. We have sufficient of these to roof our prospective warehouse also.

Accommodation.—Our institution is a mission home and school; the ages of our pupils range from 4 to 20 years; though we occasionally receive widows and others as mission helpers under instruction. We have one with us at present; she is very eager to learn to read and write. We have room for about 60 persons; this includes staff and married helpers. During the year ended June 30, 1907, we have had as many as 45 persons, including our staff.

Attendance.—The attendance of pupils during the year was: girls 18, boys 14, making a total of 32 regulation boarding pupils. Besides these we have one native (female) helper under instruction in general housework. In addition to the above, we have three day pupils. These, however, are not very regular in their attendance.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are: reading in English and two native languages, writing, arithmetic, composition, geography, dictation and Holy Scripture. The pupils are making good progress in their studies.

Class Hours.—From 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. We find too close confinement tends to impair the health of the children, especially in the short winter days.

Farm and Garden.—We planted all of our available ground in potatoes this year, and although we have but a short season, we secure a fair harvest. This year we took up about 800 bushels of potatoes.

The garden is a small plot of ground between the school and river. It is separated from the other by a fence. In this garden we grow cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, onions, parsnips, turnips, beets, beans, peas, radishes, lettuce, and also some flowers to beautify the place. These vegetables are used chiefly by the staff and hired help. The school children help in the care of the garden; the boys, with myself,

took up all our potatoes this year. Our hay-supply is derived solely from the natural grass found along the river banks and sloughs near by. There is a large amount of goose grass amongst it; this we find is very hard on our cattle. We have 2 milk cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer and 1 calf. We train our cows to work, and use them with the bull to haul and plough. We have to keep two or three teams of dogs (four dogs to a team); this necessitates securing food for them the whole year round.

Industries Taught.—We have no stated industries, but we teach each boy and girl, as far as we can, to be practical and useful. The boys learn the outdoor work, including use of tools and building. The girls are instructed in every branch of housework and plain sewing.

Moral and Religious Training.—We try to teach our children to be obedient, diligent, straightforward and honest. We seek to develop in them the essential principles of faith and trust in God, and obedience to His will, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments. All of our training is under the control and inspection of the Bishop of the Diocese.

Health and Sanitation.—I am very happy to report that not one of our pupils has been obliged to lose one day's schooling through illness during the year. There have been a few deaths in the village, but not many. We take all the sanitary precautions we can. Our closets are removed each year, no cesspools are allowed near the house, the yard is kept free from every kind of rubbish, so as to avoid any infection.

Water Supply.—We obtain all our water from the river flowing by the school. It is, generally speaking, good all the year round.

Fire Protection.—We keep barrels of water constantly on hand and have ladders conveniently placed. A good supply of axes are placed around and kept for fire protection puposes only. Water buckets for fire purposes only, are placed in each dormitory for immediate use. A system of fire-drill is now practised throughout the year. By means of this, our children can be roused from sleep, partially dressed, and out of the building in *three* minutes.

Heating and Lighting.—Our school building (1) is heated with seven wood stoves and the new dwelling-house (2) with two stoves. Our fuel is chiefly spruce grown near by. The institute is lighted with paraffine candles. The staff use coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—We encourage the pupils to play all healthful outdoor games, such as football, baseball, running, jumping, skating, skipping and swinging. All our children are frequently taken for long walks. The boys in summer go boating and in winter set snares near by the school. Indoor games also are provided and a good library of books is kept for them.

Food Supply.—By far the greater part of our food supply is derived from the river and lake, by setting nets in them nearly all the year round. We are seldom without fish on the table. These, with the potatoes we raise, form the staple articles of our diet. We occasionally get a little meat from the natives, but not very often. All other articles must be imported from Edmonton or Winnipeg, and cost from 8 to 9 cents a pound to be brought in to us.

Clothing.—The school children are clothed principally out of the mission bales of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England throughout the eastern part of Canada. These bales are voluntarily contributed.

Mail Service.—The Hudson's Bay Company now carry, under contract with the government, two mails a year, one in winter and one in summer. We, however, are not able to answer by the return mail, as the sleds return from Resolution when others start towards us. Thus we are obliged to wait for the next packet to send out our answers to the incoming mails. Hence a great delay is unavoidable at present.

Finance.—In this connection I must explain we are only beginning to use the cash system here, but it is gradually gaining ground. The skin system has been and is still the more general mode of exchange. All native help is paid in goods. These

goods are bought in Winnipeg and paid for by the Bishop of the Diocese and sent on to us to be used to pay our help. Some of the clothing and gifts sent in the bales from the Women's auxiliary are used for this purpose. All mission freight charges, as well as travelling expenses of the children, are paid by the Bishop of the Diocese. All missionary helpers are hired and paid by the Bishop from his headquarters. It will be seen at once, from the above, that I am not able to render a financial statement.

I have, &c.,

ALF. J. VALE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PROVIDENCE MISSION (SACRED HEART) BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT PROVIDENCE, MACKENZIE RIVER, September 15, 1908.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.

Location.—This school is built near Fort Providence, on the right bank of the Mackenzie river, and belongs to the Roman Catholic mission.

There is no post office, neither are we on a reserve.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is about four acres, two of which are under cultivation. This belongs to the Oblate Fathers.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: the main building, 60 x 30 feet, three storeys high, containing the school-room, sewing-room and a small chapel, is occupied by the staff and the girls.

A second building, 30 x 20 feet, contains the boys' hall and refectory. Their dormitory is on the upper floor of the reverend father's house. Last spring we put up a laundry, 30 x 20 feet.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for about 60 pupils and 12 sisters.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend school from 8.30 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 3 p.m. Besides this they have two hours each week of vocal music lessons. The children, in general, are quite intelligent and improve very well.

Farm and Garden.—All the children able to work help with the seeding and reaping and weed the garden.

Industries Taught.—Before and after school the children are kept busy. The girls are trained in housekeeping, and are gradually taught sewing, mending, darning, knitting, cutting and making of their clothes, bead-work, embroidery, cooking, baking, washing and ironing. The boys provide water, saw and chop the wood for fuel, and keep the yard clean.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great attention is paid to these important matters; the conduct of the children is most satisfactory.

Health.—With the exception of four, all the children enjoyed very good health during the year.

Water Supply.—We get very good water from the Mackenzie river, which passes a short distance from the house.

Fire Protection.—A fire-escape, buckets, and the Mackenzie river passing by the house, are our protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood stoves are used for heating and coal-oil lamps for lighting.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. The boys and girls have a playground leading from their respective departments, where they enjoy themselves at the different sports common to their age. They generally take a walk at least once a day. To ramble in the woods around is one of their greatest pleasures. The Roman Catholic mission possessing a small steamboat, the children are occasionally favoured with an excursion.

I have, &c.,
SISTERS OF CHARITY.

British Columbia,
Ahousaht Boarding School,
Ahousaht, March 31, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting the annual report of the Ahousaht boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated on a tract of land adjoining Maktosis' reserve, on the inner side of Flores island. The situation affords a good view of the picturesque Herbert arm and North channel.

Land.—The school lot consists of 140 acres, chiefly covered with timber. About 16 acres of loamy soil, ready for cultivation, has been recovered from the drainage of a small lake. The land is the property of the Presbyterian Church.

Building.—The building is a frame structure, 68 x 48 feet, with 2 storeys, basement and attic. During the year a barn, 26 x 18 feet, was erected for holding the crop and stabling stock; also a hen-house, 17 x 15 feet. There is a wood-shed in connection with the school building, 40 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—The school building can accommodate 60 pupils and 5 of a staff.

Attendance.—The enrolment during the year has been 48. Of these, 4 were discharged during the year, having reached school age, 2 were discharged on account of health not being satisfactory for school life, 1 girl died from complications following a severe attack of measles and 1 boy died from tubercular disease. The present attendance is 40 pupils, 23 boys and 17 girls.

Class-room Work.—The course of study prescribed by the department is followed. The pupils attend forenoon and afternoon sessions of school. Two qualified teachers impart instruction. The inspector reported in his recent visit that the progress made in all branches was very satisfactory. In addition to the regular course of study, 17 pupils have received lessons daily in instrumental music. Many of them have good aptitude for this study and have made excellent progress.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	13	pupils.
" II.	4	"
" III.	7	"
" IV.	14	"
" V.	10	"

Industries Taught.—In addition to the general duties of wood-cutting, making firs, house-cleaning and caring for dormitories, in which all the boys take part, the larger ones are given special instruction in gardening, carpentry, shoemaking, painting, baking, plumbing and blacksmithing. During the summer a new launch was built by the school, a new barn and a hen-house were constructed also during the year by the larger boys. Several rooms of the school were painted.

The girls receive instruction in cooking, making and repairing clothing, baking and laundry work, knitting and varieties of fancy work.

Farm and Garden.—About 16 acres of loamy soil have been recovered from draining a small fresh water lake. A considerable crop of hay and vegetables was obtained from it last summer. The action of sun and air is improving the fertility of the land each year. About an acre of cranberries was set out last year and are doing well. The strawberry and raspberry patches are also doing well. We require the use of fertilizer to secure good results. A few quarts of berries were obtained from the first season's crop.

Moral and Religious Training.—The central aim of all of our efforts is directed to this end. In addition to regular morning and evening worship and Sabbath service and Sunday school, the Bible is used in the senior class as a daily reading. Wednesday evening is set apart for mission band classes. Every effort is directed to the development of a strong moral and religious character.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school for the greater part of the year has been satisfactory. Following the epidemic of measles at the close of last year one girl died from complications resulting from the disease and one boy from tubercular trouble. Two were dismissed on account of health being unsatisfactory for school life. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to. A room is provided for isolation in cases of sickness. The drainage of the school is good.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is chiefly obtained from rainfall. The tanks in which it is stored are cleaned at times so as to keep the water pure. In case of prolonged drought in summer a well supplements any shortage in the tanks.

Fire Protection.—Seven chemical fire-extinguishers are distributed throughout the different parts of the building. Filled buckets are kept in the dormitories and 8 fire-buckets are kept in reserve. Ladders for fire-escapes are placed at each end of the building. By means of a large force pump and 100 feet of hose, water can be thrown on the roof, or to any part of the building. We have an occasional drill for training the children to come quickly and in an orderly manner out of their rooms at the sound of the fire alarm and to familiarize the boys with the use of the fire-fighting appliances.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by a large hot-air furnace, but its capacity is not sufficient for the whole building in cold weather. A new chimney was built and a stove placed in the school-room, which adds very much to the comfort of the room. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—Various outdoor games are played in favourable weather; when otherwise, suitable recreation is provided within.

General Remarks.—The year has been a favourable one in the history of our school. The relations between school and reserve are very friendly. A larger number than usual of bright, healthy, young children have been signed into the school.

The benefits of the school are being more fully appreciated. Helpful and encouraging visits have been made by the inspector and agent during the year.

I have, &c.,

J. L. MILLAR, B.A.,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Alberni Boarding School,
Alberni, April 5, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school has a beautiful location. It is built on a plateau about sixty feet above the level of the garden, which it overlooks; at the back of the school the country rises to a higher level, and is heavily timbered, giving abundant shelter from the prevailing winds. In front of the school, about 200 yards away, flows the beautiful Somas river, and from the school grounds we obtain a splendid view of the river, with Alberni 2½ miles distant. On the same plateau across the road which divides this property from the reserve, is the Shesaht village; and one mile down the river on the opposite side is the Opitchesaht village.

Land.—There is 156 acres in connection with the school, which is known as part lot 81, district of Alberni. The land is owned by the Presbyterian Church. The land is heavily timbered, is very expensive to clear; the soil, however, is very good. The soil is well adapted for all farming purposes, after land has been cleared.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of main building, 38 x 43 feet, 3 storeys high, with wing, 32 x 46 feet, 2 storeys high. The old school building is used for laundry, bake-shop and carpenter-shop. Other buildings are class-room, wood-shed, driving-shed, root-house, stable and hen-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 children and a staff of 7.

Attendance.—There are 47 pupils on the roll, 23 boys and 24 girls. Four pupils (boys) were admitted during the year. Two pupils received their discharge, one boy and one girl. Four girls died during the year, 2 from tubercular meningitis, the other 2 from pulmonary trouble.

Class-room Work.—Fair progress has been made during the year. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed.

Farm and Garden.—The stock consists of one horse and 4 head of cattle. Several of the boys have learned to milk. The larger boys do the ploughing, and teaming for the school. The garden yielded a fair crop, and a great deal of fruit was preserved.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening are taught, also plain carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and baking. The larger boys are also expert fishermen. During the winter some of the boys and girls have been engaged making a new net. During the year a stable was built, 20 x 36 feet, most of the work being done by the boys.

The girls are taught thoroughly in all departments of housework. Their training includes cooking, laundry, breadmaking, dressmaking, the care of milk and butter, the canning of fruit; also sewing and music. All mending of clothing and darning of stockings is done by the girls. One evening of each week is given to sewing (fancy work), for which the girls show much aptitude.

At the local show held at Alberni the pupils took first and second prizes for pencil drawing, first and second for map by child under 15 years of age, first for collection of cakes and 10 other prizes for needle and fancy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the pupils has been very good. The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school, and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been fair; two sisters dying of tubereular meningitis, within a short time of one another, was the saddest in our experience. One girl had cold ulcers on her legs, and was allowed home on sick leave; while there her lungs became affected and she died 4 months later. One other girl died of consumption.

For sanitation our location is excellent, the W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church has made a grant of $250 to overhaul the plumbing and waste-water pipes.

Water Supply.—Our chief water-supply is from a large tank on a higher level, 250 yards behind the school. Owing to the extremely cold winter the water-pipes of our water-supply were frozen and some of the pipes burst; repairs have been completed. There are also 2 wells.

Fire Protection.—We have 4 Keystone fire-extingishers, 6 Haverhill Eclipse and 12 fire-buckets, distributed through the building. A large tank, mentioned in the water-supply is used for fire-protection purposes.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by hot-air furnace, the new addition by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The boys play football and baseball and other games; the pupils are very fond of swimming and canoeing. In the winter indoor games are provided.

General Remarks.—The school is visited monthly by Agent Neill, and was inspected in June and February by Inspector Green.

I have, &c.,

JAS. R. MOTION,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School,
Port Simpson, March 31, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the boys' boarding school, Port Simpson, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is situated about 350 yards distant from the ocean and the same distance from the Port Simpson post office, on a slight elevation at the northeast of the Indian village on the Tsimpshean reserve.

Land.—The school is built on a lot of land, 2 chains by 4 chains, and belongs to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. It was acquired several years ago from the Port Simpson Indian council. Through the centre of the lot there runs a small ravine which serves as a drain for the land, while this part of the country is naturally mossy and bog-like, but when drained and cultivated is well adapted for floriculture and horticulture.

Buildings.—The main building is a large 2 storey frame structure, with cellar, old and inadequate. It is impossible to make it an attractive school or residence for boys.

The outbuildings consist of wood-shed, drying-shed, stable, and play-shed, the last being used for boat-building. The buildings are kept in a fair state of repair, all of them having been re-shingled during the year.

Accommodation.—The building has space for 25 pupils with a staff of 3 or 4.

Attendance.—A good average attendance has been sustained during the year.

Class-room Work.—The school-room is bright and comfortable and the inspector on his last visit was pleased with the progress the boys had made.

Classified, the standing is as follows:—

Standard	I	13 pupils.
"	II	1 "
"	III	4 "
"	IV	2 "
"	V	1 "

Farming and Gardening.—No farming is attempted, owing to climate conditions and nature of the soil. Farming as an industry would be of very little use to these Indian boys. Gardening has proved successful; the small fruits bear well, and vegetables are a satisfactory crop.

Industries Taught.—These consist of general carpentry, carving in wood, boat building, gardening, general housework, including baking, mending, washing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—This comprises class instruction daily, prayers morning and evening, regular attendance at the church services, Sunday school and week-night service included, and friendly talks on moral and religious themes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the boys has been generally good, there has been no epidemic. The premises are in good sanitary condition, though old, they have been kept very clean throughout the year.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is generally plentiful, but the past winter being unusually severe, for some weeks water for all purposes had to be carried, the pipes conducting the water from the main being frozen.

Fire Protection.—This consists of a large tank placed at the rear of the building, a quantity of hose, 12 chemical fire-extinguishers and 12 buckets filled with water in the corridors.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by means of coal and wood stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The premises contain a playground, not adequate in size nor sufficiently level, to prove a satisfactory ball-ground. The boys are provided with indoor games, and in the winter when there is snow they find healthy amusement in coasting.

General Remarks.—Our work amongst the boys is retarded through lack of suitable plant. Port Simpson and the surrounding villages have large numbers of boys, who ought to be receiving regular instruction at some boarding school or institute, and Port Simpson itself is sufficiently attractive to draw them were there a modern, well-equipped institution, in keeping with the rest of the mission buildings.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. RALEY,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Port Simpson (Crosby) Girls' Home Boarding School,
Port Simpson, March 31, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Port Simpson (Crosby) Girls' Home boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpshean reserve.

Land.—The land lies in section 4, township 1, range 5, coast district. It is owned by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, and was acquired by purchase from Mr. Gordon Lockerby, Port Simpson, B.C.

We have an area of two acres which is fenced, but only about one-eighth of an acre is cultivated. We have a place for a playground for the girls. The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being towards the south and east. With thorough draining the soil would be suitable for raising vegetables and small fruits.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a house, three storeys and a basement, a tank-house, chicken-house, wood-shed, drying-shed and play-room. The roof has been covered with tar paper, re-shingled and painted during the year.

Accommodation.—We have good accommodation for 45 girls and 4 teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 41·48, with a total enrolment of 47. The number of pupils discharged was 3 and the number admitted 6. The present number in attendance is 43, with 1 pupil on an extended vacation, making a total of 44 at present on the roll.

Class-room Work.—The classes have made good progress, and have gained in general knowledge, as well as knowledge of their text-books. Nature study has been encouraged. They have also had some special lessons in drawing and music. They speak English fluently, and are fond of reading.

Five have been promoted to standard II, 5 to standard III, 5 to standard IV, and 7 to standard V. We are pursuing the same course of study as that used in the public schools of British Columbia.

The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, composition, geography, drawing, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and catechism. Twelve girls have taken music lessons on the organ and the whole school has had lessons in vocal music. Two girls act as organist, in turn, for the school and one of them plays the organ for Sunday school.

Classification.—The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard I.	5	pupils.
" II.	13	"
" III.	9	"
" IV.	11	"
" V.	8	"

Garden.—A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated, as well as some currant bushes, raspberries and rhubarb.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction and trainnig in general housework, laundrywork, cooking, bread-making, dressmaking, sewing, mending, darning, knitting and fancy-work. They are also taught to raise chickens

and care for hens. This year 2 classes in cooking and domestic science were organized and regular lessons given by Miss Deacon, after the most approved school of domestic science. The larger girls are taught to cut and fit their own dresses.

Little girls of 12 and 13 are making dresses for the smaller girls. Very satisfactory progress has been made in each department and even the smallest can patch and darn stockings neatly.

The girls under the supervision of their teachers have performed satisfactorily all the work of the institution, including kalsomining, house-cleaning, oiling floors and feeding and caring for chickens.

The out-pupils who have gone into domestic service have given excellent satisfaction as general servants.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught each day, so they are carefully instructed in Bible history and doctrine. The exceptional cases of lying and stealing are dealt with in such a way as to correct the tendency. The girls are slowly improving and nearly all the ex-pupils are doing well and keeping good homes.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. One girl died May 30, 1908, of meningitis and another is with her mother, because of lung trouble; we will have the doctor report on her condition. The girls are all in good health at present. We had an attack of tonsilitis during the cold weather, but all have recovered. The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is derived principally from a mountain stream at some distance from the house. It is conducted by a wooden pipe, connecting the reservoir with our tank, which has a capacity of 4,000 gallons.

Pipes also bring the rain water from the roof to the tank. The water is carried through the house by means of pipes, so we have hot and cold water on two flours. The water is good and abundant, except for a month or more of cold weather, when we bring it from an unfailing spring.

Fire Protection.—We have large canvas sack fire-escapes from each dormitory. The pupils can all get out of the building in 10 minutes after the alarm is sounded. Fire-drill has been practised about nine times this year, but we intend having it regularly each month after this. We have two stationary ladders from the ground to the roof, two on the roof, besides one movable ladder with hooks, and there are also two other ladders. Buckets of water and ashes are kept in readiness on each flat, and 12 pails are available in case of fire. We have two chemical fire-engines, a fireman's axe and three hatchets. Mention may also be made of the village fire brigade within call, and a hydrant a few rods away in connection with the village waterworks.

We should be well protected if we had a force pump and some hose.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the institution is accomplished by a furnace, a French range, a range in the laundry, a heater in the sewing-room and stoves in the teachers' rooms, that are used part of the time. We have also one grate. The building, except the kitchen, was comfortable during the severe winter just passed. We use soft coal and wood as fuel. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, bracket and hanging lamps being used exclusively for the pupils' apartments.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. In wet weather they play in the play-room. The recreation consists of games, playing ball, swinging, walking, playing on the beach and general play. They have had regular physical culture exercises and club-swinging. Exercise in the open air is encouraged and insisted upon, if necessary. They had many pleasant picnics, and went camping for a month at a saw-mill about 12 miles away. Through the kindness of Mr. Flewin and family this was rendered possible and enjoyable.

General Remarks.—There were only three girls discharged this year. The first was a little girl who entered November 10, 1907, and who only remained in the school five months. Not being well, she was granted a vacation in April, by the doctor's advice. While with her mother, she developed meningitis, and died May 30 last. The second had completed her term, being 18 years of age. She was a capable girl, and is with her mother on the Nass. The last we heard from her she was doing well. The third, Lucy Green, was discharged February 15, 1909, and is at service with Mrs. Kergin, who speaks very highly both of her work and conduct. All the ex-pupils who were married or are at home with their parents, are continuing to do well. We had a re-union of ex-pupils at our Christmas gathering.

Last Easter Monday a very pleasing Easter and missionary programme was rendered by the pupils at a concert in the hall, and on Christmas we had a good entertainment in our home for the parents and ex-pupils. Even Santa Claus consented to be present and gave the parents gifts.

The children were all given books at Christmas, and the best pupils were given the finest books. Their stockings were filled with dolls, toys, collars for the larger pupils, besides nuts and candy.

At the exhibition held October 22, the girls obtained the first prize for a white quilt, on every block of which a flower or spray of flowers was outlined in blue. They obtained prizes for bread, buns and cookies, as well as writing.

The only change in the staff was that of our esteemed and capable matron, Miss Clarke, who went on a furlough February 1, her place being ably filled by Miss Hudson, formerly of the Coqualeetza Institute.

With some exceptions, the pupils are growing mentally and morally.

I have, &c.,

HANNAH M. PAUL,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Sechelt Boarding School,
Sechelt, April 6, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting the annual report of the Sechelt boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Sechelt school is admirably situated on a plateau, a quarter of a mile from the shore of Trail bay, on Sechelt reserve.

Land.—About 3 acres of land have been cleared and are used as kitchen garden, orchards, flower gardens and playgrounds.

Buildings.—The school-house is very comfortable. It comprises the main building, 83 x 36 feet, and a wing, 30 x 28 feet, in rear. Both are of wooden structure with stone foundation.

The former contains: on the first floor, entrance hall, girls' parlour, girls' school-room, sewing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, children's dining-room and boys' parlour; on the second floor, boys' school-room, boys' lavatory, girls' infirmary and lavatory, a dormitory and a private room; on the third floor, 2 dormitories, 2 bath-rooms, 2 toilet and one room for the boys' guardian.

The first floor of the latter is taken up by a dining-room, a pantry and a large kitchen; on the second floor are the boys' infirmary and several rooms to accommodate the staff; the chapel occupies the third floor.

Under the direction of Brother Smith, 2 buildings have been erected by the boys during the past year.

The first, 65 x 25 feet, is divided as follows: basement, 2 cellars, 2 wood-sheds and a workshop; first floor, 2 play-rooms and a laundry furnished with 18 wash tubs and supplied with cold and hot water. Three-fourths of the second floor are used for drying purposes; the remainder now used as a store-room, can be utilized as an isolating room in case of contagion.

The second building, a stable, 30 x 22 feet, is divided so as to house 8 cows and shelter 300 hens with sufficient room on the second floor for the winter supply of feed.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been perfect.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department is followed as closely as possible, and, as a rule, the children give satisfaction in their studies. By quarterly examinations and the giving of rewards for deportment and excellence in class work, emulation has been kept up and good results have been attained.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard I	18	pupils.
" II	10	"
" III	9	"
" IV	5	"
" V	3	"
Total	45	

Farm and Garden.—The boys and the girls do all the gardening and seem to enjoy the work. The girls take special interest in cultivating flower gardens for themselves.

Industries Taught.—Remarkable progress has been made in this department. The girls' branch includes: kitchen and laundry work, mending, darning, hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, dressmaking, fancy needlework, &c. In summer they spend the afternoon in the open air, making Indian baskets and cradles, which are sold to visitors as novelties and souvenirs.

During the erection of the above mentioned buildings, the boys have learned many lessons in carpentry, painting, glazing, plumbing and the mixing of cement. These lessons together with their knowledge of shoe-repairing, gardening and miniature boat-making, contribute, by varying their daily occupations, to increase the interest they take in their work.

After the evening recess, the senior pupils remain up for one hour performing some manual task and listening to some interesting story read by one of their companions.

Moral and Religious Training.—Much care and special attention are given to this most important part of education and no pains are spared to instruct our pupils in moral and religious subjects.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl died in May of pulmonary hemorrhages. From April, 1908, to February, 1909, all the children enjoyed very good health, but since then, grippe has visited them frequently and 2 boys have not yet recovered.

Every precaution is taken to keep the buildings and the premises in a sanitary condition.

During the summer the children bathe daily in the sea and in winter frequent baths are taken.

Under this heading I beg to convey my most sincere thanks to the department for having appointed Doctor Bryden-Jack to visit our school; his medical treatment and good advice have proved invaluable.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is exceptionally good in winter, but during the summer months (when most needed) is far from giving satisfaction. It will be so, until the part of the old flume still remaining is replaced by pipes.

Fire Protection.—Six fire-extinguishers, 24 buckets, 200 feet of hose and one ladder are always kept ready in convenient places in case of fire. Fire-drill is held regularly, but the lack of water during the summer season, renders useless the fire-appliances.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by stoves and lighted with coal-oil and gasoline lamps.

Recreation.—Outside exercises are heartily encouraged. Besides many recesses after the school hours, the children take an hour's walk each day when the weather permits.

Baseball, football, lacrosse and marbles are the games in favour amongst the boys, while the girls amuse themselves in skipping, swinging, sleigh-riding, &c. Both the boys and the girls enjoy greatly their new play-rooms where games of different kinds are played in the evenings and on rainy days.

General Remarks.—Special mention must be made of our Christmas entertainment, which was a treat for both the children and the spectators. All those who came to see the performance were delighted with the work of the Indian children.

Before concluding this report I desire particularly to express my appreciation of the warm interest taken in the school by Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent, Mr. A. E. Green, inspector, and Mr. R. C. McDonald, our agent, during their different visits to Sechelt.

I have, &c.,

SISTER THERESINE,

Principal.

British Columbia,

Squamish Boarding School,

North Vancouver, March 31, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Squamish Mission boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school has a beautiful location; it is built on the north shore of Burrard inlet, opposite the thriving city of Vancouver, and about four miles therefrom. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school is the property of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus, in charge of the school, and consists of about 14 acres, of which four only are under cultivation; the remainder is covered with stumps and brushwood.

Buildings.—The new building consists of an entrance hall, two parlours, a large school-room and sewing-room, used also as recreation-room for the girls on rainy days. On the second floor are the chapel, vestry, several private rooms for the members of the staff. The third floor is taken up by a large dormitory and lavatory for the girls; on each floor are bath and toilet-rooms. The old building, which was

improved last summer, consists of a recreation-room and parlour, large school-room, two dining-rooms, kitchen, pantry and store-room; on the second floor are two dormitories for the boys, lavatories, bath-rooms, bed-rooms for the teachers, the principal's room and the boys' and girls' infirmary. The roofs have been tarred, and the whole building was painted anew.

The outbuildings consist of: wood-shed, meat-house, hen-house, stable, barn and laundry; this last building comprises wash-room, provided with 12 wash-tubs, each having a tap for hot and cold water, also a waste tap; boiler-room, with two large boilers and heater; the drying-room, with everything convenient to dry the clothes during winter.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for 70 pupils and the necessary staff.

Class-room Work.—School is open from 8.30 to 11.45 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m., with the usual intermission. The programme of studies laid down by the department is faithfully followed. The class-room work is done neatly; the pupils seem to be interested in it. Very satisfactory progress has been noticed in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, drawing, &c. Half an hour each day is given to singing; the pupils form the church choir; they sing in English, Latin, and also in their own language. The present classification of pupils is as follows:—

Standard I.	24	pupils.
" II.	14	"
" III.	6	"
" IV.	12	"
" V.	9	"
" VI.	5	"
	70	"

Our pupils speak good English; even the new-comers are making good progress in this language.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm connected with the school; about four acres of land are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds. We have had this year a good supply of cabbages, turnips, carrots, beets, lentils, peas, beans, &c. Our fruit-trees, which were pruned and sprayed according to the government fruit regulations, yielded a good crop.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, also plain carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing, glazing, &c. The larger boys are also expert fishermen, providing the school with fish during the fishing season.

The girls are instructed in all the branches of housework, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, darning, &c. Several of the large girls have proved their ability in fancy needlework at the exhibition of North Vancouver, which was held last fall; they obtained quite a number of first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Needless to say that more care and attention is paid to this branch of education than to all others. Every effort is used to instil morality and righteousness into the hearts of the children. Respect and obedience for all authority is continually insisted upon. Besides their morning and evening prayer said in common, there is half an hour each day for the teaching of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belong. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory. Discipline was efficiently maintained without employing severe measures.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the pupils is good, though we lost one girl last February. She, at first, had a slight attack of pneumonia, which developed into consumption, and after a few weeks' illness died at home.

The sanitary system has been much improved this last year; new drains have been opened and the old water-closets were torn down and replaced by new ones, up to date.

Water Supply.—The building, being connected with the city water-supply, is abundantly supplied with pure crystal water.

Fire Protection.—Two Stempel fire-extinguishers, 8 glass-lined chemical extinguishers, 1½ dozen fire-buckets, 250 feet rubber hose, 2 axes and 2 ladders are kept in readiness, in case of emergency. Our proximity to the town, with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the town fire-brigade.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of both buildings is done by means of 2 McClary M. F. G. C. hot-air furnaces, which were installed last summer. The lighting is done by means of electric lamps.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are allowed as often as the weather permits. The boys enjoy football, baseball and other sports, while the girls enjoy skipping, walking, reading, &c.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I desire to state that this year, on the whole, has been one of progress. The pupils seem to appreciate the benefit of education; they are healthy and contented, performing their task with cheerfulness, evincing in their whole behaviour the good effect of the moral training inculcated at school. At Christmas they had their usual Christmas tree. On St. Partick's day, the pupils gave a concert and dramatic entertainment in aid of the new Roman Catholic church of North Vancouver. One and all performed their respective roles with considerable credit. The programme consisted of 'The Bogus School Inspector,' a novel and comic operetta in three acts, 'The Marble Maiden,' 'the Spiritual Tree,' 'the Japanese Fan,' 'Kissing papa through the telephone,' and the national anthem. Over 200 people were present and enjoyed both the play and the music.

Before ending my annual report, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material. I feel also much indebted to our inspector, Mr. A. E. Green, our agent, Mr. R. C. McDonald, and Mr. A. W. Vowell, superintendent, for their earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school. I also wish to express my gratitude to the members of my staff, who have so much at heart the education of the children and who endeavour to make them feel happy and contented.

I have, &c.,

SISTER MARY AMY.

Principal.

British Columbia,
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School,
P. O. Box 188, Mission City, March 31, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report in connection with this school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The St. Mary's boarding school is beautifully located on the north bank of the Fraser river, 40 miles east of the city of Vancouver. The buildings stand on an elevated plateau and command a picturesque view of the Fraser valley,

with the Sumas and Cheam mountains forming a background that terminates in the everlasting snows of Mount Baker, in the state of Washington.

The proximity of the Canadian Pacific railway and the double service of comfortable steamers which ply daily between New Westminster and Chilliwack, make access to the school easy for the pupils, and our many interested friends who call to visit the institution.

Land.—About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is attached to the school, of which 200 acres is still under heavy timber. The remainder of our land under cultivation is most productive, and the hay, grain and root crops raised yearly are all that could be desired. Fruit yields well, especially apples, pears, plums and the different kinds of small bush fruits.

The farm lies in the Mission City district municipality, section 2, townships 3 and 4.

Buildings.—The main buildings for the boys' and girls' schools measure 75 x 35 feet in extent, with two additional wings, one on each building, and contain the necessary apartments for comfort and accommodation of both pupils and teaching staff.

The only additional building erected this year was a small power-house, 15 x 18 feet, for our new electric light plant.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 90 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—On an average 85 children, 39 boys and 46 girls, have been in attendance during the past year.

Class-room Work.—The secular education of the children is attended to by 4 zealous and devoted nuns of the Order of St. Ann. The schedule of class hours is from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, with one recess intervening; and from 4.30 to 6.15 p.m. in winter; in summer outdoor work continues till 6 p.m.

The hours of music and band practice are from 7 to 8.30 p.m. The official programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as faithfully as possible.

Owing to the fact that our children, for the greater part are quite young, more time and attention must be given to elementary work.

Music in our school is not neglected. Rev. Brother Collins, our devoted disciplinarian, is untiring in his efforts to sustain the long standing and well merited reputation of the Mission City Indian boys' band. The boys' and girls' separate choirs, heard not only at our parish church services on Sundays and holidays, but also at the numerous musical recitals and entertainments given by the school children during the course of the year, sufficiently prove that the Rev. Sisters Mary Benedict and Mary Rogation spare no efforts in the line of music.

Farm and Garden.—The land under cultivation is well worked and planted under the direction of our farm instructor, who has taken the greatest possible interest in our farm for nearly 20 years.

Abundant crops of hay, grains of different kinds, and roots are raised successfully each year. In our garden, vegetables and small fruits sufficient for the use of both schools, are cultivated.

Our fruit trees, over 200 in number, were pruned and sprayed according to the instructions of our worthy inspector, Mr. Thomas Wilson, who was kind enough to spend two afternoons with us.

Industries Taught.—The rudiments of carpentering and painting are the only trades taught the boys, several of whom have made fairly good progress during the past year. As our boys are supposed to work a few hours in the afternoon of each day except Saturday, they have sufficient opportunity to learn the different branches of farming and gardening. The care of live stock and the work of the dairy are taught them by an experienced instructor.

The boys render valuable service in the seeding and harvesting of our crops.

Since the installation of our new water-power system, a few of our most reliable pupils have been instructed in the care and running of power, saw and electric lighting machinery.

The reverend sisters instruct the girls in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting and general needlework.

Several of the larger girls have proved their ability in fancy needlework. At the local exhibition last fall our girls obtained quite a number of prizes, 11 of which were first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children is carefully and strictly attended to. Besides their daily religious exercises, morning and evening, they are instructed in the teaching and doctrine of the Roman Catholic belief. No efforts are spared to elevate the minds of the pupils to the highest standard of morality and righteousness.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to the special attention given to the perfecting of the sanitary system of both schools, and the devoted care of two sisters of our teaching staff, who are trained nurses, the health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the past year.

The children are obliged to take baths frequently, and their clothes are kept scrupulously clean and neat, thanks to the efforts of the reverend sisters in charge.

Water Supply.—This comes to us through pipes running from St. Mary's creek, which has its source in the mountains in the rear of our property, and empties into the Fraser river. The supply is good and abundant. The new pipe system installed by the government last year has proved very successful.

Fire Protection.—Our fire appliances consist of six chemical extinguishers, four fireman's axes, and 48 pails, kept in constant readiness in case of fire. The fire alarm is rung from time to time to remind the children of the admonitions given them to seek safety in case of fire. The larger pupils are taught the use of the fire appliances. Added to this, we have additional protection from the new water system, and necessary hose appliances, 140 feet of which has been placed for the service of each school. There is a pressure from each of the stand-pipes of about 60 pounds, sufficient to force the water over either of the buildings.

Heating and Lighting.—Stoves are used to heat both buildings, and as wood is still quite plentiful, on our property, the apartments can be kept quite comfortable without entailing any considerable expense.

During the past year an electric plant has been installed at our personal expense so that both schools are well lighted by electricity, as are also the outer buildings, viz., workshop, stables and barns. Needless to say this is a most convenient improvement to our schools.

Recreation.—Strict attention is given to the recreation of our children, as we are well aware that it is a conducive agent both in their mental and physical development. Outdoor games, weather permitting, are much indulged in by our children in their large and well kept playgrounds. With their respective disciplinarians they are allowed to spend their half holidays in selected picnic ground in the neighbouring woods. Songs and band recitals, together with the different indoor games, make their recreations cheerful and pleasant.

General Remarks.—Thanks to the untiring efforts of our staff the work done in both the schools during the past year has been very efficient. To the department we are much indebted for the assistance rendered in helping to secure and improve our lighting system, which, though entailing considerable personal expense in the installment, must necessarily prove itself an economy as well as a great comfort to both schools.

The interest taken in our schools by our worthy agent, Mr. R. C. McDonald, has been manifested in many ways during the past year; to him we are most grateful.

Inspection of the school was made regularly by our kind and devoted inspector, Mr. Green; to him also we owe a debt of gratitude for the encouragement and practical advice he generously gives to both pupils and staff.

In conclusion I beg to voice the sincere thanks of the staff and pupils of St. Mary's Mission school to the entire department for the constant interest shown in the first and oldest Indian boarding school in British Columbia.

I have, &c.,

J. P. O'NEILL, O.M.I.,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL,
YALE, March 31, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit our annual report to March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is situated about half a mile west of the Canadian Pacific Railway station of Yale, B.C.

It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile below the mouth of the famous Fraser canyon.

The school is not built on a reserve.

Land.—The school buildings stand in prettily laid out grounds, about 4 acres in extent, in the township of Yale.

This land was bought by friends of the school authorities, aided by a government grant of $500, and is held in trust for the school. The property is bounded on one side by a narrow ravine, through which rushes a rapid mountain torrent; in front, below a high bank, flows the Fraser river, only separated from the school land by the Canadian Pacific railway line, and the government road; at the rear of the buildings a high spur of the Cascade mountains rises abruptly.

Buildings.—These consist of a large Indian school building, a small school chapel, and a house for teachers and visitors.

The buildings were all painted outside, and thoroughly repaired throughout in the summer of 1908, the Indian school building was also shingled, and had new sills put in at the back. By order of the department the doors were altered, and made to open outwards.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 30 pupils and 6 teachers.

Attendance.—All the pupils are boarders and the attendance is therefore regular.

Class-room Work.—This is under the direction of the head mistress, who holds a first-class teacher's certificate, and who is assisted by a pupil teacher. Religious instruction is given by the Sisters of the Community.

Farm and Garden.—About half an acre of land is devoted solely to the cultivation of vegetables and fruit, and furnishes an abundant supply of both. Although not specially adapted to growing heavy root crops, yet some fine carrots took a second prize at the provincial exhibition at New Westminster in 1908; abundance of these were raised, with other vegetables, for winter use. Cherries are a noted feature in the orchard, many hundreds of pounds being gathered annually. The elder girls bottle some hundreds of pounds for use during the year.

Flower beds and lawns are laid out nearer the buildings.

Industries Taught.—Housework, cooking, and bread-making are systematically taught. Needlework is practically taught in all its branches, all the girls learning to make and mend their own clothes. Those who are old enough learn simple dressmak-

ing. The elder girls are taught lace-making by one of the sisters. Many of the younger ones form a class for basket-making, taught by an experienced basket-maker of their own tribe.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is imparted carefully by the sisters and chaplain. The children attend a short service morning and evening in the school chapel, and go to the village church on Sunday mornings. They attend a choir practice once a week, that they may learn to take their part in the services of the church. The chaplain catechises them on Sundays, and gives them an additional address in the week.

The moral virtues of cleanliness, obedience, order and thrift are continually inculcated, and practically taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils, with 5 exceptions, has been on the whole very good throughout the year, in spite of the severe winter. This is very greatly owing to the abundance of fresh air in the sleeping apartments, where windows and ventilators are kept wide open night and day. Parents are much struck with the change in their children after some stay at the school, where they soon grow strong and robust.

Three or four pupils had chicken-pox slightly last summer, and several were attacked by a light form of German measles this spring.

Of the 5 who have been away on sick leave, 3 were suffering from the after effects of measles in 1907, and 2, who have had enlarged glands, have just been discharged with leave from the department.

Water Supply.—The school owns large water-rights on two mountain streams. A new high-pressure water system was put in last autumn, by order of the department, but the water was not turned on till February. There is an abundance of excellent water on both storeys of the school building, as well as in four stand-pipes outside. There is also another pipe, put in by the school, for irrigating the orchard.

Fire Protection.—There are three stand-pipes at the rear of the building, and one in front; also one in the upper storey of the school building. The department has likewise furnished three lengths of fire-hose, with which any part of the building can be reached, and a good stream of water can easily be sent over the roof of the highest building. There are also 15 fire-extinguishers in various parts of the school, as well as a fire-axe, 16 fire-buckets and three triangles for sounding the alarm for fire-drills.

There is a staircase at each end of the large dormitory, and there are several long ladders on the premises.

Heating and Lighting.—The school building is heated with coal stoves, mostly base burners. The teacher's house is heated with both coal and wood stoves, and open fireplaces.

All stove-pipes pass through brick chimneys. The school is lighted with coal-oil lamps in all the children's apartments; these are affixed to the walls or ceilings. Candles are also used in the chapel and by the sisters.

Recreation.—An hour's walk is taken daily in suitable weather, and Saturday evenings are given to games and music.

There is a large playground, with a swing, see-saw and summer-house; also plenty of grass and shady trees, with a garden for each child, where many happy hours are spent in spring and summer.

Tea is generally taken out of doors in the hot weather, and this is much enjoyed. Picnics and expeditions to pick berries for jam also take place during the summer.

In the winter indoor games are played, unless the weather is suitable for playing in the snow and coasting.

General Remarks.—The annual prize-giving took place last year on June 30. A number of friends from the village were present. The room was prettily decorated

by the girls with ferns and flowers, and a good programme of songs, recitations and musical drill was carried out.

I have, &c.,
CONSTANCE, SISTER SUPERIOR, C.A.H.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ALERT BAY, April 3, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is healthily situated on the Alert Bay industrial school reserve. It is protected from the north wind, has a southern aspect, and commands a pleasant view to sea.

The post office address is Alert Bay, British Columbia.

Land.—There are 410 acres of land connected with the school, five of which have been cleared and fenced. The soil is mostly gravel, and is thickly covered with brush. It is best adapted for pasture. It is very difficult to clear. Potatoes do well for the first and second years.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, strongly and tastefully erected, with plastered walls and light, airy rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing 54 x 18 feet, comprising class-room and workshop. The outer buildings comprise trades instructor's house, root-house, wood-shed, cow-house and tool-shed.

During the year the loft at the top of the school has been converted into a beautiful dormitory. The walls and ceiling have been plastered, five new windows put in, and a glass door leading to iron fire-escape in rear of building, all the work having been done by the trades instructor and pupils. It is by far the best room in the school, there being ample room in it for 20 beds.

Accommodatiton.—There is accommodation for 35 boys and 3 officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 25.

Class-room Work.—The work in class has been encouraging. The principal has taught all the year, ably assisted by George M. Luther, who was educated in this institution.

The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	4 pupils.
"	II	4 "
"	III	6 "
"	IV	6 "
"	V	4 "
"	VI	1 "

Industrties Taught.—All the smaller boys have had definite and systematic teaching in the general housework of the institution. The older boys have had regular instruction in the carpenter's shop under Mr. Carter, until May. I much regret Mr. Carter was forced to resign on account of ill health of his children. Mr. G. Green was appointed in his place.

Laundry Work.—Miss Warrener has been indefatigable in teaching this branch of the work and the boys have attained a higher degree of excellence than ever before. A new copper was supplied by the department, which greatly lessens the work. More apparatus, however, is needed to constitute an efficient laundry.

Farm and Garden.—The flower garden was tended by the matron, and Miss Warrener and smaller boys. The vegetable garden yielded a fairly good crop of vegetables and small fruit. A fair crop of potatoes was raised.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious welfare is strictly and conscientiously looked after. The moral atmosphere of the school is good, and tells for good in the lives of the boys. The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of purety of mind and body. This is done by daily prayer, Bible readings, as well as talks with individual boys on suitable occasions by the principal and the staff.

The boys attend divine service morning and evening on Sunday, and Sunday school in the afternoon.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been excellent. The sanitary arrangements are good. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room, and wash-house to the sea. Cleanliness is enforced and disinfectants used freely. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Water Supply.—The watter is supplied to the house from a well near by. The water is pumped up by the boys into a wooden tank, which is always kept clean. This pumping takes a great deal of time, which might be used in other ways to more advantage to the pupils. The water is pure.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, 2 fireman's axes, and 6 fire-buckets are kept in places of easy access. An iron fire-escape has been erected to the upper bed-room. There is also a pump and 184 feet of hose. Fire-drill is practised, in accordance with the department's instructions, both day and night, and the pupils are prepared for an emergency.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by ordinary box stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used, and are hung from the ceiling.

Recreation.—Football still retains its place as the most popular sport. The pupils never tire of it. Indoor games, draughts, parlour-croquet and crokinole are played during the winter evenings.

General Remarks.—We thank the department for the grant made for new bedsteads and mattresses, also for the material to make the new dormitory. These wants were very real; the kindness of the department is, therefore, much appreciated by the staff.

We much enjoy the visits of the inspector, the Rev. A. E. Green, as he always enters so heartily into the work of the institution.

I thank Mr. Comley for his valuable assistance in superintending the mixing of the mortar, and plastering the dormitory.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Clayoquot (Christie) Industrial School,
Kakawis, West Coast, March 31, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Clayoquot (Christie) industrial school is situated in a cozy cove of Deception channel, Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The location is ideal for a school of its kind, central on the coast, secluded from the nearest Indian reserve, Opitsat, and the white settlements, and well sheltered from prevailing and cold winds. Mail reaches the school by private mail bag direct from the Victoria post office.

Land.—The institution owns 175 acres of land, the title being vested in the Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey. The land is heavily timbered and offers great difficulties to cultivation; beyond a small amount of garden produce it yields no material advantage.

Buildings.—The main building is a commodious, substantial, frame structure of two and a half storeys with basement of concrete walls, and has a frontage of 144 feet and a depth of 52 feet. In the basement are 2 gymnasiums, the furnace-room, cellars, cold storage, paint and plumber shops. The first floor includes officers', boys'- and girls' entrance halls, parlour, sitting-room, Indian room, kitchen, pantries, store-room, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, senior and junior class-rooms, boys' and girls' recreation-rooms, 2 sewing-rooms, and 2 toilet-rooms. On the second floor are located the girls' dormitory and lavatory, 2 infirmaries with bath-rooms, office, 8 bed-rooms, 2 officers' bath-rooms, and chapel, 32 x 48 feet, and vestry. The boys' dormitory and toilet, one bed-room, 2 clothes-rooms, and one trunk-room, occupy the third floor, or the attic.

In the rear of the main building stands the laundry, 14 x 32 feet, and the wood-shed, 36 x 50 feet, which has a carpenter-shop and a shoe-shop under the roof. The instructor has for himself and family a cottage, 24 x 30 feet, containing 2 bed-rooms, kitchen, and sitting-room, and also has a wood-shed adjoining. At some little distance from these buildings is the storehouse, 12 x 28 feet. For our cows we have still only a temporary stable.

A new laundry has been put up, 26 x 60 feet, with the help of the department, but at date of report is not finished, the interior remaining to be completed. It will have an engine and boiler-room, wash-room, and ironing-room, and will be equipped with cylinder washer, extractor, hand tubs, dry-room, and steam boiler and engine.

Accommodation.—The institution has comfortable accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 10 members.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 61, boys 31, girls 30; the highest attendance was 65, the lowest 55; discharged were 4 boys and 6 girls; admitted 7 boys and 9 girls. The present enrolment is 64 pupils, 32 boys and 32 girls.

Class-room Work.—Class and study hours are from 8 a.m. to 12, and from 2 to 4 p.m. All pupils attend from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. While the seniors are in school from 10 a.m. to noon, the juniors pursue their industries. The time of the afternoon is devoted to industries, the juniors, however, have the rest of their classes from 2 to 4 o'clock. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, letter-writing, composition, geography, history of the province and of Canada, cate-

chism, Bible history, hygiene, drawing, vocal and instrumental music. Every month written and oral examinations are held alternately. The pupils' progress this year has been rather above the average, especially in reading, arithmetic and composition.

Classification.—At the end of the term the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	5	7	12
" II	3	2	5
" III	8	4	12
" IV	9	10	19
" V	3	7	10
" VI	4	2	6
Total	32	32	64

Farm and Garden.—The school is at a great disadvantage from having no farming lands, no fields, no pastures. But we have a small garden, in patches, wherever some ground is available. A new piece of ground, nearly an acre, was cleared and drained last summer and will be planted in vegetables this spring. The gardens yielded a fair amount of vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, peas, beans, green tomatoes, and small fruits, but do not at all, as yet, furnish enough supplies for the institution. Tons of potatoes and boxes of fruit have to be bought in the Victoria market. The feed for the stock also has to be imported. All the boys are taught gardening.

Industries.—*Baking.*—Eight boys learned to prepare the bread-dough, but the girls bake the bread in the kitchen range, they also do the small baking of bread and pastry.

Boat-building.—The boys apprenticed to this trade built a skiff, 16 feet long by 4½ feet beam, and did a large amount of repair work on old boats, also made new paddles and oars.

Carpentering.—Twelve boys received instruction in this trade. They with their instructor erected a new laundry, 26 x 60 feet, moved the wood-shed further back and set it on new sills, made fences around a new piece of garden, installed ventilators from the boys' dormitory and from 2 bath-rooms, partitioned off the girls' attic to 3 rooms, built a boat slip, made some elegant pieces of furniture and polished same, and attended to very many repairs in and around the buildings.

Dairying.—Four boys learned to milk the cows and to feed and take care of stock. Girls received instruction in butter-making.

Fishing.—Our boys supplied the institution with a liberal amount of fish, cod, herring, halibut and salmon. Fishing is done by means of net, trolling, trawl-line and the old-fashioned herring rake.

Laundrying.—The boys are taught to wash their own clothing; they assist the girls with heavy laundry work; the girls, however, receive instruction in all the details of laundrying.

Masonry.—Three boys were taught how to mix and work concrete, and they made the foundations of the new laundry.

Net-making.—The boys were shown how to attach sinkers and floats to a net made a year ago.

Painting.—The boys' dormitory, the girls' recreation-room, and the 2 sewing-rooms were painted by 3 apprentices of this industry.

Plumbing.—Three boys were charged with attending to the necessary repairs of the many plumbing fixtures in the house, making alterations in water pipe, threading and fitting pipe, soldering, &c.

Shoemaking.—Five boys worked in the shoe-shop, giving good satisfaction.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls are taught and assigned tasks, according to ability and proficiency, in the different branches of domestic work. They take their turns in the kitchen, cooking, baking and preparing of food, in having charge of rooms, in feeding and caring of poultry. Each girl has to pass through specified courses in plain sewing, hemming, darning, plain and fancy knitting, mending, sewing by machine, hemstitching, cutting, fitting, and finishing of dresses; in crocheting, lace-making, and embroidery. All of the girls' garments and most of the boys' clothing were made at the school by the girls. A good deal of work was done for outsiders.

Moral and Religious Training.—Our earnest efforts are directed to teaching the children to know clearly and comprehensively Roman Catholic doctrine and to training them to practise correctly and intelligently Catholicity, so they learn not only to think, but also to act as practical Catholics at all times and in all places and in all conditions of life. The conduct of our children is excellent. They receive religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The general state of health of the pupils, with the exception of a few cases of colds this spring, has been very good. Sewerage and sanitation are perfect.

Water Supply.—This is excellent, and is obtained from a small mountain stream, having its source on the southern slope of Lone Cone. At a head of about 150 feet, the water is conducted by a flume to a wooden tank of 8,000 gallons, and thence piped to the school by 3 and 2-inch galvanized iron pipe, for a distance of nearly 1,200 yards. The water is pure and abundant.

Fire Protection.—Ten chemical extinguishers, 24 fire-pails, 2 fireman's axes, and 200 feet of two-inch rubber lined web hose are kept in readiness for an emergency, in easily accessible places. The pupils have occasional drills, both day and night, in speedily vacating the building and in the use of the fire-fighting appliances. Outside fire-escapes provide for safe exit in case of fire. The pressure from the water main is about 60 pounds.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating plant is a direct two-pipe open tank hot-water system, which gives perfect satisfaction and, besides, is very economical in the consumption of fuel.

For lighting we use coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils have on the sandy beach, right in front of the school, an ideal playground for all kinds of outdoor sport and games, and they are encouraged to make good use of it, too, playing football, jumping, vaulting, racing. The girls have swings, skipping-ropes, croquet and ten-pins. For the rainy seasons they are amply supplied with suitable indoor games. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

General Remarks.—The school has had many visitors during the past year, as most of the transient travellers of the west coast take advantage of the nearness of the school to get a glimpse of Indians and of the educational work being done among them. All visitors without exception show great surprise that our pupils speak English so well, are so apt in their studies and work, and are so polite.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the good work done by the members of the staff. This tends to help in accomplishing the great work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane in which, we confidently trust, he will stand in future years.

In closing I wish to express my high appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered us by our inspector, Rev. A. E. Green, and the efficient co-operation of our sterling agent, Mr. A. W. Neill.

I have, &c.,

P. MAURUS, O.S.B.,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Coqualeetza Industrial School,
Sardis P.O., March 31, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Situation.—The Coqualeetza industrial school is situated on the south side of the Fraser river, and is about 4 miles from the steamboat landing. Boats ply daily between Chilliwack and New Westminster, a distance of 50 miles. Connection is made with the C.P.R. at Harrison station, which is on the north side of the Fraser river. The school is 3 miles from the city of Chilliwack. It is not located on a reserve.

Land.—There are 90 acres of excellent land in connection with the school. The farm comprises parts of lots 38 and 297, group 2, in the district of New Westminster, and is within the municipality of Chilliwack. The land is all cleared and under cultivation. A fine stream of spring water runs through it, making it an ideal farm for dairy purposes. The missionary society of the Methodist Church owns the property.

Buildings.—These are: (1) the main building, containing kitchen, dormitories, lavatories, laundry, recreation-rooms, school-rooms, dining-rooms, clothes-rooms, furnace-rooms, and dairy; (2) the residence of the principal; (3) the residence of the farm instructor; (4) 3 large barns; (5) a granary; (6) a wagon and implement shed; (7) a wood-shed; (8) a bake-house; (9) a hen-house; (10) a root-cellar; (11) a hot-house.

Accommodation.—The main building will accommodate 90 pupils and a staff of 8 or 10 teachers.

Attendance.—One hundred and ten pupils have been in attendance during the year. Of these 85 are now in the school, 15 have been discharged, 8 are away on holiday, and 2 have died. The average attendance has been a small fraction over 80. There were 26 new pupils admitted to the school.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study in the school-room are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. Each pupil is in the school-room one-half of each day, attending in the forenoon one month and in the afternoon the following month. The regular course of study of the schools of the province of British Columbia is followed. Good faithful work has been done and the standing of the school is excellent. Two of the pupils will try the examination for entrance to a high school in June. The parents are delighted to receive the monthly letter sent by each child. For only one reason is a pupil kept from the class-room and that is illness. Many of the pupils make rapid progress in the class-room. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:

Standard	I.	23 pupils.
"	II.	12 "
"	III.	16 "
"	IV.	11 "
"	V.	19 "
"	VI.	5 "

Seventeen of the girls have taken music lessons. Both boys and girls are fond of music and are making progress. I have not been able to get a band instructor since Mr. Marshall gave it up on account of the pressure of business over a year ago.

The reading-room is well patronized, the boys being particularly eager to read the daily papers.

Farm and Garden.—The farm yielded well last year. The apple crop was smaller than usual. There was an abundant crop of berries; after using all that was needed for the pupils and staff, some $40 worth was sold. One thousand tomato plants produced 3 tons of fruit, but on account of early frost only 2 tons ripened. There were produced on the farm and garden 25 tons of grain, 600 sacks of potatoes, 40 tons of hay, 350 boxes of apples, 4,000 heads of cabbage and cauliflowers, 60 tons of turnips, besides quantities of onions, beets, carrots and rhubarb. The live stock consists of 10 cows, 7 heifers, 6 horses, 1 Jersey bull, and a number of pigs and hens.

Industries Taught.—The aim is to give the boys and girls a practical training which will fit them to fight successfully the battle of life. They are taught by both precept and example the dignity of all honest labour. Both boys and girls are taught to cook by an experienced teacher. Many of them become quite proficient. The girls take turns in the laundry, sewing-room, and the kitchen. The boys learn by practical experience how to manage cattle, horses and crops, or become handy with the tools of a carpenter. There is no better place than the farm to develop the powers of a boy. He learns the necessity of initiative if he is to be a success. Four or five boys each year learn to bake bread. One ton of flour each month is turned into bread. We erected a hothouse during the winter and are now prepared to supply the whole community with plants of all kinds. It calls for tact, push and patience to develop the latent powers of these Indian children. However, it can be done, and the money spent in its accomplishment is a splendid investment for both church and state.

Moral and Religious Training.—The instruction, spiritual, moral, and intellectual, is in the hands of a thoroughly efficient staff. No part of our work is more carefully and faithfully done than this. Its importance is appreciated. The pupils are taught politeness, obedience, purity, honesty, and Christian manliness. The character of the pupil is unconsciously moulded by the moral atmosphere that is breathed in a school. The Sunday school lessons are carefully taught; the commandments are repeated once a week; selected portions of the Bible are memorized; and every effort is made to store the mind with the very best thought of the best book in the world. Both pupils and staff assemble for prayers morning and evening. In the afternoon of each Sabbath the pupils attend service in the Indian church on the reserve, and a very bright and helpful service is held in the institute each Sabbath evening. No pains are spared to make Sunday a bright and happy day for the pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the pupils has been good during the year. Early in the year one boy complained of ear trouble. It did not respond to treatment, and he was sent home. There he had treatment in the hospital, and died of consumption in January. Another boy died of tuberculosis of the bowels. These are the only deaths we have had among the 110 pupils enrolled this year. Marked attention is given to the health of the pupils. Every possible care is exercised in regard to ventilation. Every child receives an abundant supply of good wholesome food. All drains are regularly and carefully flushed. Every thing around the building is kept clean.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of excellent water for domestic purposes. The Elk Creek Water Company has extended its system and it passes the school. It is a 4-inch pipe, but on account of the number drawing from it, the pressure is not sufficient to make it valuable for fire-protection.

Fire Protection.—This is afforded by the following conditions: a brick building, the furnaces in the basement, and the stove in the laundry on cement floors, the baking is done in a brick oven in a building detached from the main building, there is a barrel of water in each of the halls on the upper flat. There is a limited supply of water on the first and second floors from the taps. The means of egress are numerous. There are 4 stairways leading from the second floor and 3 from the third floor.

There are fire-escapes from the dormitories. All doors leading from the school-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, and from the halls open out. Fire-drill is held at intervals.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by the Smead-Dowd system of hot-air furnaces. Since my last report all our buildings have been wired and the electric light system installed. This is a great improvement.

Recreation.—There is nothing better for the health of the child than hearty joyous play. Saturday afternoon is a holiday. At intervals every day, time is given for play. Our pupils play football, baseball, basketball and all kinds of games that are usually indulged in by active girls and boys. The larger boys have organized a club, and when they don their suits they present a pleasing appearance. They occasionally run round the block, a distance of 4 miles.

General Remarks.—The year that has just closed has been pleasant. The staff has been faithful and devoted. The officials of the Indian Department have been kind and courteous. The officials of the church have been sympathetic and appreciative to a marked degree.

I have, &c.,

R. H. CAIRNS,

Principal.

British Columbia,

Kamloops Industrial School,

Kamloops, April 20, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about 2 miles from the town of Kamloops, which is on the other side of the river and is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Land.—Three hundred and twenty acres of land were surrendered by the Indians of Kamloops for the purposes of the industrial school; but in reality less than 200 acres belong to the school, for a public road cuts the school reserve in two parts and the land situated north of the road has been lately fenced in by the Indians as a part of their reserve. Of the 200 acres left, about 40 could be cultivated; but owing to the difficulty of obtaining water for irrigation, only 15 acres are laid out in fields, garden and orchard. The remainder consists of sandy hills and broken land, suitable only for grazing, and of low-lying land which in the spring is transformed by the overflow of the river into a beautiful sheet of water. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor is there any timber available for fuel.

Buildings.—The main building contains on the ground floor: the parlour, office, dining-room for the boys, kitchen, pantry and the laundry, with four bath-rooms and bake-oven. The second storey comprises the chapel and dormitory for the little girls. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation-room, dining-rooms for the teachers and girls, and dormitories. To the north, about 100 feet from the main building, is the boys' home, which contains store-rooms, recrea-

tion-room, lavatory and dormitory. There are also two rooms for the accommodation of the staff. The boys' and girls' school-rooms are two separate buildings, only one storey high and distant 50 feet from their respective homes.

The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe shops, two stables and barn, two cellars, hen-house, ice-house, three-room cottage, girls' summer-house and tank-tower.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—During the year 29 boys and 34 girls were on the roll. Five boys and one girl were discharged; nine boys and 2 girls were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were in the morning from 8.45 till 12 o'clock every week-day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon of every week-day, from 4.45 till 6.15 o'clock. The school hours for the girls were from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The course of studies required by the department was followed as nearly as possible, and the pupils have made satisfactory progress.

At this date the pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I	13	pupils.
"	II	15	"
"	III	8	"
"	IV	11	"
"	V	10	"
"	VI	5	"
	Total	62	"

Farm and Garden.—With the exception of potatoes, the crops were almost a complete failure last year. The grasshoppers destroyed all the young plants in May; and though a second sowing was made, it was too late, and the result was not satisfactory.

The fruit trees, winter-killed in 1907, were replaced in the spring of 1908; but the young trees have made very little growth.

The alfalfa crop was very good, where the land could be irrigated by means of the windmill supplied by the department, but the rest of the field yielded very light crops.

All the boys are employed at farm and garden work. They milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work hours, which are from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Our stock consists of 4 horses, 5 cows, 1 heifer, 5 calves and about 40 fowls.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Under the direction of Mr. L. Viel, who is an excellent carpenter and plumber, 13 boys have made all the repairs needed about the buildings and water-works.

Shoe Repairing.—Four boys have repaired the shoes for all the pupils as well as the harness used on the farm.

Baking.—Eight boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work and the girls did the rest. They have always succeeded in turning out first-class bread.

Girls' Work.—The girls do the cooking and washing, and are taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they give for the general baking, they are made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They are taught also hand and machine sewing, knitting, mending and darning. They make all their dresses and other articles of clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every possible attention is paid to this most important branch of education. Religious instruction is given almost daily for half

an hour, and constant supervision is exercised over the pupils in order that they may acquire more easily the habit of fulfilling all the duties they owe to God, to their neighbour and to themselves. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. On Sunday the pupils assemble three times in the chapel, and besides, one hour is devoted to the learning of sacred hymns and to the explanation of the Gospel.

Health and Sanitation.—One boy, suffering from diarrhœa, was sent home and died there in June. There were during the year two cases of pneumonia and several cases of minor ailments; otherwise the general health of the pupils was good.

The sanitary condition is good. The water from the kitchen and laundry is carried to the river by an underground drain. Garbage and refuse matter are not allowed around the buildings; chloride of lime and lye are used as disinfectants. Ventilation is carefully attended to, and the pupils are often reminded of the importance of securing a constant supply of fresh air.

Water Supply.—Good water is obtained from the South Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasoline engine. The tank in which it is kept, is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all around with sawdust. In the beginning of January, all the pipes and pump were put out of working order by the unprecedented cold which prevailed here; but the trouble was soon overcome, owing to the skill and hard work of the foreman.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances are as follows:—3 Carr chemical fire-engines and 4 Eclipse dry dust extinguishers; 2 fireman's axes; 3 heavy ladders, permanently attached to the buildings and some smaller ones; about 2 dozen buckets; one large stair outside of the boys' dormitory for fire-escape; 2 tanks, one of a capacity of 1,800 gallons with 3 taps, and the other of a capacity of 1,200 gallons, placed on a tower 30 feet high. It is to be regretted that we have not been able as yet to find the means to protect this tank against frost in the winter. There are also on hand 100 feet of rubber hose.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box stoves are used for the purpose of heating the rooms, and for lighting we have only coal-oil lamps, though we use tallow candles when it is necessary to move the light from one room to another.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed ample time for recreation during the week-days, and on Sundays and holidays they usually take a long walk through the country. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex. The girls are fond of reading, but the boys prefer outdoor exercises. The foreman is anxious to revive the brass band, but only a few boys care to practise.

General Remarks.—Owing to disease and other circumstances beyond the control of the management, frequent changes have occurred in the staff during the year. The Sisters of St. Ann are still in charge of the girls; but the services of Mr. T. Maddock have been secured as teacher of the boys, with the approval of the inspector of Indian schools.

It is gratifying to note again that since my last report, two more couples of ex-pupils have been united in the bonds of holy wedlock. The ex-pupils who marry other ex-pupils are better able to retain the habits of civilized life, which they acquired at the school.

The visit of Superintendent Vowell, accompanied by Agent Irwin, was very much appreciated, as were also the regular visits of Mr. A. E. Green.

I have, &c.,

ALPH. M. CARION, O.M.I.,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Kootenay Industrial School,
St. Eugene P.O., April 5, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,— I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The Kootenay industrial school is located in the St. Eugene Indian village, at the bottom of the picturesque valley of the St. Mary's river, about 5 miles from Cranbrook, the nearest station, with which it is connected by a fine road and a telephone line. It is in close vicinity to the reserve of the St. Mary's band, from which it is reached by a new bridge across the river. To the east of the valley, a beautiful view is enjoyed of the snow-capped Rocky mountains.

Land.—The land belonging to the school comprises 33 acres, donated by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate for that purpose, and 120 acres, the property of the Sisters of Charity. The whole is laid out in garden, orchard, clover and timothy meadows and pasture. The land is all fenced, level and productive. It is cultivated principally for the purpose of giving the boys a proper training in farming.

Buildings.—Three separate buildings are used for the accommodation of staff and pupils. Both schools are one storeyed. The boys' house, 32 x 62 feet, is to the east. On the ground floor are the class-room, recreation-room, dining-room and a toilet with bath. Their dormitory with a bed-room for 2 sisters is in the attic. The girls' house is to the west, and of the same dimensions. These two buildings are 20 feet from the centre building, which contains the kitchen, a dining-room and two parlours on the first floor and chapel and dormitory on the second. No improvements have been made in these buildings for the last two years, as they are old and damaged beyond repair. The outbuildings are bakery with laundry and supply store, foreman's house, henhouse, shoe and carpenter shop; the cellars, barns, stables and cow-sheds are warm and comfortable.

Attendance.—From 65 to 70 children have been in attendance during the year, but 50 pupils only are allowed the per capita grant; 12 pupils have been regularly discharged and 12 others admitted. About one-fifth of the children belong to the Shuswap-Kinbasket band from the Windermere lake. In origin, manners and language they are entirely different from the Kootenays. The characteristic of the latter is tenacity and of the former pliability. Yet in spite of this contrast the greatest harmony reigns amongst them.

Class-room Work.—The official programme of studies prescribed by the department has been faithfully followed. The subjects taught were reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography and history, besides these, catechism, Bible history and calisthenics. Lessons were given in music, both vocal and instrumental. The pupils that left school keep up the singing of English hymns in their respective churches, and soon some will be able to accompany the singing with the organ. Only the missionary acquainted with the old, incorrigible way the old people sing, is able to appreciate what great improvement this will be. The Kootenay industrial school band, under training of the Cranbrook city band-master, has gained a well deserved reputation. The children showed good will in learning and their progress has been very satisfactory. They are classified as follows:—

Standard I.	32	pupils.
" II.	8	"
" III.	14	"
" IV.	7	"
" V.	4	"

Farm and Garden.—The land under cultivation was planted in hay, oats and potatoes. A creek running through it furnishes plenty of water to a naturally well adapted soil. The crops of hay and oats have been the best we have ever seen. The ploughing, harrowing, seeding, rolling, irrigating, the mowing and reaping, have been all the boys' own work, under the supervision of a foreman. They are shown the secrets of all the different farm implements, even of the hay-press, threshing-machine and stump-puller. A 2-acre garden extends in front of the buildings. It produces all kinds of vegetables for kitchen use and stock. Also strawberries, gooseberries and raspberries were ripened in it. Along the public road runs a large orchard. The abundant crop of fruit is not exhausted yet. The trees were loaded down with apples of the best quality, the sight of which excited the admiration of the visitors and many a photo was taken by amateurs. Especially to be mentioned was the visit of His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada. Garden and orchard demand a great deal of time and care which has been given to them mostly by the boys of the junior class. They are trained in the art of seeding, hoeing, transplanting, weeding, watering, pruning, spraying, and some do their work with real skill.

Industries Taught.—*Boys' Industrial Work.*—Besides the important branch of agricultural industry, the stronger boys are taught the carpenter trade. They kept the doors, windows, gates and fences of the surroundings in good order. A few also continue the shoemaking trade, and do useful repairing in that line. They looked after the feeding of the stock during the winter and do the stable work, the milking, dairying and butchering, all the year round.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls, especially the larger ones, receive a complete training in everything necessary and useful for their future life. They attend to the cooking and baking every day, one sack full of flour into bread, in which art they give great satisfaction. Every Monday they do the general laundry work, and every Saturday they give a more thorough washing and cleaning to their quarters. They are not less trained in needle-work and in the use of the sewing-machine. Their neat, tasty and well-fitting dresses, cut out and made by themselves, speak of the girls' ability in the art of dressmaking. They work under the supervision of one or the other of the sisters. They love their work and show very good will.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious and moral training of the children has been very carefully attended to. Each day they attend morning and evening prayer in the house chapel, and on Sundays and holy days at the services in the public church, together with their people. The principles which shall lead them to love and respect God and government are impressed upon them by means of the Roman Catholic catechism, which they are taught daily, but more particularly every Thursday by the principal himself. Bible history, with the life of our Lord, is put before them as an example to follow. The children are under continual supervision. Due correction is given when required.

Health and Sanitation.—As to food, air, exercise, cleanliness, nothing has been neglected on the part of the staff to keep the children in good health. Yet I am sorry to say that five children died, one was discharged on account of poor health, and some others suffered from the uncomfortable conditions of the quarters.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is abundant, and it is wholesome. It is brought from a creek near by in wooden pipes to all the buildings and stables. Last winter's frost froze up the pipes at a depth of five feet. The foreman, with some of the larger boys, by means of pick-axe and shovel, fire-wood and boiling water, after three weeks' digging, finally succeeded in thawing them out.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances consist of six chemical extinguishers, 12 buckets, 3 ladders and 3 fireman's axes, stationed at convenient places throughout the buildings. Two hose are kept ready to be connected with the waterworks in case of alarm. This is occasionally rung to give the children a practical lesson of self-protection in case of danger.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done with wood by means of box-stoves. And because a great quantity of wood is required to keep the shrunken buildings warm, during weeks of 40 degrees below zero, the greatest part of the winter is spent in hauling the fuel down from the neighbouring hills. The larger boys do the hauling, and in the sawing, splitting and piling all hands are busy. It is most interesting to see a dozen boys at the sawing of a log, with what ability they run their saws to and fro, and how each couple tries to outrun the other, or to see them at the splitting of a block, with what axemanship they divide it into pieces.

The necessary light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The usually dry and sunny weather allowed the children to take their recreation in the pure outdoor air of the roomy playgrounds. They indulge in the ordinary amusements most suitable to their age and sex, according to the seasons. They are body and soul in games as well as work, and the surrounding hills reverberate their joyous shouts and laughter during recreation. The boys' favourite pastimes—a swim in the close by St. Mary's river, a pony ride across the prairies, or a rabbit chase through the underwoods of the valley—have been several times granted to them as a special favour.

A great relaxation to our children is the visits of their parents. These take place annually, on Christmas, Easter, Corpus Christi in June, and on All Saints day in November, when all the tribes of the Kootenay agency gather together at the St. Eugene village; rightly do the Indians call this place their home, for here they see each other and see their children growing up; here they hear them singing and praying, assist at the plundering of their Christmas tree and enjoy their band pieces. They become convinced that their children are well educated and looked after, and are glad to bring them to school as soon as they are of age.

In closing, I beg to tender my sentiments of gratitude to the officers of the department, particularly to our agent, Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, for his interest in the welfare of our institution.

I have, &c.,
J. WAGNER, O.M.I.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND, April 1, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Kuper Island industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This school is situated on Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, about 5 miles from Chemainus station, on Vancouver island. The scenery of the bay, sheltered on three sides, widening southward into Stuart channel, with a blue mountain range for background, is truly magnificent.

Land.—The land in connection with the school was surrendered by the Penelakut Indians, and forms part of the Kuper Island reserve. It extends over an almost square area of 70 acres. Most of it is under cultivation. The soil is good and suitable for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The buildings, 20 in number, are scattered in a very disorderly way, at the southern corner of the school property. The profusion and irregularity of so many small buildings on different levels cause great inconvenience and discomfort to pupils and staff.

Most of the buildings are old and some damaged beyond repair, by long use and weather.

The main group of buildings, 4 in number, comprises on the ground floor, parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, girls' dining-room, recreation-hall, parlour for matron, store-room and sewing-room. On the upper floor are 2 bed-rooms, girls' class-room, girls' and sisters' dormitories, with linen and bath-room adjoining.

The boys' home is divided on the ground floor as follows: boys' infirmary, a guest-room, store-room, sitting-room, bath-room and lavatory, play-hall and a school-room. On the upper floor are the linen-room, dormitory and bed-rooms for teacher and foreman.

The outbuildings consist of a cottage, now used to accommodate visiting Indians, gymnasium, laundry and dry-room, bakery, barns, hen-house, boat-house, shops for carpenter, shoemaker and blacksmith, wood-shed, house for hydraulic ram and elevated tank.

Accommodation.—The institution can and does accommodate 80 pupils.

Attendance.—During the year 89 different pupils were in attendance. The average attendance was 75. Two pupils were discharged with the consent of Superintendant Vowell. Eight new pupils were admitted. One girl, 12 years old, died at the school from meningitis, and one boy, sent home on account of tubercular symptoms, died lately.

Class-room Work.—The school hours were from 8.45 to 12 noon, and from 5 to 5.45 p.m., with one hour for study at night for the boys, and study from 4 to 4.45 p.m. for the girls. Our devoted teachers worked very successfully. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	26 pupils.
"	II.	17 "
"	III.	8 "
"	IV.	5 "
"	V.	13 "
"	VI.	7 "

Farm and Garden.—All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening. The orchard and garden yielded a very good crop. The crop of vegetables was not so good on account of the very dry summer. About 7 acres of land were cleared of stumps.

Our live stock consists of 3 horses, 10 cows, 1 bull, 3 heifers, 4 calves, 5 pigs, and about 100 fowls.

Boys' Industrial Work.—*Carpentry.*—Five boys received special instruction this year. The incessant repairing of old buildings, fences and boats kept the instructor and his apprentices very busy.

Shoemaking.—Four boys worked at the shop and have attended to all the repairing under the supervision of their instructor.

Painting.—The painting is done by the carpenters. They repainted the row-boats and launches and did also some inside work.

Baking.—One of the senior pupils does the baking. The older boys prepare the dough.

Dairying.—All the boys are trained in milking. Two boys operate the cream separator and make the butter.

Laundrying.—This work is done by both boys and girls under supervision of the laundress.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls receive instruction in all kinds of general housework, such as cooking, washing, baking bread and pastry, &c. They show great skill in hand and machine-sewing, cutting and finishing dresses, as well as in crochet and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given half an our daily to all the pupils. Their morning and evening prayers are said in common.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children was very good. We had a mild and short-lived epidemic of whooping-cough last summer, and of itch this winter. The sanitary condition of the buildings, although attended to with great care, is yet wanting in many respects, on account of defective old buildings and their location.

Water Supply.—A creek supplies the school with plenty of water, conveyed to the different buildings by means of an hydraulic ram. Some natural springs provide fresh and pure water for drinking and kitchen use.

Fire Protection.—The pupils are trained in the way of escaping according to the last regulations and 3 triangles are used for that purpose. All the boys have also been trained in fire-fighting and the use of ladders, buckets, fire-axes and chemical extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done with ordinary heaters and box-stoves, but, on account of so many scattered buildings, is not very satisfactory. All the rooms are well lighted by an acetylene gas plant.

Recreation.—Special attention is given to this important branch of education to overcome the naturally indolent nature of the Indian and the consequences of idleness. Very nice playgrounds have been selected for boys and girls. The boys enjoy mostly football and baseball, with boating and swimming in the warm season. Our brass band has greatly improved and has given us many enjoyable concerts. The girls amuse themselves skipping, playing ball, boating and bathing in the summer. They also enjoy cultivating flowers during their leisure hours.

General Remarks.—The number of applications for admission is a proof that education is more and more appreciated by the Indians of the district. We have already some children of ex-pupils attending.

In closing my report, I wish to thank the officers of the department for their courtesy. Our agent, Mr. Robertson, and our inspector, Mr. Green, have by their visits and kind direction, greatly encouraged and assisted the staff in their arduous work.

I have, &c.,

P. CLAESSEN,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Lytton (St. George's) Industrial School,
Lytton, April 10, 1909.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the above named industrial school, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—The school is 2½ miles from Lytton, north, on the left bank of the Fraser river, and the Lytton-Lillooet wagon road runs along the east side of it, the whole length of the cultivated lands.

Land.—The land comprises some 600 acres and is sandy, sandy loam and a little alkali. We broke up 20 acres in the autumn and have sown spring wheat.

The land is owned by the New England Company.

Buildings.—The school building is in good repair and other buildings are all in use for their special purposes.

We have added an ice-house and cold storage, ice-house, 12 x 12 x 12 feet, cold storage attached, 8 x 8 x 10 feet; school buildings, laundry, poultry houses, root cellar, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, horse stable, cow-shed, smoke-house, 3 houses for the workmen, wood-shed, ice-house and cold storage, chapel also at the north end of the farm; farmhouse, cattle-sheds, barn, dairy, pig-house and log tool-house.

Accommodation.—The school was built for the accommodation of 35 pupils and a staff of 4, but we could easily house more, owing to all our industrial work having been moved to separate buildings.

Attendance.—There are 32 on the register, but only 25 at school; one will be returning on Thursday next, the 15th.

Class-room Work.—School hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, history, grammar, geography, and geometry.

Farm and Garden.—We had a bad year for farm and garden; cut worms and drought together did much damage, the fruit only being good. Apples, pears and peaches were plentiful and excellent; melons and tomatoes a complete failure.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry, blacksmithing, farming, gardening, and a good deal of painting are the industries taught. All the housework is done by the boys, except the cooking and washing. They do a large amount of the mending of the clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Being tied so closely to the work, and being very isolated, comparisons are difficult, and one sometimes concludes that Indian boys are a tough proposition, but remembering my own school days in England, I conclude that these children respond to and benefit from the moral and religious training, which is the same in both cases to as great an extent as other boys. I find their memories developed most wonderfully since they first began to cultivate them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, the winter very trying; one boy died at home from heart trouble.

The sanitation is good, all sewage being carried well away from school building, and the ventilation is well arranged.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is plentiful the year round, and by gravitation.

Fire Protection.—Two fire-escapes are built to the school from the dormitories, a perforated pipe is along the ridge, a good supply of axes, buckets and hose are at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Heating is by hot-air furnaces and piping, lighting by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, rounders and hockey are the principal games. The coasting was bad last winter, the snow being soft and deep, and taken altogether the children had a most trying winter. Play began again as soon as a few feet under a tree on the playground was clear of the snow.

I have, &c.,

GEO. DITCHAM,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WILLIAMS LAKE P. O., April 17, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1909.

Location.—This institution is beautifully situated in a fertile valley along the San Jose creek, 135 miles from Ashcroft, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, and four miles from Sugar Cane, the nearest Indian reserve. The post office is Williams Lake.

Land.—All the land in connection with the school is the property of the corporation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is, for the greater part, only pasture land.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, the boys' and girls' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining-rooms. The main building is mostly occupied by the reverend principal and the other fathers. The boys' home comprises on the lower floor: school-room, play-room, shoemaker-shop, bath-room and lavatory; on the second floor: dormitory, store-room, sick-room, office and bed-room for the foreman; in the attic are located the boys' wardrobes.

The girls' home has on the lower floor: a school-room, a store-room, two parlours, bath-room and lavatory, a sewing and a play-room; the upper floor contains a dormitory for the bigger girls with a bed-room for members of the staff, chapel and vestry, bed-rooms for the teachers, and a second dormitory for the smaller girls; in the attic are the girls' wardrobes and another store-room.

The outbuildings are: granary, meat-house, carpenter and blacksmith shops, 3 cellars, hen-house, stable, barn and machine-shed. A new stable that was begun last year has been finished and a new warehouse was built. The dimensions of the latter are 48 x 24 feet, with a lean-to on 3 sides, for buggy, wagons and sleighs.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate 90 pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—At the time of writing this report 59 pupils are in attendance; 53 of these are on the roll. During the year 5 were admitted and 8 were discharged: 5 boys and 3 girls.

Class-room Work.—Very good progress was made this year by all the pupils. The schools hours for the boys are in the forenoon from 8.30 to 10, every week day, and in

the forenoon, from 10 to 12, every week day, except Monday forenoon, and in the afternoon from 4.15 to 6 except Saturday. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department. The pupils are at present graded as follows:—

Standard	I	6	pupils.
"	II	6	"
"	III	23	"
"	IV	10	"
"	V	14	"
	Total	59	"

Farm and Garden.—Our large farm is one of the best in the country. All the crops did well this year. In the garden we raised an abundant supply of vegetables such as beets, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, onions, lettuce, peas, beans, celery, radish, &c. Since a couple of years, we are also experimenting with fruit trees and some of them are beginning to bear fairly well. A few well chosen species of bush fruit, such as currants, raspberries, gooseberries, do very well nearly every year.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—Farming being in this part of the province the best and most lucrative occupation for our Indians, we try to give our boys a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. Nearly all the senior boys attended regularly to all the work in the garden, while occasionally even all were employed there. At haying time all spent the afternoons in the meadows. During winter they saw and split all the fire-wood.

Carpentry.—Mr. J. J. Swain is a very efficient instructor in carpentry. His two apprentices have made great progress the past year. They have finished the new stable and built the large warehouse mentioned above besides attending to the repair work in and around the premises.

Blacksmithing.—Whenever any light work is to be done, the carpenter and his apprentices work also in the blacksmith-shop.

Shoemaking.—In the absence of a competent shoemaker, work in this shop is limited to half-soling and mending that is neatly done by one of the boys, who is now able to teach it to the other boys.

Dairying.—Six boys attended to the separator during the season every day at noon and in the evening. They also did the churning, while the girls attended to the lighter work of butter-making. About 800 pounds of butter were put up.

Painting.—Last summer 4 boys painted the floors of the chapel, the school-rooms, the dining-rooms, the dormitories and some smaller rooms.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls attain great proficiency in housekeeping; in knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Except their underwear for winter, they made all their own clothing and the greater part of the boys' suits. Under the direction of a sister, also, they in turn attend to the laundrying, to the cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in mind is to prepare each girl to become an all-round practical housekeeper. How well the good sisters succeed in this is shown by the many inquiries from white people for girls to help in the housework and by the Indians being very anxious to send their girls to school, so that they may learn well, cooking, knitting and mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important part of education particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays and holy days the children do all the singing in the church, often in 2 and 3, sometimes even in 4 parts.

Health and Sanitation.—As in former reports I am again happy to state that the school has kept up its record in regard to the excellent health enjoyed by the children. No contagious disease, no serious case of any kind, no death is to be deplored. The drainage is good and cleanliness strictly enforced.

Water Supply.—This comes to us through pipes from an artificial lake, into which runs part of the San Jose creek. It has taken a great deal of the Oblate Order's private funds in order to get the water system in such good working order, even in the coldest winter, as we have had this year, when the thermometer registered 54 degrees below zero, and would have marked yet more, if it had been graduated lower.

Fire Protection.—With a change in the heating system the fire-protection also will become much more efficacious. At present, each chimney can be reached by fixed ladders; pails and axes are also ready at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating so far has been by ordinary box stoves. But, this besides being a continual danger of fire, has never given good satisfaction. We have begun to replace the many small stoves by furnaces of hot air. Last fall we installed a furnace in the boys' school and it has given entire satisfaction in even such a severe winter as we passed through this year. All the buildings are lighted by acetylene gas, which continues to give complete satisfaction.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds where they enjoy all kinds of outside games nearly the whole year. The girls have one part of their playground fenced off, where nearly every one has her little flower garden to which they attend with the greatest zeal and delight.

General Remarks.—Our ex-pupils, on the whole, continue to be a credit to the school.

Before closing my report it gives me great pleasure to state that this has been in every respect a successful year, thanks to the painstaking and zealous co-operation of my staff. I also gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying the girls' school with new desks that were badly needed. My thanks are due also to Superintendent A. W. Vowell, and our inspector, A. E. Green, whose visits are much appreciated. Death has taken away rather suddenly a few days ago our worthy agent, Mr. E. Bell. May he here receive my tribute of gratitude for his unremitting kindness and devotedness to our institution.

I have, &c.,

H. BOENING,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INSPECTORATE,
1076 PENDER STREET, VANCOUVER, April 10, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report on the schools inspected by me during the year closing March 31, 1909.

BABINE AGENCY.

MEANSHINISHT DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

This school, which is situated about 60 miles below Hazelton, I visited on May 6, and again in November. Miss Kemp, who taught at the time of my first inspection,

resigned, and Miss Day was teaching at the last inspection. Of the 20 pupils enrolled, 12 were present, and the average attendance was 18. The classes were graded thus:

Standard I.	7 pupils.
" II.	6 "
" III.	7 "

The pupils were clean and nicely clad and did very well in all subjects. Miss Day is energetic, and the children attend regularly and are making satisfactory progess.

GITWINGAK DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I visited this village in May and again in October. Miss Florence B. Kemp is the teacher and is painstaking and faithful in her work.

There were 21 pupils enrolled, graded as follows:—

Standard I.	16 pupils.
" II.	5 "

The average attendance is 14. The people are away half the year. Fair progress is made by the children.

ANDIMAUL DAY SCHOOL (SALVATION ARMY).

I inspected this school on May 7 and on October 12, and found 22 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 8, and 13 present at inspection. They are graded thus:

Standard I.	11 pupils.
" II.	5 "
" III.	3 "
Ungraded.	3 "

D. Rankin is the teacher and a little progress had been made since the former inspection.

KITSEGUKLA DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST)

I visited this school on May 4, and again in October. Miss Hannah Edgar is the teacher. Eighteen pupils were enrolled, and of these six were present at inspection. They were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	3 pupils.
" II.	2 "
" III.	1 "

The average attendance is seven. Some of the children still live in the old village, nine miles from the school, a fact which accounts for the average attendance being so small.

KISHPIAX DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school, which is situated nine miles above Hazelton, I visited on May 9, and again on October 13. Fifty-six pupils were enrolled, with 23 present at inspection. The children are graded thus:—

Standard I.	46 pupils.
" II.	6 "
" III.	3 "
" IV.	1 "

An Indian building, very inconvenient, is used for school purposes.

Miss Klippert did very well with this school, but her health failing, she left in May, and Rev. W. H. Pierce is teaching till another teacher can be secured. Not only the children, but their parents as well, are all anxious to be taught to read and write.

GLEN VOWELL DAY SCHOOL (SALVATION ARMY).

I inspected this school on May 11, and again on October 14. The teacher is Mr. J. P. Thorkildson. Twenty-four pupils were enrolled, with an average attendance of 17, and of these nine were present at inspection. Fair progress has been made since the former inspection. The pupils were graded thus:—

Standard I	8	pupils.
" II	11	"
" III	4	"
" IV	1	"

HAZELTON DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I inspected this school on May 11, and on October 13. Miss E. J. Soal is the teacher, and 40 children were enrolled, with an average attendance of 18. Twenty-four were present at inspection. The children are graded as follows:—

Standard I	16	pupils.
" II	7	"
" III	5	"
Ungraded	12	"

Miss Soal is an experienced and excellent teacher, and the progress of her pupils is very satisfactory.

FRASER AGENCY.

SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I inspected this school on June 9, and again on December 23. The staff consisted of Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister M. Eugene, matron; Sister M. Felician, teacher; Sister M. Jerome, teacher; Sister M. Anatolie, cook; J. Vanier, gardener.

Seventy-one pupils were enrolled, with 70 present at inspection. They were graded in the following manner:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	14	16
" II	2	5
" III	7	3
" IV	0	9
" V	5	5
" VI	2	3
	30	41

The examinations proved very satisfactory, the pupils answering most of the questions put to them in grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c. They also did well in drawing, writing, spelling and singing.

The school is in a prosperous condition, the pupils being well taught and doing good work, and the school material is well cared for.

Two acres are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard and flower garden, producing fine fruits and vegetables.

The boys are taught painting, glazing, gardening and shoe-repairing, and the girls learn housekeeping in all its branches, and dressmaking.

The children enjoy the best of health. The food, though plain, is plentiful and wholesome, while the clothing is neat and suitable, and, as the building is connected with the city waterworks, they are supplied with pure water.

The boys and girls are occasionally drilled for fire-protection and appliances are on hand for any emergency.

At the North Vancouver exhibition the pupils won several prizes with their handiwork. The children are polite, and show they are well trained. The buildings are all in good repair, the sisters are great workers, and the Sister Superior is a good manager.

Satisfactory progress has been made in all branches of study during the year.

SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I inspected this school on June 10 and 11, 1908, and again on January 6 and 7, 1909. The staff comprised the following: Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister Victorien, teacher; Sister Stephanus, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

Forty-five pupils were enrolled and two not formally enrolled, and all were present at inspection. They were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	7	11
" II.	4	6
" III.	4	5
" IV.	5	0
" V.	0	3
	20	25

The pupils did very well in reading, spelling, geography, and writing, while in arithmetic and history they did fairly well. They appear to pay great attention to their lessons and progress is noticeable in all branches taught. The school-room is well equipped and the material in good order.

They have an acre and a half cultivated as a vegetable garden, orchard and flower garden. Both boys and girls take an active part in the gardening. In the orchard the trees are doing splendidly.

For a year, the boys have been instructed by Mr. Smith, in carpentry, painting, plumbing, and the mixing of cement, &c. Under his supervision they put up a 3 storey building, comprising cellars, workshop, laundry, 2 play-rooms, a store-room and a large drying-room. They also built a large stable and the work is all well done.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework, and make their own clothing, and mend that of the boys.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good this year. The food is good and well prepared and the clothing warm and suitable.

The school is in very good repair and all departments are kept scrupulously clean. The outbuildings have been added to and the work done in a creditable manner. The children have made wonderful progress since the school was opened and all of them now speak English well. The sisters in charge are doing excellent work.

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE (METHODIST).

I inspected this school twice during the year, on June 16, 17 and 18, and again in December 29 and 30.

The staff consisted of R. H. Cairns, principal; Miss F. M. Kinley, matron; Miss H. E. Young, assistant matron; Miss M. Pittman, school teacher; Miss L. Peregrine, school teacher; Miss E. S. Pike, cooking teacher; Miss A. E. Chamberlain, laundry teacher; Miss M. E. Jefferis, sewing teacher; Charles Reid, farmer; L. V. Masters, carpenter.

Ninety-eight pupils were enrolled and 77 were present at inspection.

The pupils were graded in the following manner:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	25	6
" II.	6	12
" III.	10	9
" IV.	9	11
" V.	5	1
" VI.	3	1
	58	40

The pupils are taking the full course as prescribed for the public schools of British Columbia. They use English fluently and intelligently, and progress is being made in all school work. The reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, and history have evidently been well taught in the senior grade. In the junior grade, excellent work is being done, and the pupils are always on the alert. The teacher has learned the secret of gaining and keeping the attention of her pupils.

The half-day system is in vogue with the older pupils, while the younger children are in the class-room, both morning and afternoon.

The farm products during the past season were very good, as the following will show,—35 tons of hay, 20 tons of grain, 25 tons of potatoes, 60 tons of turnips and 4 tons of carrots.

They have a very fine garden in which large quantities of fruit and vegetables were grown, viz.: 200 boxes of very fine apples, 2 tons of berries, 3 tons of tomatoes, 4,000 head of cabbage and cauliflower, besides large crops of onions, parsnips, rhubarb, celery, squash, vegetable-marrow, &c.

There are 11 cows, 7 heifers, and 1 pedigreed Jersey bull, all looking well. They have also 6 horses (2 of which were getting old and would soon need to be replaced), and 12 hogs, just enough to eat the refuse and rough grain.

The cows afford an abundance of milk for the use of the institution and during the past season large quantities were sent to the creamery.

The milking is done by the boys. Some 8 or 10 of the boys have been learning the use of tools during the past season. One is learning blacksmithing at Sardis and is doing well. Others are good teamsters.

In the sewing-room, laundry and kitchen, the girls are being well trained and do creditable work. They have 4 sewing-machines in use and make and mend their own clothing and some of that for the boys.

The ventilation of the buildings is good, the Smead-Dowd system being almost perfect, when worked intelligently.

The dormitories are provided with fire-escapes, and buckets, fire-axes, and barrels of water are placed in convenient positions in the upper halls. The building is so arranged that there are 4 means of exit by stairway, from the second floors.

There is a very homelike atmosphere about this school and the pupils seem to be contented and eager to learn. The school is in a very satisfactory condition.

YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I inspected this school on June 29, 1908, and again on January 29, 1909. The staff consists of Sister Constance, principal; Sister Althea, C.A.H., vice principal;

Sister Marion, teacher; Miss L. Harris, teacher; Mrs. Dickson, matron; Mrs. Shaw and Miss marmer, instructors in industrial work.

Twenty-nine pupils were enrolled and 27 were present at the inspection. The children were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	2 pupils.
"	II	5 "
"	III	5 "
"	IV	1 "
"	V	3 "
"	VI	3 "

In reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and history the pupils did well, while their writing and drawing were very good.

The time-table is well arranged and the programme of studies prescribed by the department, is generally followed. The class-rooms are well supplied with maps, blackboards, slates and all necessary books and other school material.

The 4 acres of land attached to the school are laid out as a garden, in which vegetables are grown for the school in large quantities, as well as great crops of cherries and small fruits. These latter, the pupils canned for winter use.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework. They cut out and make their own garments and are also accomplished in fancy work. The pupils are taught basket-making, an old Indian woman who is a noted expert having taught them the peculiar stitch of the tribe.

The girls at present in the school are in excellent health. The food is well cooked and of good quality, and the clothing neat and clean.

The buildings have been improved and are now in a fair state of repair.

The girls are very intelligent and some of them remarkably clever, and they are all well behaved.

ST. MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

At this school, which I inspected on September 4, the staff consisted of: Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I., principal; Rev. P. J. Collins, farm instructor and band master; Sister M. Benedict, matron; Sister M. Rogation, boys' teacher; Sister M. Monica, assistant boys' teacher; Sister M. Romuald, girls' teacher; Sister M. Veronica, assistant girls' teacher; Sister M. Pauline, cook in boys' school, and Sister M. Ovide, cook in girls' school.

There were 68 pupils enrolled, of whom 66 were present at inspection. They were graded in the following manner:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I	5	1
"	II	8	4
"	III	11	13
"	IV	4	12
"	V	4	6
		32	36

The reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and history were good, while writing and composition were very good.

General farming, gardening, dairy work, elementary carpentery, and painting are taught the boys; while in the girls' department, sewing, cooking, fancy-work, and general housework are taught.

The farm contains about 300 acres, nearly 100 of which are under cultivation; 5 acres being in garden and orchard.

All kinds of roots necessary for table use and stock feeding are raised, and of grains, they have oats, wheat, peas; and hay. In addition to the vegetables grown in the garden, they have also fruit in abundance, all of which is kept for the use of the school.

There are 38 head of stock, viz., 7 horses, 6 pigs, 15 milch cows, and 10 steers and small calves. The accommodation for these is fairly good, several of the stables having been rebuilt this year.

The school buildings are comfortable and in fairly good condition. Several of the rooms were painted during the year. Since they light the school by electricity there is not so much danger of fire. The new water system installed by the department works well and is a great improvement.

The school is well managed and all members of the staff are doing their best.

KAMLOOPS—OKANAGAN AGENCY.

LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I inspected this school on September 9, 10 and 11, 1908. The staff comprised Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal; Thos. E. Smith, carpenter; Jessie May Dyer, matron; Sing, cook; and Lung, laundryman.

Thirty-two pupils were enrolled—all boys, 28 being present at the examination. The classes are graded as follows:—

Standard	I	8 boys.
"	II	0 "
"	III	0 "
"	IV	10 "
"	V	14 "
		32

The pupils speak English intelligently and read, spell and write very well. They do well also in history. The half-day system is followed.

All necessary material, desks, maps, blackboards and slates, are sufficient and in good order.

They have 140 acres of cultivated land and raised this year, 80 tons of hay, 20 tons of grain, 18 tons of roots, and 4 tons of fruit. Seven acres are in garden, roots, small fruits and tree fruits being grown in abundance. They picked several hundred boxes of very fine peaches, but the melon and tomato vines were destroyed by the wire worms.

The stock consisted of 41 cattle, 23 sheep, 4 horses, and 30 hogs. All of these are well cared for and are extra fine stock.

Four of the boys are doing carpentry work, building barns, and repairing generally.

The general health of the children is good, all of them appearing strong and well. The water-supply, food and clothing are very good.

In this beautiful climate the boys are able to play out-of-doors the year round.

All of the buildings were in good repair and were neat and clean.

A new bath-room has been built, and a stable with accommodation for 6 horses, and room for 12 tons of hay overhead, has been completed during the year.

The boys are becoming quite bright and learn rapidly. They have greatly improved in their use of English since the former inspection.

The New England Society is very generous to this school, which is well equipped in every way.

The principal is a very energetic manager. The boys know how to handle the irrigating ditches, and gather and box the fruit in a very workmanlike manner.

LYTTON DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

The teacher at this school is Miss Lily Blachford. She has 33 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 16, and 7 were present at my inspection on September 11, 1908. At the time of my visit, many of the children had gone with their parents to the hop-fields. They are all in the first standard. Miss Blachford is a good teacher, and good progress has been made with the raw material.

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I inspected this school on September 16, 17 and 18, 1908. The staff consisted of Rev. A. M. Carion, principal; L. Viel, carpenter; Sister M. Paula, girls' teacher; Sister M. Amelia, boys' teacher; Sister M. Rose, seamstress; and Sister M. Michael, cook.

Twenty-nine boys and 34 girls were enrolled, all of whom were present at the examination. They were graded thus:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	9	10
" II.	9	5
" III.	3	0
" IV.	6	11
" V.	2	5
" VI.	0	3
	29	34

I examined the pupils in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar and Canadian history. The older pupils did well in all studies, using English intelligently, and being able to give from memory a good synopsis of the stories read. Very satisfactory progress had been made during the year and 11 new pupils had received a good start in the primary department.

The land is so poor that only about 15 acres can be cultivated, and for this they are obliged to pump water from the Thompson river for irrigating purposes. Alfalfa is the only crop raised. They had some good potatoes, but the other vegetables were partly destroyed by the grasshoppers and wire worms.

The live stock consists of four horses, one bull, six cows and four calves.

The elder boys attend to the repairing of the buildings, and during the year repaired the stone wall around the garden, and the bake-oven, making a very good job of it. Four of the boys mend the shoes for the children.

The girls are taught cooking, baking, sewing, knitting and all ordinary housekeeping. They cut out and make their own dresses, besides making many garments for the boys. The pupils were all neatly clothed, the girls particularly so, and all were very clean.

I saw the pupils at their meals and noticed that the food was good, well cooked and abundant.

The water for the house is good, being pumped by gasoline engines from the Thompson river, and the drains are in a satisfactory condition.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair, are clean, with everything in good order, and the school is doing satisfactory work.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I visited this school in November and inspected from the 24th to the 29th inclusive. The staff comprised the following: Rev. H. Boening, principal; Rev. J. D. Chiappini, instructor in agriculture; J. J. Swain, carpenter; Sister Euphrasia, matron and teacher of large boys; Sister Seraphim, teacher of small boys; Sister Gabriel, teacher of large girls; Sister Octavia, teacher of small girls; Sister Fabian, cook; Sister Eloid, assistant cook; and Sister M. Assumption, seamstress.

Fifty-eight pupils were enrolled and five not yet formally enrolled, making 63 in all, and of these 53 were present. The pupils were graded in the following manner:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	2	2
" II.	4	2
" III.	7	19
" IV.	5	7
" V.	8	7
	26	37

On examining the children in reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history and drawing, I found they had made satisfactory progress. Answers to all questions were given intelligently and with animation. I would particularly mention the eight children from Stuart's Lake. Their progress is really marvellous.

The programme of studies prescribed by the department is strictly adhered to, and the children spend four hours daily at study and four hours at work, equally divided between the forenoon and afternoon.

The floors in the school-rooms in both boys' and girls' departments have been painted during the year. They are now completely up-to-date, clean, well ventilated, well heated and furnished with all necessary material.

All the land connected with this school belongs to the corporation of O. M. I., in all about 4,300 acres, of which 500 are under cultivation, the rest being grazing, timber and and wild lands. The crops raised last season consisted of 12 tons of wheat, 10 tons of oats, 1 ton of barley, and 400 tons of hay. About 6 acres are in garden, in which they raised 30 tons of potatoes, 1 ton of carrots, 1 of cabbages, also onions, pease, beans and other vegetables in various quantities.

Small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, black and red currants, are extensively grown. For 3 or 4 years, apple trees have been planted and are very promising.

The live stock consists of 30 horses, 418 cattle, including calves, and 25 pigs. The accommodation for these is very good.

A number of boys are being taught carpentry, and like it. One who comes from Stuart's Lake, about 300 miles distant, where no school exists as yet, shows great ability in learning the trade.

He also attends to the mending of the footwear of the boys and girls, doing it in a very creditable manner. Four of the other boys, during the months of August, September and October, painted all of the most important floors in the boys' and girls' departments, and of the different dining-rooms.

The girls receive training in all branches of domestic work, and nearly all of the clothing used at this institution is made by them. The health of the children at this school is exceptionally good. I noticed when they were at their meals that the food was plentiful and well served. A beef is killed every ninth or tenth day, so that the meat is always fresh, while the vegetables are plentiful and excellent.

Both boys and girls wear good, clean, and warm clothing. I examined the stores on hand, and found a good supply of everything, and of good quality. The drainage, water-supply and ventilation were good.

The buildings I found in good repair, the dormitories, school-rooms, kitchen, and dining-rooms, &c., being all very clean. During the period of inspection, the pupils gave a programme of action songs and exercises, all of which they rendered in good form.

The whole staff is very energetic and I consider that the school is doing excellent work, and deserves to be congratulated and encouraged.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school, which is situated at St. Eugene Mission, near St. Mary's reserve, was inspected on December 14 and 15, 1908. The members of the efficient staff were:—Rev. J. Wagner, O.M.I., principal; Sister Mary Dolores, superior; Sister Justinian, girls' matron and seamstress; Sister Philomena, assistant seamstress; Sister Gervais, boys' matron and seamstress; Sister Angelica, girls' teacher; Sister Theophane, boys' teacher; Sister Foucault, cook; Mr. A. Findlay, farm instructor and carpenter; and Mr. P. E. Corrison, band master.

Fifty pupils were enrolled and were all present at the examination as well as 13 who were not yet formally enrolled, making 63 in all. They were graded thus:—

Standard	I	14 pupils.
"	II	8 "
"	III	16 "
"	IV	8 "
"	V	4 "
		50

The 13 children, not enrolled, who are awaiting admission, are in standard I. The reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography and drawing were very satisfactory, much progress having been made during the year.

The hundred and eighty-four acres of land under cultivation are divided as follows:—2 in vegetable garden, 2 in orchard, 2 in potato garden, 7 acres of grain field, 5 acres in meadow, 116 acres of pasture land and 50 acres of hay land. The crops this year were 112 tons of hay, 12 tons of potatoes, 300 bushels of oats, 10 tons of mangel wurzel, a great quantity of small fruit and 500 bushels of apples. The farm is in good condition. In the garden they raised an abundant supply of vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, radish, celery, &c.

They have 7 horses, 14 milch cows, 85 head of cattle, and 15 pigs, all of which are properly accommodated.

The boys do the milking, but the girls attend to the dairy work. Butter is made during the entire year, and none is sold, all being consumed in the institution.

The boys repair their own shoes and occasionally mend the harness.

Under the supervision of a sister, the girls in turn, attend to the sewing, cooking, baking, butter-making and laundrying, some of them attaining great proficiency in these departments.

The food is plentiful and wholesome and their clothing neat and suitable. The water works are very satisfactory, but the ventilation is not very good, as the buildings are low and poor.

For protection against fire, ladders, axes and hose are kept in convenient places and drill is occasionally held.

I visited some of the ex-pupils, who show that they have profited by the education and training received. The boys are mostly engaged in farming, and nearly all have enough knowledge of carpentry to build their own houses and keep their places in repair.

The girls keep their homes neat and their children are clean and tidy. They are a great improvement over the village girls who have not been to school. I was well satisfied with the school. They have an excellent staff, and I found everything, except the buildings, in a prosperous condition and they do the best they can with these.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school was inspected twice during the year, on June 23, 24 and 25, 1908, and on February 19 and 20, 1909. Jas. R. Motion is the principal, other members of the staff being, H. G. Motion, matron; C. E. Guillod, teacher; Jean Stevens, assistant matron.

Lily Haslam (ex-pupil No. 024) who held the position of laundress, retired in July and is now married to Hamilton George (ex-pupil No. 26).

There are 23 boys and 25 girls enrolled, making a total of 48, of whom 47 were present at the examinations. The children were graded as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I.	7	5
"	II.	4	5
"	III.	0	8
"	IV.	5	5
"	V.	7	2
		23	25

The reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing were very good. Intelligent answers to questions asked, proved that they understood the lessons read. Their drawing was also good, and their written examinations very creditable. Their knowledge of English has increased considerably, and in all branches reasonable and satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

Miss Guillod, daughter of the late agent, is the teacher and takes a keen interest in the work of the school.

The half-day system is followed, and the equipment of the class-room is good and sufficient.

There are 156 acres in connection with the school, 6 acres being under cultivation. A pasture field adjoining, is rented. A small piece of land was in oats, and yielded about 2 tons, while the rest of the cultivated land was planted in potatoes and vegetables, the potatoes yielding about 10 or 12 tons. In the garden, all kinds of vegetables are grown, as well as a variety of small fruits, and some tree fruits.

The school possesses 3 cows and a calf. A good frame stable has been built, measuring 20 x 36 feet, with a large loft, which will give splendid accommodation for live stock for some time to come.

Under the supervision of the principal, the boys attend to the repairs about the premises, as well as assisting in the building of the stable. They have the care of the stock, and help in the kitchen.

The girls are taught cooking and general housework, which includes laundry work, and the care of the dormitories and bed-rooms.

Sewing in its different branches is also taught; the girls attending to the repairing of the clothing for both boys and girls.

The food is of good quality and sufficient, and the children are well clothed. A grant of $250 has been given by the church to renew the plumbing and sewers; an action which will make a great improvement in the sanitary arrangements.

The water is good, but owing to the heavy frost, the pipes from the large tank were frozen, some of the piping being also split.

The drainage is good, and as the dormitories and dining-rooms have large windows and high ceilings, the ventilation is well attended to.

With the exception of the class-room, the buildings are in good repair. A new class-room is urgently needed, the building being altogether too cold during the winter, and uncomfortable alike for pupils and teacher.

The pupils appear to be happy and contented in the school, evincing a willingness to study, so that the staff have much to encourage them in their work.

AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

I inspected this school on February 22, 23 and 24, 1909. The staff consisted of Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A., principal; Miss D. C. McKay, teacher; Miss J. McNeil, matron; Miss N. Perkins, assistant matron. Forty pupils were enrolled, 39 being present at the examinations.

The children were graded in the following manner:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	9	4
" II	3	1
" III	1	2
" IV	9	6
" V	2	3
	24	16

In both oral and written examinations the results were very satisfactory. The children show an increasing knowledge of English and the examinations proved that progress had been made in all branches during the year. There are 2 sessions of school daily, with about 45 minutes of preparation in the evening. The class-rooms are supplied with all necessary material.

The acreage reclaimed through the draining of the lake during the past 2 years, yielded about 4 tons of hay, oats and corn last season. In the 4 acre garden, all the ordinary vegetables are grown.

Nine boys are learning carpentry. The principal is a genius with tools and can do nearly every kind of mechanical work. Under his direction, the boys built a first-class, 22½ foot launch with cabin, and equipped with a 3 H.P. International gasoline engine for the convenience of the school in travelling and towing. They also erected a barn, 18 x 26 feet, and a hen-house, 16 x 17 feet, all the work being done in a creditable manner.

The boys also do the shoe-repairing, plumbing, and blacksmithing.

The girls assist in the cooking, baking and laundry, and do fancy-work and housework in general. They are cheerful at their work and diligent.

The food is good, sufficient, and that it was properly served I could see for myself. The clothing is suitable and neat.

The dormitories are on the sheltered side of the building, thus permitting the windows to be kept open, continually admitting abundance of fresh air.

There have been two Christian marriages from among the ex-pupils during the year and they have established nice little homes on the reserve.

The buildings are in good condition, but a workshop is very much needed.

The children are obedient and willing to be taught, and the staff are working harmoniously to realize the best results for them. As it had been about a year since

I last visited the school, I observed a marked advancement among the pupils present then.

The relations between the rancherie and the school are very friendly, having greatly improved from what they were two years ago.

CLAYOQUOT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school, which I inspected on February 25 and 26, 1909, has an efficient staff in Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal; Mr. Geo. Sturmer, trade instructor; Sister M. Placide, teacher; Sister M. Clara, cook; Sister M. Clotilde, seamstress; Sister M. Elizabeth, laundress.

Thirty-two boys and 33 girls were enrolled, all being present at the inspection. They were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	18	pupils.
" II.	10	"
" III.	10	"
" IV.	16	"
" V.	5	"
" VI.	6	"
	65	"

I examined the children in reading, spelling, history, arithmetic, geography and penmanship, in all of which they did well. I noticed a marked improvement in their reading and speaking of English. In arithmetic they solved a number of problems in fractions and measurements in a most satisfactory manner. Their writing is excellent.

The time-table is well arranged, and all necessary school supplies are on hand and properly taken care of.

The land belonging to the school consists of 175 acres, very heavily timbered. About one acre has been cleared during the year, which represents a great amount of manual labour. So there are about three or four acres, in the different patches, now under cultivation.

They have six milk cows, one bull and one calf. The accommodation for these is fairly good, but is only temporary. They have also about 75 fowls.

Twelve boys, under the supervision of the trades instructor, had, during the year, moved the large wood-shed, built a new boat, ceiled the attic rooms, besides attending to all the repairs. At the time of my visit they were completing a new laundry, 60 x 26 feet. The work in progress and that completed were done in a creditable manner.

The girls are taught cooking and baking in all its different branches, and are employed in the laundry and sewing-room. For themselves and the boys they had made 249 garments, as well as a great amount of underwear.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the year. The clothing is neat and appropriate to the different seasons, and the food is of good quality and sufficient.

The water is pure and plentiful, and the frost, though severe, did no damage. The drainage is very good, as is also the ventilation.

For protection against fire, they have 10 fire-extinguishers, two dozen fire-pails, two axes, and 200 feet of 2-inch hose.

Fire-escapes are provided outside, and there is a good water pressure.

The buildings are in good repair, many noticeable improvements having been made during the year.

The pupils are well behaved and eager to learn, and I considered that reasonable and satisfactory advancement had been made in every department.

The school is well managed, and all members of the staff are devoted to their work.

CLAYOQUOT DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I inspected this school on February 26. Rev. Chas. Moser is the teacher. Twenty pupils are enrolled, with an average attendance of eight. Twelve were present at inspection. The children are attending a little better, but there is still room for improvement.

Considering the irregularity of attendance, fair progress has been made. The appearance of the school-room has been greatly improved. The pupils are graded in the following manner:—

Standard I.	16	pupils.
" II.	0	"
" III.	3	"
Ungraded.	3	"
	20	

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I visited this institution twice during the year, on August 21 and 22, 1908, and again on February 3, 4 and 5, 1909. On the latter occasion I was accompanied by Agent Halliday.

A. W. Corker is the principal, the other members of the staff being Mrs. Corker, honorary matron; Miss Warrener, assistant matron; George Green, trade instructor; George Luther, teacher; and Ah David, cook.

Thirty boys were enrolled and 22 were present at the time of my inspection. Six had not returned since the summer holidays.

They were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	2	pupils.
" II.	6	"
" III.	3	"
" IV.	6	"
" V.	4	"
" VI.	1	"
	22	

In their examinations, the progress they had made during the year was evident. Their oral work was fair, and in arithmetic, the first and second grades did very well. In their use of English, they have all improved remarkably.

The class-room is very small, when the full number of boys are in residence.

About 3 acres are cultivated and used for pasturage, and about 2 tons of hay were harvested last season. Enough vegetables are grown for the use of the school, with the exception of potatoes, of which there were just 1½ tons. Half an acre is in small fruits.

Two cows are kept for the use of the school.

Ten boys are learning carpentry, taking turns, 4 at a time in working with the trades instructor.

The food is of good quality and sufficient and is well prepared and served. The health of the boys is good and their clothing suitable. Their Sunday clothes are very good, but the every-day clothing was getting rather shabby; at the time of inspection new ones were being made by the staff.

The water-supply is good, but a new force-pump is necessary. The drainage is fair. The ventilation of the building is well attended to.

The pupils are not only willing, but anxious to be taught. They take a keen interest in all the class-room studies and the results are very encouraging to the staff.

The grant of $500 has been wisely expended on material for the dormitory—bedsteads, blankets, &c., and new copper and bricks that were greatly needed.

The principal and his staff are working harmoniously and with zeal, for the good of the Indian children committed to their charge.

ALERT BAY DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected on August 21, 1908, and again on February 5, 1909, Frank Nelson, an educated native, is the teacher, and so far has done well.

Twenty-six pupils were enrolled with an average attendance of 7, and 21 were present at the time of inspection.

They are graded thus:—

Standard I	20	pupils.
" II	4	"
" III	2	"
	26	

Considering the irregular attendance, these children have made reasonable progress.

GWAYASDUMS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected on August 21, 1908, and on February 5, 1909. Mr. F. Comby teaches this school, and has 27 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 7. Ten were present at inspection.

The children were graded in the following manner:—

Standard I	10	pupils.
" II	6	"
" III	4	"
" IV	1	"
Ungraded	6	"
	27	

Considering that they are away from the village so much, the children have made satisfactory progress. The school-house is poor.

CAPE MUDGE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I visited this school in February, 1909. Eight children were present, out of 14 enrolled. The average attendance is 7.

Mr. J. E. Rendle is the teacher and missionary. The nice little school-house is well situated.

Two pupils could read fairly well. The people move about so much that but little progress is made. They were graded as follows:—

Standard I	6	pupils.
" II	5	"
" III	2	"
Ungraded	1	"
	14	

COWICHAN AGENCY.

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

On August 25 and 26, 1908, I visited this school on a tour of inspection. The members of the staff were: Rev. P. Claessen, principal; Rev. W. Lemmens, teacher; Rev. Father Lachance, assistant teacher; J. Lecrom, trades' instructor; A. Ronault, assistant instructor; Sister M. Evariste, matron; Sister M. Albert, assistant matron; Sister M. Cornelius, teacher; and Sister M. Emiliana, cook.

Eighty-two pupils were enrolled and 75 were present at inspection.

The pupils were graded in the following manner:—

Standard I	10	pupils.
" II	15	"
" III	10	"
" IV	16	"
" V	9	"
" VI	15	"
	75	

The programme of studies advised by the department is followed. The girls' class-room is bright, cheerful and well equipped with material, with the exception of the desks, which are very poor.

The boys' class-room is very poor, but is fairly well equipped with all necessary material.

The crops were good, although they suffered slightly from lack of rain. The pupils were threshing grain at the time I arrived at the school. The boys are all taught to do farm work and appear very happy at it, especially when working with the horses or caring for the cattle.

There is a very fine garden in which all vegetables needed for the school's use are grown, as well as a large amount of fruit.

Just previous to my visit they had harvested 30 sacks of oats, 50 sacks of wheat, and 30 tons of timothy hay.

There were 3 horses, 11 cows, 1 bull, 1 young steer, and 7 pigs, all of which looked well. They have also 100 chickens.

The boys do the milking and attend to the dairy work, and 6 of them have regular instruction in carpentry.

The girls are taught hand and machine sewing and general housework. Each girl has a little flower garden of her own.

The children all looked strong and healthy. I saw them at their meals and noticed that the food was plentiful and good.

The water-supply is good, but the ventilation is very poor, although as good as can be expected in these old buildings. The windows are kept open at all times.

For fighting fire, there are ladders, axes, fire-buckets, hose, and chemical extinguishers.

The large deficit at this school has been caused by their taking 30 pupils over and above the 50 authorized by the department, the grant being for only 50 children.

The buildings are in poor condition and the foundations are decaying. Inside they are clean, but new buildings with better sanitary arrangements are needed.

NANAIMO DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I inspected this school on June 26, 1908, and found 22 children enrolled, with an average attendance of 15. Fourteen were present the day I arrived. Mr. W. J. Knott is the teacher, and the children have made great progress during the year. They attend regularly. I visited the village again in January, 1909, but found the school closed on account of small-pox on the reserve. The children were graded as follows:

Standard	I.	12 pupils.
"	II.	4 "
"	III.	6 "
		22

SONGHEES DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Sister Mary Berchmans is the teacher at this school, which I visited on October 22, 1908. Nineteen pupils were enrolled and the average attendance was 8. At the inspection 16 were present. The grading of the pupils was as follows:—

Standard	I.	6 pupils.
"	II.	3 "
"	III.	3 "
"	IV.	2 "
"	V.	2 "
Ungraded.		3 "
		19 "

The school-house is clean and neat, flowers and pictures making it bright and attractive. The children did exceedingly well in all subjects. The teacher does excellent work. The children are clean, well dressed and would compare favourably with white children in any public school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tsartlip, Somenos, Quamichan and Saanich day schools were closed at the time I visited the reserves.

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

PORT ESSINGTON DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I inspected this school on October 16, 1908. Miss K. Tranter has taught this school for 19 years and is a successful teacher, doing excellent work.

There are 30 children of school age on the reserve, all of whom are enrolled, with an average attendance of 15. Nine pupils, all of whom were home at the time of my visit, were present at the inspection. The children had just gone with their parents to a fishing camp for a few days. Those present did well in all branches. They were graded thus:—

Standard	I.	14 pupils.
"	II.	6 "
"	III.	8 "
"	IV.	1 "
"	V.	1 "
		30

PORT SIMPSON DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I inspected this school on November 2, 1908, and again in March, 1909. One hundred and twelve pupils are enrolled with an average attendance of 26. Thirty-three were present at the inspection.

Mr. Lionel Dineen is the teacher. Only fair progress is being made. There is great room for improvement and the teacher is working hard to secure better results. The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	27 pupils.
"	II.	12 "
"	III.	3 "
"	IV.	4 "
Ungraded		66 "
		112

PORT SIMPSON BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school I visited in November, 1908, and inspected again on March 17 and 18, 1909. The staff comprises:—Rev. G. H. Raley, principal; L. Dineen, vice-principal; Miss A. Honeywell, matron; Miss Dallimore, assistant matron.

Twenty-six pupils were enrolled, and 20 were present at the time of my visit. They were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	16 pupils.
	II.	3 "
"	III.	4 "
"	IV.	2 "
"	V.	1 "
		26

The school-room is fairly well equipped, but the boys seem to be hard on material.

The boys do the general repairing about the school building, and are learning boat-building; they also do Indian carving. Reasonable and satisfactory progress had been made during the year.

The buildings have been re-shingled and are much improved. All parts of the building were clean.

PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL (METHODIST).

At this school, which I visited on November 3 and 4, 1908, and again on March 15, 16 and 19, 1909, the staff consists of Miss Hannah M. Paul, principal and teacher; Miss Frances E. Hudson, matron; Miss Sarah E. Scholefield, sewing teacher; and Lottie M. Deacon, assistant matron. Miss Ida M. Clarke held the position of matron until February, but has gone on furlough, and Miss F. E. Hudson is taking her place.

Forty-four girls were enrolled, of whom 43 were present at inspection. The pupils were graded in the following manner:—

Standard I.	5 girls.
" II.	13 "
" III.	8 "
" IV.	11 "
" V.	6 "
	43 "

The children did well in the following subjects, viz., reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, nature study and English literature. The smaller girls are taught by the phonic method.

The pupils are also taught music and drawing. During the inspection they all took part in a musical programme, which was well rendered.

In addition to the class-room work, the girls are taught sewing, baking, dress-making, laundry work, and have the care of the dormitories, &c. A cooking class for the larger girls is being conducted by Miss Deacon every Friday afternoon, according to the best methods used in the schools of domestic science. I was present at this class, and noticed that the food was prepared and cooked by the girls in a very creditable manner.

The sanitation at this school has been much improved, and with a few exceptions the health of the girls has been good.

The food is sufficient, of excellent quality and well prepared, while the clothing is suitable, warm and neat.

The water is good, except in times of severe frost. On account of the exceptionally extreme cold this winter they had to carry water for about two months.

The drainage is good, and all sewage is carried to the beach. The rooms are well ventilated by the fresh air from the furnace, open windows, and the ventilators in the attic.

I consider that an iron fire-escape is very necessary, as there is only one stairway to this three-storey building, and in case of fire near the stairs, escape from the top storey might be impossible.

The discipline is firm but kind, and the rules of the school well observed. The buildings are in good repair, and I am informed that a larger play-room is to be built this summer. From dormitory to basement everything was perfectly clean.

The pupils are bright, and appear willing to be taught, and the results are encouraging to the staff, as every year the girls are growing in intelligence, interest, and in general knowledge.

The various members of the staff are very energetic in the discharge of their duties, and good work is being done.

KINCOLITH DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school, which is on the Nass river, I inspected in November, 1908, and again on March 22, 1909. The teacher is Miss Emily C. Collison.

There are 55 children of school age on the reserve, all of whom are enrolled, the average attendance for 3 months being 39.

Seventeen children were present at the inspection. The Indians were out fishing for oulachons and many of the children had accompanied them. Those present did well in all the usual subjects, and have made good progress. Miss Collison is doing well in the school, but a better building is required. The material is well taken care of.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	25	pupils.
" II.	6	"
" III.	9	"
" IV.	6	"
" V.	7	"
Ungraded.	2	"
	55	

METLAKATLA DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

On November 6, 1908, and on March 28, 1909, I visited this school, finding 45 children of school age on the reserve, 43 of them being enrolled, with an average attendance of 25. The 2 who were of school age, not on the register, were ill.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	16	pupils.
" II.	12	"
" III.	9	"
" IV.	4	"
" V.	0	"
" VI.	2	"
	43	

The new school-house and furniture is well looked after, and the children are bright and clean. Reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history and writing, were very good. The school is a credit to Miss Jackson, the energetic teacher, and has improved greatly during the year. The Rev. Mr. Keen takes great interest in assisting the school.

KITKATLA DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Miss Marguerite Temple Gurd, is the teacher at this school, which I visited on March 25, 1909. Forty-one children were enrolled, graded as follows:—

Standard I.	8	pupils.
" II.	10	"
" III.	15	"
" IV.	5	"
" V.	3	"
	41	

An old mission house is being used for the school, but a better building and some furniture is required. The pupils do very well in writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling and geography. They sing nicely and are making satisfactory progress.

The children are clean, obedient, and well behaved.

BELLA BELLA DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I inspected this school on November 10 and 11, and found 31 pupils present—21 boys and 10 girls. Sixty pupils were enrolled, with an average attendance of 26. The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	26	pupils.
" II.	16	"
" III.	13	"
" IV.	5	"
	60	

Miss Carrie S. Rush is an excellent teacher, and the school-house is kept bright, clean, and attractive. The children are quick to learn, but so many are away from the village all summer and the irregularity of the pupils makes the work difficult. They did fairly well in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing. In drawing and singing, they were very good.

Five of the most advanced pupils had gone to the Coqualeetza industrial school.

MASSETT DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school is on the Queen Charlotte Islands, and was inspected on March 27, 1909. There were 57 children of school age on the reserve, 54 of whom were enrolled, with an average attendance of 26. The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	24	pupils.
" II.	14	"
" III.	10	"
" IV.	6	"
	54	"

The children are punctual, and the furniture and material are well cared for. The fine new school-house is kept nice and clean.

Henry Edenshaw, a native, is the teacher, and is assisted by his daughter. The children are making some progress.

The Rev. Wm. Collison superintends and directs the work.

SKIDEGATE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school, which is on the Queen Charlotte Islands, I visited on March 29, 1909. There are 32 children of school age on the reserve, 15 boys and 17 girls. Twenty-seven are enrolled, with an average attendance of 14. On the day of inspection, 18 were present. Ten who formerly attended this school are now in an industrial school.

Peter Kelly, an ex-pupil of Coqualeetza industrial school, is the teacher, and has a high school entrance certificate. He makes a good teacher, and takes great interest in his work.

The children did very well in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. A very old house is used as a school building, and a new school-house is badly needed. The children speak out distinctly and have a good grasp of their lessons, and the work of the school is very satisfactory.

ATLIN DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I inspected this school on July 17, 1908, and found 14 boys and 10 girls enrolled, all of whom were of school age.

The Rev. Father Allard is the teacher, and is doing excellent work. This is a new school, having been opened but a year, and for the time they had attended, the children had made remarkable progress.

I heard them read, spell and count, and saw their writing. They were beginning to understand quite a little English, and were very well-behaved. The school was held in a rented house. The Indians here appear very anxious that their children should attend school.

CARCROSS BOARDING SCHOOL, YUKON TERRITORY (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I also visited the Carcross boarding school, Yukon Territory, on July 16, 1908, and found 18 pupils, 10 boys and 8 girls enrolled, all of whom were present at inspection. The staff consisted of Rev. Mr. Hawksly, principal; Miss Ellis, matron; Miss Hutchison, teacher; and Miss Thompson, teacher.

The pupils were in the first, second and third standards. Very satisfactory progress had been made in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and spelling, and by questioning I found they were becoming very well acquainted with the English language, considering that the majority of the pupils have only been two years at the school.

Two sessions are held daily, and the programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed.

The present equipment of the class-room is totally inadequate, as they have only rough tables and poor accommodation generally.

Books, slates, blackboards, maps, as well as general school furniture, are needed.

There is no farming, but a little gardening is done. The boys cut wood, fish, and do the general chores about the building, while the girls are taught such domestic duties as sewing, cooking, bread-making, washing, &c.

In the garden, potatoes, turnips, carrots, lettuce and radishes, &c., are grown and were doing well at the time of my visit.

The health of the children is very good, the excellent climate evidently having a most beneficial effect upon the natives. Beef, mutton, moose, caribou and fish are largely used, in addition to other good and wholesome foods, and the children all looked well nourished.

The clothing was neat and suitable to the climate. The water-supply, which is plentiful and good, is obtained from Lake Bennett.

Ventilation is very good and the drainage fair, sanitary precautions being taken to preserve health. For protection against fire, barrels are kept filled with water, and ladders kept in position to afford an exit from the dormitories.

The present buildings are far too small and unsuitable. Larger and better buildings are urgently required. Those they have are in fairly good repair, but unfitted for school purposes, not having been built originally for a school. This appears to be a good site for a fair-sized school, and with larger and more convenient buildings, and suitable equipment, much good work can be done for the Indians of the Yukon.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Looking over the schools as a whole, considerable progress has been made, and the Indians are appreciating the value of them more than ever before, and the pupils are more contented.

Much of my time during the year was taken up with special work, as directed by the department—the month of April in closing up the Metlakatla industrial school; July and August, with Superintendent Vowell visiting the Indians of the Yukon Territory; and visiting the Thompson river tribes in September. Reports on all these have already been forwarded to the department. Notwithstanding this extra labour, with two or three exceptions, I have visited every school in the inspectorate.

I have, &c.,

A. E. GREEN,

Inspector.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

NOTE :—The 'Standard', indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book the curriculum ; thus :—

Standard I.....First Reader, Part I
" II..... " " Part II
" III..... Second Reader.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
*Abitibi	On Lake Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. Jno. R. Simpson	Roman Catholic
Albany Mission (C. E.)	At Fort Albany	" No. 9	Miss Lucy I. Barker	Church of England
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Francis J. Jobbin	Methodist
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	Undenominational
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. McDougall	"
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. J. Wilson, B.A.	Methodist
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Garden River (R. C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. J. A. Drolet, S.J.	Roman Catholic
" " (C. E.)	"	" "	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	F. LeTonturier	Roman Catholic
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	J. H. Prosser	Methodist
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Miss M. C. Forrest	"
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Thomas Cadrean	"
†Graham, S.S. No. 5	Towns. of Graham	Manitowaning	Miss M. F. Neaphy	Undenominational
*Grand Bay	Lake Nipigon	Port Arthur	Miss Benna Fuller	Church of England
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss M. M. Beecroft	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Port Arthur	Jerry Alix	Roman Catholic
‡Long Lake	Long Lake	"	Miss M. Watagan	"
Mattawa	At Mattawa		Rev. Sr. St. Gregory	"
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	Sault Ste. Marie	Mrs. J. S. Swick	"
†Missinaibi	At Missinaibi	" "	Mrs. S. H. Ferris	Undenominational
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	Port Arthur	Dominick Ducharme	Roman Catholic
‖Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Annie I. Kehoe	"
¶Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Miss Mary M. Ross	Undenominational
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	Treaty No. 9	Ernest O. Duke	Church of England
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Alfred McCue	Undenominational
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	John L. Case	Church of England
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss L. Mitchell	Undenominational
Nipissing	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Agnes Kelly	Roman Catholic
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	Caradoc	Levi Williams	Church of England
" No. 3	"	"	Mrs. C. A. Vollick	Methodist
Pic River	Pic River	Port Arthur	Miss Carrie Harrison	Roman Catholic
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Thomas Jones	Undenominational
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist

*Open during the summer only. †White school, attended by the Indian children. ‡Closed during the December, 1908, and the March quarter, 1909, no teacher. ‖Closed during the December quarter, 1908, no teacher. ¶Closed during the March quarter, 1909, no teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

used and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by

Standard IV.....Third Reader.
" V.....Fourth "
" VI.....Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Ontario.
38	23	61	34	57	3	1				*Abitibi.
25	40	65	23	47	11	5	2			Albany Mission (C. E.).
12	15	27	16	11	2	9	4	1		Alnwick.
20	12	32	13	18		9	5			Back Settlement.
5	5	10	6	5		3		2		Bear Creek.
23	10	33	18	6	8	4	9	6		Cape Croker.
19	20	39	16	14	3	9	9	4		Christian Island.
16	11	27	20	5	15	5	1	1		French Bay.
25	30	55	27	27	13	10	5			Garden River (R. C.).
15	9	24	10	7	6	3	8			" (C. E.).
18	15	33	14	14	11	8				Garden Village.
11	6	17	7	7	6	1	2	1		Georgina Island.
6	15	21	8	3	2	8	7	1		Gibson.
17	15	32	16	19	5	4	3	1		Golden Lake.
10	20	30	16	19	5	6				Goulais Bay.
1	1	2	2		1	1				†Graham, S. S. No. 5.
7	4	11	7	6	5					*Grand Bay.
9	12	21	10	14	3	2	2			Henvey Inlet.
7	8	15	10	10	3	2				Hiawatha.
8	10	18	9	10	2	6				Kettle Point.
14	12	26	11	21	5					Lake Helen.
15	9	24	10	16	8					‡Long Lake.
14	24	38	28	20	9	5	3	1		Mattawa.
8	7	15	8	9	2	2	2			Michipicoten.
6	6	12	9	5	7					†Missinaibi.
12	11	23	12	10	10	2	1			Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
21	18	39	17	31	4	4				Mississagi River.
29	24	53	27	19	9	9	10	6		*Moraviantown.
33	28	61	44	34	13	14				Moose Fort.
13	13	26	15	9	9	4	4			Mud Lake.
12	11	23	8	13	6	4				Muncey.
20	12	32	13	13	5	8	3	3		New Credit.
10	7	17	8	9	2	2	4			Nipissing.
13	9	22	14	15	4	3				Oneida No. 2.
25	6	31	19	18	7	1	5			" No. 3.
15	16	31	10	26	5					Pic River.
16	8	24	13	10	5	4	4	1		Port Elgin.
20	28	48	25	13	8	20	7			Rama.

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*				
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Miss J. E. Armour	"
Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	Miss Rose Fagan	Roman Catholic
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Marg. Spurrell	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement	"	"	John Burr	"
*Scugog	Scugog Island	Scugog	E. Nesbitt	"
Serpent River	Serpent River	Thessalon	Mrs. J. H. McKay	Roman Catholic
*Shannonville	At Shannonville	Tyendinaga	Miss L. P. Hinchey	Undenominational
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	W. A. Elias	"
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	F. W. Major	Church of England
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss A. Duhamel	Roman Catholic
*Snider & Waters SS. N° 1	Tnship of Waters.	Manitowaning	D. Robison, Sec.-trea	Undenominational
†Sidney Bay	Cape Croker.	Cape Croker	Miss E. M. McIver	"
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss M. H. Jamieson	"
" No. 2	"	"	John Clark, (Princ.).	"
			Miss J. Jamieson, As	"
" No. 3	"	"	Miss M. F. Styres	"
" No 5	"	"	John Lickers	"
" No. 6	"	"	E. D. Bearfoot	"
" No. 7	"	"	Miss J. S Taggart	"
" No. 9	"	"	Miss O. O'Mulvenny	"
" No. 10	"	"	L. Roy Hill	"
" No. 11	"	"	Thomas W. Draper	"
" Thomas	"	"	John Miller	"
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Mrs. A. E. McKelvie	"
South Bay	South Bay.	Manitowaning	Miss Zoé St. James.	Roman Catholic
Spanish River	Spanish River	Thessalon	Miss Marg. Cadotte.	Church of England
St. Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	Miss A. M. Matthews	Methodist
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Mrs. Wm. Cloud	Undenominational
‡Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	F. Lyle Sims	Church of England
‖Temogami	On Bear Island	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Clio Bourke	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Bert Vanalstine	"
" (Western)	"	"	Miss S. B. Claus	"
" (Central)	"	"	Miss E. M. Rendell	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Alexander Leween	"
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss Bessie Cameron	Church of England
" No. 2	"	"	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Miss A. R. Peacock	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	Miss Joannah Kelly.	"
Wikwemikong (Boys)	Wikwemikong (unceded)	"	R. B Holland.	"
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss Kate Bradley	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss E. Frawley	"
Total, Ontario				

*White school attended by the Indian children. †Closed during the March quarter, 1909, no teacher.
Closed during the September quarter, 1908, no teacher. ‖ Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Ontario—*Concluded.*
18	18	36	15	15	9	11	1			River Settlement.
10	14	24	10	8	8	5		3		Ryerson.
13	13	26	15	11	8	3	3	1		Sagamook.
10	10	20	13	9	5	4	1	1		Saugeen.
17	15	32	20	13	11	2	3	3		Scotch Settlement.
9	3	12	7	10	2					*Scugog.
10	15	25	12	2	13	8	2			Serpent River.
8	9	17	11	5	5	5	2			*Shannonville.
19	16	35	13	14	11	7	2	1		Shawanaga.
9	8	17	6	10	4	2	1			Sheguiandah.
12	16	28	16	17	5	4	2			Sheshegwaning.
1	1	2	2			1	1			*Snider and Waters, SS. No. 1.
6	4	10	6	5	2		3			†Sidney Bay.
31	29	60	26	33	5	9	12	1		Six Nations No. 1.
40	56	96	52	54	10	13	11	8		" No. 2.
28	29	57	26	29	8	14	5	1		" No. 3.
18	8	26	18	7	11	3	5			" No. 5.
12	10	22	10	4	4	5	9			" No. 6.
40	50	90	37	70	4	4	7	5		" No. 7.
16	19	35	17	17	9	8	1			" No. 9.
31	30	61	20	21	23	11	5	1		" No. 10.
22	13	35	15	13	5	10	4	3		" No. 11.
24	26	50	21	17	7	14	8	4		" Thomas.
5	5	10	6	6	1			3		Skene.
17	18	35	22	19	4	6	3	3		South Bay.
6	7	13	5	10	1	2				Spanish River.
12	19	31	18	16	6	6	3			St. Clair.
5	5	10	5	7	3					Stony Point.
5	4	9	5	4	2	3				‡Sucker Creek.
15	10	25	16	10	10	3	2			Temogami.
35	24	59	16	32	8	14	3	2		Tyendinaga (Eastern).
17	9	26	13	7	4	10	3	2		" (Western).
20	22	42	13	13	5	15	6	3		" (Central).
24	19	43	23	21	10	7	5			" (Mission).
17	24	41	19	19	15	2	3	2		Walpole Island, No. 1.
13	16	29	15	20	5	4				" No. 2.
15	21	36	18	14	11	9	2			West Bay.
9	13	22	16	12	5	5				Whitefish Lake.
20		20	10	20						Wikwemikong (Boys).
	13	13	6	12		1				" (Girls).
11	12	23	14	4	8	6	5			Wikwemikongsing.
1,238	1,183	2,421	1,201	1,220	489	414	223	75		Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. St. Francois Xavier	Roman Catholic
Caughnawaga (Boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. DeLisle, (Princ) Pet'r Williams, (Asst)	" "
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss M. E. Howlett, (Princ) Miss Bessie Dore, (Ass't)	" "
" (Bush)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais	" "
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss E. M. Young	Methodist
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	" Rose H. Gilhooly	Undenominational
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	" K. Roundpoint	"
*Escoumains	At Escoumains	Bersimis	Joseph L. Otis	Roman Catholic
†Hunters Point	At Hunters Point	Timiskaming	Mrs. A. Ryan	" "
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. John of the Cross, (Princ) Sr. St. Georges, (Ass't)	" "
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss M. McCaffrey	" "
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Margaret Issaac	" "
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	" Lillie R. White	Methodist
Oka (Village)	"	"	" Jessie V. Woodington	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	" Berthe Potvin	Roman Catholic
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary	"
‡St. Francis (Prot)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Rev. Sister Woods	Roman Catholic
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Dora M. Coleman	Undenominational
" (Village)	"	"	Miss M. V. Nolan	"
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Sr. Mary Aimee	Roman Catholic
Total, Quebec				

* Indian children attend white school. Department pays 25 cents per month (per cap.)on av erage attendance. † Open during the summer only. ‡ Closed during the December quarter, 1908, no teacher. Reponed October 21, 1908, having been closed from June 30, 1896.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Quebec.
19	23	42	14	9	20	13	.....	.....	.....	Bersimis.
106	.....	106	53	88	5	7	4	2	.....	Caughnawaga (Boys.)
.....	71	71	32	39	8	9	7	8	.....	" (Girls).
24	16	40	30	9	20	5	6	....	.....	" (Bush).
39	13	52	11	44	3	2	3	....	.....	" (Mission).
11	21	32	13	16	3	7	1	5	.....	Congo Bridge.
26	26	52	16	44	4	1	3	....	.....	Cornwall Island.
5	8	13	11	.....	3	5	3	1	1	* Escoumains.
9	11	20	14	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....	† Hunters Point.
23	36	59	43	20	9	18	12	.....	.....	Lorette.
11	15	26	11	19	5	1	1	....	.....	Maniwaki.
11	14	25	15	12	7	2	2	2	.....	Maria.
15	11	26	11	16	3	.....	5	2	.....	Oka (Conntry).
10	16	26	10	20	1	1	....	4	.....	" (Village).
18	18	36	19	22	4	3	6	.....	1	Pointe Bleue.
28	50	78	41	31	26	14	.....	7	.....	Restigonche.
6	8	14	6	1	....	5	2	5	1	‡ St. Francis (Prot).
39	31	70	51	22	9	21	9	9	.....	" (R.C.).
13	8	21	13	15	4	2	.....	.....	...	St. Regis (Island)
24	15	39	11	27	5	3	4	....	.....	" (Village).
23	23	46	30	4	9	17	10	6	....	Timiskaming.
460	434	894	455	468	155	139	78	51	3	Total, Quebec.

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County.	Miss Minnie A. Shea	Roman Catholic.
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton "	Archibald J. McKenzie	" "
*Half-way River.	Franklin Manor	Cumberland "	Miss Jennie Atkinson	" "
†Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou "	" Gertrude McGirr	" "
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Mrs Annie Macneill.	" "
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	" "
‡New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	" Annie MacDougall	" "
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Miss Henrietta O'Toole	" "
Sydney	Sydney	Cape Breton "	Miss Margaret A. McLellan	" "
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Inverness "	Donald J. Gillis	" "
Total, Nova Scotia.				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss M. Natalie Babin	Roman Catholic.
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss Rosie Archibald	" "
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	" Mary Isaac	" "
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	" Rena A. Donahoe	" "
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss M. J. Rush	" "
Tobique	Tobique	Northern	" Ethel Sims	" "
Total, New Brunswick.				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	William J. Overbeck	Roman Catholic.

* White school, attended by the Indian children.
† Closed during the March quarter, 1909, on account of small-pox on reserve.
‡ Closed during the June quarter, 1908, no teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Nova Scotia.
10	7	17	8	7	3	1	2	4		Bear River
13	7	20	8	9	2	6	3			Eskasoni
2	2	4	3	1	2	1				*Half-way River
16	5	21	12	12	1	2	2	3	1	†Indian Cove.
12	10	22	6	13	4	2	2	1		Middle River.
9	10	19	10	10		2	5		2	Millbrook.
6	7	13	8	4	3	1		4	1	‡New Germany.
12	14	26	8	16	4	4	2			Salmon River.
17	9	26	13	10	4	6	3	1	2	Sydney.
5	11	16	8	8	4	2	2			Whycocomagh.
102	82	184	84	90	27	27	21	13	6	Total, Nova Scotia.
										New Brunswick.
10	14	24	12	14	3	2	3	2		Burnt Church.
15	26	41	21	22	4	2	3	6	4	Big Cove.
15	8	23	11	15	4	2	2			Eel Ground.
11	8	19	10	10	2	3	4			Kingsclear.
20	17	37	22	19	5	5	5	2	1	St. Mary's.
17	18	35	22	14	6	5	7	3		Tobique.
88	91	179	98	94	24	19	24	13	5	Total, New Brunswick.
										Prince Edward Island.
12	11	23	10	6	12	3	1	1		Lennox Island.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns have

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Duncan Rankin	Salvation Army
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Northwest Coast	J. Priestley	Church of England
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Frank Nelson	" "
*Atlin	At Atlin	Stickine	Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Northwest Coast	Miss Carrie S. Rush	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	" "	Miss Eveline Gibson	"
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth	Rev. J. E. Rendle	"
China Hat	China Hat	Northwest Coast	Rev. George Read	"
†Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Charles Moser	Roman Catholic
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine	Miss Flor. B. Kemp	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sichodach	"	J. P. Thorkildson	Salvation Army
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwawkewlth	Fred Comley	Church of England
Hazelton	Gitamaksh	Babine	Miss E. J. Soal	" "
‡Homalco	Aupe	Fraser River	William Thompson	Roman Catholic
Kincolith	Kincolith	Northwest Coast	Miss E. C. Collison	Church of England
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	" "	Miss Mary E. Lawson	Methodist
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	" "	Miss M. T. Gurd	Church of England
‖Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	Babine	Miss Susan Edgar	Methodist
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	"	Rev. W. H. Pierce	" "
‖Lakalsap	Lakalsap	Northwest Coast	Miss A. Waterman	Church of England
Lytton	Lytton	Kamloops-Okanagan	Miss Lilly Blachford	" "
Massett	Massett	Northwest Coast	Rev. W. E. Collison	" "
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	Babine	Miss Louisa C. Day	" "
Metlakaktla	Metlakahtla	Northwest Coast	Miss Helena Jackson	" "
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Rev. W. J Knott	Methodist
*New Town	Kitselas	Northwest Coast	R. L. Tait	" "
†Nitanit	Claoose	West Coast	Regin. H. Goodridge	" "
‖Ohiaht (Dodger's Cove)	No. 8 Haines Island	"	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
°Penticton	At Penticton	Kamloops-Okanagan	J. Barker	Undenominational
Port Essington	Skeena	Northwest Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	" "	Lionel Dineen	"
¶Quamichan	Quamichan	Cowichan	Miss C. Ordano	Roman Catholic
¶Saanich	Saanich	"	William Thompson	" "
‡Sholus	Nicola Mameet	Kamloops-Okanagan	S. A. F. Hone, M.D.	Church of England
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Island	Northwest Coast	Peter R. Kelley	Methodist
*Sliammon	Sliammon	Fraser River	J. W. L. Browne	Roman Catholic
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	Miss M. Lomas	" "
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sr. Mary Berchmans	" "
Telegraph Creek	Tahltan	Stickine	Robert H. MacInnes	Undenominational
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	Cowichan	Miss Katherine Needham	Roman Catholic
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Miss M. Swartout	Presbyterian
Yuquot	Yuquot	"	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic
Total, British Columbia				

* New school opened January, 1909. † Closed during the September quarter, 1908. ‡New school opened August, 1908. ° Closed during the June and September quarters, 1908. ¶Only one quarterly return received during 1908-9. °White school attended by the Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										British Columbia.
8	12	20	17	12	4	4				Andimaul.
16	17	33	9	33						Aiyansh.
20	8	28	7	14	5	9				Alert Bay.
10	5	15	8	15						*Atlin.
43	30	73	19	40	18	12	3			Bella Bella.
23	16	39	7	33	6					Bella Coola.
9	6	15	10	5	8	2				Cape Mudge.
9	7	16	9	7	6	3				China Hat.
9	10	19	7	18		1				†Clayoquot (R.C.).
19	17	36	15	27	5	4				Gitwingak.
12	13	25	14	9	11	4	1			Glen Vowell.
15	10	25	7	3	3	15	4			Gwayasdums.
14	23	37	15	19	10	5	3			Hazelton.
13	12	25	20	13	12					‡Homalco.
24	23	47	35	20	6	8	6	7		Kincolith.
29	21	50	21	34	6	6	4			Kitamaat.
18	19	37	19	10	7	12	8			Kitkahtla.
7	6	13	9	7	6					Kitsegukla.
16	34	50	24	43	5	2				Kishfiax.
21	24	45	24	34	10	1				Lakalsap.
13	13	26	14	26						Lytton
21	28	49	18	21	21	6	1			Massett.
10	13	23	13	8	7	8				Meanskinisht.
21	21	42	21	13	14	9	4		2	Metlakahtla.
12	11	23	14	15	3	5				Nanaimo.
10	7	17	6	13	2	2				*New Town.
11	15	26	6	17	1	7	1			†Nitanit.
11	9	20	8	6	10	4				‖Ohiaht (Dodgers' Cove).
1	10	11	5	8	3					°Penticton.
14	19	33	14	13	12	5	1	2		Port Essington.
50	58	108	28	97	11					Port Simpson.
7	5	12	6	8	4					*Quamichan.
11	4	15	5	10	5					*Saanich.
15	10	25	17	23	2					‡Sholus.
12	14	26	10	18	5	3				Skidegate.
13	9	22	16	22						*Sliammon.
5	4	9	4	4	4	1				Somenos.
8	10	18	9	7	3	4	2	2		Songhees.
6	8	14	11	5	5	4				Telegraph Creek.
9	9	18	5	9	5		3	1		Tsartlip.
6	5	11	4	6	5					Ucluelet.
4	5	9	9	6	3					Yuquot.
605	600	1,205	539	751	253	146	41	12	2	Total, British Columbia.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
*Assabasca	Assabasca	Kenora	Mrs. Julia L. Harber	Undenominational
†Berens River	Berens River	Norway House	Miss Bessie L. Hayter	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Regin'd H. Bagshaw	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Norway House	George Slater	"
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	Clandeboye	Miss Nellie Leask	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Frank Barker	"
†Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	Norway House	D. A. P. McKay	Methodist
Cross Lake (R.C)	"	" "	Rev. J. Thomas, OMI	Roman Catholic
Cumberland	Cumberland	Pas	Nathan Settee	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Nora Shannon	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
‡Fairford (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
Fisher River	Fisher River	Norway House	Miss M. C. Demerse	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	George C. Smith	Church of England
Fort Alexander (Lower)	" "	"	Miss Ellen T. Folster	"
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	Solomon Buller	"
Hollowwater River	Hollowater River	Norway House	John Sinclair	"
Jackhead	Jackhead	"	Rev. Louis LaRonde	"
Jack River	Jack River	"	C. A. Wilkins	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	L. E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	Jno. E. Favell	Church of England
Little Grand Rapids	Little Gd. Rapids	Norway House	Joseph Jones	Methodist
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskat'wan	Manitowapah	George Storr	Church of England
Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Miss Eva Fryer	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Elijah Constant	"
Muckles Creek	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Miss C. FitzGerald	"
Okanase	Okanase	Birtle	Miss M. E. Murray	Presbyterian
Pas	Pas	Pas	M. E. Coates	Church of England
Peguis	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Miss Mary Dewar	"
◂Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
†Poplar	Poplar River	Norway House	P. E. Jones	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Jno. G. Kennedy	Church of England
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie	Miss Rose Godon	Undenominational
Rossville	Norway House	Norway House	Thomas Bolster	Methodist
†Seine River	Seine River	Fort Frances	Peter Spence	Undenominational
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Isaiah Badger	Church of England
Shoal River	Shoal River	Manitowapah	Rev. T. H. Dobbs	"
St. Peters (North)	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Peter Harper	"
St. Peters (South)	"	"	Cyril K. Anderson	"
St. Peters (East)	"	"	Miss Hazel Overton	"
St. Peters (R.C)	"	"	Miss M. FitzGerald	Roman Catholic
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	Miss M. McIlwaine	Presbyterian
Waterhen	Waterhen River	Manitowapah	Miss Honora Adam	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba				

* Re-opened July, 1908, having been closed from June 30, 1905.
† Closed during the September quarter, 1908, no teacher.
‡ Closed during the June and September quarters, 1908, no teacher. Open during the summer only.
◂ Day pupils attend classes in the Pine Creek boarding school.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Manitoba.
9	7	16	10	15	1	....	.....	.....	...	*Assabasca.
21	19	40	17	28	8	3	1	.....	.....	†Berens River.
10	8	18	7	14	2	2	.....	....	.....	Big Eddy.
5	10	15	7	11	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Black River.
13	11	24	8	16	1	6	1	....	.....	Brokenhead.
12	9	21	10	15	5	1	.....	.....	.....	Chemawawin.
18	19	37	17	26	6	2	3	.....	.....	†Cross Lake (Prot.)
16	18	34	10	21	5	8	.....	.....	.....	Cross Lake (R.C.)
11	15	26	9	18	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Cumberland.
6	10	16	9	12	4	....	.....	.....	.....	Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	10	18	13	11	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Fairford (Upper).
21	16	37	18	20	11	3	3	....	...	‡Fairford (Lower).
31	17	48	14	21	10	12	5	...	.....	Fisher River.
16	7	23	13	15	5	2	1	.....	..	Fort Alexander (Upper).
5	9	14	5	7	5	2	.....	.....	.. ...	Fort Alexander (Lower).
10	11	21	12	11	6	4	... ..	.....	.....	Grand Rapids.
12	6	18	8	12	4	.....	2	.....	.....	Hollowater River.
9	8	17	8	13	.....	4	.. ...	.....	....	Jackhead.
16	13	29	10	18	6	5	. . .	.....	....	Jack River.
8	5	13	8	6	5	.....	2	....	.....	Lake Manitoba.
14	12	26	18	20	5	1	.....	.....	....	Lake St. Martin.
27	28	55	15	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Grand Rapids.
8	18	26	17	17	2	4	3	.....	.....	Little Saskatchewan.
7	9	16	6	9	6	1	. ...	. ..	....	Long Sault.
8	17	25	11	21	3	1	.....	.....	... ..	Moose Lake.
3	7	10	4	.. .	3	4	2	1	... ..	Muckles Creek.
8	10	18	5	15	2	1	.. ...	....	.....	Okanase.
12	7	19	10	16	3	.....	.....	....	.....	Pas.
17	9	26	15	10	11	3	2	.....	.....	Peguis.
10	12	22	15	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Pine Creek.
14	16	30	8	18	7	5	.....	.....	.. ..	†Poplar River.
12	10	22	9	10	2	6	.. .	4	.....	Red Earth.
6	9	15	6	2	8	4	1	.....	.....	Roseau Rapids.
12	12	24	7	17	3	1	3	.....	.....	Rossville.
5	5	10	7	1	3	6	.....	.. ...	... ..	†Seine River.
12	6	18	10	8	4	4	2	.....	.....	Shoal Lake.
17	14	31	21	19	5	3	4	.....	..	Shoal River.
12	14	26	11	18	2	2	3	1	... .	St. Peters (North).
28	20	48	10	26	7	8	7	... ..	.....	St. Peters (South).
12	10	22	10	11	7	4	... ..	.....	... ..	St. Peters (East).
12	14	26	12	11	7	8	....	.....	.....	St. Peters (R.C.).
6	6	12	7	8	3	1	.....	.....	.. ...	Swan Lake.
5	7	12	8	7	1	4	.....	.....	.. ...	Waterhen River.
524	500	1,024	455	643	200	130	45	6	.....	Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Ahtahkakoop's	Ahtahkakoop's	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
Big River	Kenemotayoo's	"	George Crane	" "
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss Soph. E. Smythe	" "
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	" "	Wilfred Sandilands	" "
Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith's (South)	Duck Lake	Mrs. Ada A. Godfrey	Undenominational
James Smith's	James Smith's (North)	"	Robert Bear (Junior)	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	Robert Bear	" "
Little Pines	Little Pines.	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	" "
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	Pierre C. Morin	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	C. W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	Jno. R. Settee	Church of England
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Miss Agnes Calvert	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant's	"	Mrs. R. Jefferson	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	Carlton	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	Battleford	James Isbester	Church of England
Sturgeon Lake	William Twatt's	Carlton	Albert W. Smith	" "
Thunderchild's (C.E.)	Thunderchild's	Battleford	I. Russell Edwards	" "
White Bear	White Bear	Moose Mountain	Miss E. May Armstrong	Presbyterian
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Miss Jean Batty	Methodist
*Morley	Stony	Stony	John W. Niddrie	"
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Mrs. J. A. Seller	"
Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	" "	Miss Inez W. Batty	"
Total, Alberta				

* This school re-opened January 27, 1909, in place of the McDougall Orphanage.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Saskatchewan.
12	13	25	12	16	2	5	2	.....	.....	Ahtahkakoop's.
10	7	17	6	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Big River.
8	10	18	13	6	4	4	4	.....	.....	Day Star's.
5	6	11	5	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Fishing Lake.
11	12	23	9	13	3	7	.....	...	.....	Fort à la Corne (South).
15	15	30	11	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	James Smith's.
9	12	21	8	7	12	2	.....	.....	.....	John Smith's.
8	7	15	8	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Little Pines.
7	3	10	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Meadow Lake.
6	11	17	6	11	1	4	1	.....	.....	Mistawasis.
17	18	35	15	26	1	6	2	.....	.....	Montreal Lake.
10	4	14	4	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Poundmaker's.
5	6	11	5	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Red Pheasant's.
4	5	9	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Sioux Mission.
4	2	6	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stony (Eagle Hills).
14	5	19	8	10	5	3	1	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
8	2	10	3	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thunderchild's (C. E.)
11	12	23	11	15	3	4	1	.....	.....	White Bear.
164	150	314	136	205	56	42	11	...	.....	Total, Saskatchewan.
										Alberta.
10	5	15	7	8	1	4	2	.....	.....	Goodfish Lake.
32	28	60	44	51	5	4	.....	.....	.....	*Morley.
6	6	12	4	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Saddle Lake.
7	9	16	6	12	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
55	48	103	61	80	11	10	2	.....	.....	Total, Alberta.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns have

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Carcross	*Yukon District	Miss F. Hutchinson.	Church of England
Mooseside	" "	Rev. Benj. Totty	" "
Nelson House	At Nelson House, Keewatin District.	W. W. Shoup.	Methodist
Oxford House	At Oxford House, Keewatin District.	Joseph H. Lowes	"
Split Lake	At Split Lake, Keewatin District	Charles G. Fox.	Church of England
St. Matthew's Mission	At Fort McPherson, near mouth of Peel river, McKenzie River District	Rev. F. Hamilton.	" "
York Factory	At York Factory, Hudson Bay, Keewatin District	Rev. R. Faries	" "
Total, Outside Treaty.			

* The government paid $3,297, to provide for education in the Yukon for the fiscal year 1908-9.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Outside Treaty Limits.
11	8	19	18	3	5	4	6	1	.....	Carcross.
8	17	25	8	17	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Moosehide.
14	15	29	13	23	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Nelson House.
24	22	46	14	43	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oxford House.
22	5	27	10	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split Lake.
11	9	20	11	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Matthew's Mission.
16	2	18	16	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	York Factory.
106	78	184	90	138	27	12	6	1	.....	Total, Outside Treaty.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Situation.	Principal.
ONTARIO.		
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James bay, Treaty No. 9	Rev. L. Carrière, O.M.I.
Chapleau	At Chapleau, Ontario	Rev. P. R. Soanes
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont	Sister M. F. Clare
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James bay, Treaty No. 9	Rev. Ernest O. Duke
Total, Ontario		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast agency	Rev. J. L. Millar, B. A.
Alberni	Near Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, West Coast agency	James R. Motion
Port Simpson Boy's Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency	Rev. George H. Raley
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency	Miss Hannah M. Paul
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve, Fraser River agency	Sister Theresine
Squamish	North side of Burrard inlet, opposite city of Vancouver, Fraser River agency	Sister Mary Anny
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river	Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I.
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale on the Fraser river	Constance, Sister Superior.
Total, British Columbia		
MANITOBA.		
Birtle	At Birtle, Man., Birtle agency	Rev. W. W. McLaren
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake reserve No. 40, Kenora agency	Rev. F. T. Dodds
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander reserve, Clandeboye agency	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve, Fort Frances agency	Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I.
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont., Kenora agency	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.
Norway House	At Rossville Village, Norway House reserve	J. A. Lousley
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve, Manitowapah agency	Rev. A. Chaumont
Portage la Prairie	¼ mile east of Portage la Prairie, Man	W. A. Hendry
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve, Manitowapah agency	Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.
Total, Manitoba		
SASKATCHEWAN.		
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve, Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.
Crowstand	On Côté's reserve, Pelly agency	Rev. W. McWhinney
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve, Duck Lake agency	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I.
*Emmanuel College	2 miles west of Prince Albert, Sask	Rev. James Taylor
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	Miss Jean Cunningham
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	M. Williams
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, Pelly agency	Rev. J. Decorby, O.M.I.
Lac la Plonge	At Lac la Plonge, Carlton agency	Rev. François Ancel, O.M.I

*The Emmanuel College was close on June 30, 1908, some of the pupils being transferred to Battleford industrial school and the others sent home.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Denomination.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Roman Catholic	14	16	30	27	21	7	2	....	....	....	Albany Mission.
Church of England	13	18	31	13	24	6	1	....	....	....	Chapleau.
Roman Catholic	8	22	30	27	7	5	5	9	4	....	Fort William Orphanage.
Church of England	13	13	26	23	17	6	3	....	....	....	Moose Fort.
	48	69	117	90	69	24	11	9	4	....	Total, Ontario.
											British Columbia.
Presbyterian	22	18	40	34	5	4	7	14	10	....	Ahousaht.
"	23	28	51	46	12	11	8	11	9	....	Alberni.
Methodist	25	....	25	17	9	5	5	5	1	....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
"	....	44	44	41	5	13	8	11	7	....	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
Roman Catholic	20	26	46	45	18	10	9	5	4	....	Sechelt.
" "	23	27	50	50	12	7	6	11	9	5	Squamish.
" "	34	45	79	79	....	....	34	17	28	....	St. Mary's.
Church of England	....	29	29	20	7	5	7	4	3	3	Yale (All Hallows).
	147	217	364	332	68	55	84	78	71	8	Total, British Columbia.
											Manitoba.
Presbyterian	26	25	51	43	10	7	7	12	13	2	Birtle.
"	23	16	39	32	28	....	10	1	....	....	Cecilia Jeffrey.
Roman Catholic	31	34	65	61	20	10	12	13	10	....	Fort Alexander.
" "	19	26	45	45	16	6	20	3	....	....	Fort Frances.
" "	17	28	45	42	12	6	15	9	3	....	Kenora.
Methodist	31	33	64	52	14	13	16	9	8	4	Norway House.
Roman Catholic	23	43	66	65	22	10	16	10	7	1	Pine Creek.
Presbyterian	9	21	30	30	9	2	6	8	4	1	Portage la Prairie.
Roman Catholic	24	20	44	42	22	11	9	2	....	....	Sandy Bay.
	203	246	449	412	153	65	111	67	45	8	Total, Manitoba.
											Saskatchewan.
Roman Catholic	24	24	48	45	14	13	12	9	....	....	Cowessess.
Presbyterian	27	26	53	49	17	8	19	3	6	....	Crowstand.
Roman Catholic	57	48	105	100	33	16	15	13	24	4	Duck Lake.
Church of England	25	34	59	57	35	7	14	2	1	....	*Emmanuel College.
Presbyterian	17	7	24	22	10	4	6	4	....	....	File Hills.
Church of England	14	18	32	30	18	8	2	4	....	....	Gordons.
Roman Catholic	11	18	29	25	5	6	6	8	4	....	Keeseekouse.
"	9	23	32	31	10	12	4	6	....	....	Lac la Plonge.

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Situation.	Principal.
SASKATCHEWAN.—*Concluded.*		
Lac la Ronge	At Lac la Ronge, Carlton agency	Rev. James Brown
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	Rev. J. E. S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I.
Onion Lake, (R. C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion Lake agency	Rev. E. J. Cunningham
Onion Lake, (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve, Onion Lake agency	Rev. J. R. Matheson
Round Lake	On North side Round Lake, Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. H. McKay
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve, Battleford agency	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.
Total, Saskatchewan		
ALBERTA.		
Blood, (C.E.)	Off Blood reserve, Opposite Blood agency headquarters	Rev. G. E. Gale
Blood, (R.C.)	On Blood reserve, Blood agency	Rev. J. M. Salaun
Blue Quills	On Blue Quills reserve, Saddle Lake agency	Rev. Leon Balter
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve, Blackfoot agency	Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I.
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency	Rev. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.
Ft. Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan, Treaty No. 8	Sister M. McDougall
*Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	On Northwest side of Lesser Slave lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Wm. H. Trickett
Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)	On Northeastern side of Lesser Slave lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. C. Falher, O.M.I.
†McDongall Orphanage	In Morleyville Settlement, Stony agency	C.B. Oakley
Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, Blackfoot agency	Rev. H. W. Gibbon-Stocken
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency	Rev. W. R. Haynes
Peigan (R.C.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency.	Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve, Sarcee agency	Percy Stocken
Sturgeon Lake	At Sturgeon Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.
St. Albert	At St. Albert Settlement, Edmonton agency	Sister M. A. Carroll
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Vermilion, Treaty No. 8	Rev. C. Joussard, O.M.I.
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw lake, Treaty No. 8	Miss Esther A. Gardiner
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw lake, Treaty No. 8	Sister Mary Flore
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews)	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. C. D. White
Total, Alberta		
NORTWEST TERRITORIES.		
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. McQuillan
Hay River (St. Peter's Mission)	At Hay River, Great Slave lake, Treaty No. 8.	Rev. Alfred J. Vale
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Fort Providence, McKenzie River District	Rev. Sr. St. Elzear
Total, Northwest Territories.		

*This school discontinued June 30, 1908, the per capita grant having been transferred to the Whitefish Lake (St. Andrew's boarding school. † This school discontinued from November 10, 1908.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Denomination.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
											Saskatchewan.
Church of England ...	18	27	45	35	37	4	6	....	...	..	Lac la Ronge.
Roman Catholic	17	25	42	40	14	8	12	5	3	....	Muscowequan's.
"	21	29	50	49	33	1	7	2	7	....	Onion Lake (R.C.).
Church of England ...	17	6	23	19	16	3	....	2	2	....	Onion Lake (C.E.).
Presbyterian	25	20	45	37	16	7	13	5	1	3	Round Lake,
Roman Catholic	11	10	21	20	8	....	4	4	....	5	Thunderchild's.
....	293	315	608	559	264	97	120	67	48	12	Total, Saskatchewan.
											Alberta.
Church of England ...	25	23	48	44	18	10	12	....	....	8	Blood (C.E.).
Roman Catholic	26	28	54	49	14	19	10	11	....	....	Blood (R.C.).
" ...	25	26	51	43	17	11	6	7	5	5	Blue Quills.
"	27	15	42	40	14	9	4	12	3	.....	Crowfoot.
"	23	29	52	50	16	6	5	12	....	13	Ermineskin's.
"	20	19	39	36	20	9	10	....	....	....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)
Church of England ...	11	24	35	16	23	6	6	....	....	....	*Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.).
Roman Catholic	20	22	42	41	24	12	6	....	....	....	Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.).
Methodist.....	20	19	39	23	18	7	11	3	....	....	†McDougall Orphanage'
Church of England ...	15	15	30	28	5	7	9	9	....	....	Old Sun's.
"	20	14	34	28	12	10	8	4	....	....	Peigan (C.E.).
Roman Catholic	17	13	30	30	12	10	5	2	1	....	Peigan (R.C.).
Church of England ...	10	6	16	11	9	4	1	2	....	....	Sarcee.
Roman Catholic	17	8	25	21	18	7	....	....	....	....	Sturgeon Lake.
"	36	30	66	65	10	17	25	12	2	....	St. Albert.
"	10	6	16	11	6	8	2	....	...	....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
Church of England ...	15	12	27	20	13	5	6	1	2	....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.).
Roman Catholic	19	8	27	26	15	5	3	4	....	....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.).
Church of England ...	13	10	23	15	10	9	3	1	....	....	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrew's).
....	369	327	696	597	274	171	132	80	13	26	Total Alberta.
											Northwest Territories.
Roman Catholic	8	12	20	19	5	11	4	....	....	...	Fort Resolution.
Church of England ...	15	20	35	31	12	4	13	5	1	....	Hay River (St. Peter's Mission.)
Roman Catholic	21	25	46	46	28	9	9	....	....	....	Providence Miss. (Sacred Heart)
....	44	57	101	96	45	24	26	5	1	....	Total, Northwest Territories.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton.	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. T. T. George	Methodist
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. Ley King	Church of England
Wikwemikong (Boys)	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island	Rev. T. Couture, S. J.	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	" "	" "	" "
Total, Ontario			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth agency	A. W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot sound, west coast Vancouver Island, West Coast agency.	Rev. P. Maurus.	Roman Catholic
Coqualeetza Home	At Chilliwack, Fraser River agency.	Rev. R. N. Cairns	Methodist
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops Okanagan agency	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, Kootenay agency	Rev. J. Wagner, O.M.I	" "
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan agency	Rev. D. Claessen.	" "
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. George Ditcham.	Church of England
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake in the Williams Lake agency	Rev. H. Boening	Roman Catholic
Total, British Columbia			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
Regina	At Regina	Rev. R. B. Heron	Presbyterian
Total, Saskatchewan			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. Arthur Barner	Methodist
St. Joseph's	At Davisburg	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Alberta			

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1909.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.	Tinsmith.	
																			Ontario.
54	67	121	113	9	14	24	22	22	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mohawk Institute.
52	56	108	96	21	27	23	20	14	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mount Elgin Institute.
36	24	60	55	21	8	22	8	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	Shingwauk Home.
77	....	77	76	15	21	18	14	9	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Wikwemikong (Boys).
....	65	65	60	18	5	25	11	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	" (Girls).
219	212	431	400	84	75	112	75	52	33	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	Total, Ontario.
																			British Columbia.
25	....	25	21	....	5	10	5	4	1	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alert Bay.
33	32	65	58	13	5	12	19	10	6	9	5	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	Clayoquot.
58	40	98	80	31	18	19	20	6	4	6	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	Coqualeetza Home.
29	34	63	59	19	14	3	17	5	5	14	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kamloops.
34	31	65	56	32	8	14	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kootenay.
42	33	75	74	25	17	8	5	13	7	4	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	Kuper Island.
31	....	31	26	3	7	....	16	....	5	7	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	Lytton.
19	31	50	50	....	3	22	10	15	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Williams Lake.
271	201	472	424	123	77	88	99	57	28	62	14	....	5	6	....	....	3	....	Total, British Columbia
																			Manitoba.
51	51	102	92	26	11	33	12	14	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Brandon.
50	43	93	70	13	24	18	10	15	13	8	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	Elkhorn.
101	94	195	162	39	35	51	22	29	19	8	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	Total, Manitoba.
																			Saskatchewan.
30	39	69	66	27	8	7	16	7	4	12	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	Battleford.
117	123	240	230	66	40	71	26	20	17	9	11	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	Qu'Appelle.
50	29	79	72	36	13	10	9	8	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	Regina.
197	191	388	368	129	61	88	51	35	24	24	11	....	4	8	....	3	....	....	Total, Saskatchewan.
																			Alberta.
32	26	58	45	19	12	15	8	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Red Deer.
45	24	69	60	2	7	18	26	5	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	St. Joseph's.
77	50	127	105	21	19	33	34	9	11	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	Total, Alberta.

household duties.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day	Boarding	Industrial		Undenominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Methodist	Presbyterian	Salvation Army	Boys	Girls	Total	
Ontario	79	4	5	88	40	26	13	9	....	....	1,505	1,464	2,969	1,691
Quebec	21	....	....	21	4	13	1	3	....	....	460	434	894	455
Nova Scotia	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	102	82	184	84
New Brunswick	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	88	91	179	98
Prince Edward Island	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	12	11	23	10
British Columbia	42	8	8	58	2	18	16	16	4	2	1,023	1,018	2,041	1,295
Manitoba	43	9	2	54	4	11	26	8	5	....	828	840	1,668	1,029
Saskatchewan	18	14	3	35	1	10	17	....	7	....	654	656	1,310	1,063
Alberta	4	19	2	25	....	12	7	6	....	....	501	425	926	763
Northwest Territories	....	3	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	44	57	101	96
Outside Treaty Limits	7	....	....	7	....	....	5	2	....	....	106	78	184	90
Total	231	57	20	308	51	109	86	44	16	2	5,323	5,156	10,479	6,674

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, March 31, 1909.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Industries taught.								Total.	Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter	Shoemaker	Tailor	Blacksmith	Baker	Harnessmaker	Printer	Painter	Tinsmith	
56·96	1,373	588	537	307	131	33	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	13	Ontario.
50·89	468	155	139	78	51	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Quebec.
45·65	90	27	27	21	13	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Nova Scotia.
54·75	94	24	19	24	13	5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	New Brunswick.
43·48	6	12	3	1	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Prince Edward Island.
63·45	942	385	318	218	140	38	62	14	..	5	6	..	..	3	..	90	British Columbia.
61·69	835	300	292	134	80	27	8	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	14	Manitoba.
81·14	598	214	250	129	83	36	24	11	..	4	8	..	3	..	..	50	Saskatchewan.
82·40	375	201	175	116	22	37	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	Alberta.
95·05	45	24	26	5	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Northwest Territories.
48·91	138	27	12	6	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Outside Treaty Limits.
63·69	4,964	1,957	1,798	1,039	536	185	102	27	..	12	14	2	4	8	1	170	Total.

household duties.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1909, the total amount of purchase money realized, and the approximate quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	117·00	26·70	217	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Eastnor	"			80	
Lindsay	"			207	
St. Edmund	"			3,806	
Bury (T. plot)	"			88	
Hardwicke "	"			1,111	
Oliphant "	"			40	
Southampton "	"			21	
Wiarton "	"			12	
Islands off W. Coast					
Saugeen Peninsula	"	74·89	391·00	188	
Keppel	Grey			54	
White Cloud Island	"			7	
Thessalon	Algoma	388·00	378·46	768	
Thessalon (T. plot)	"	8·55	302·00	20	
Aweres	"			3,968	
Archibald	"			3,264	
Dennis	"			364	
Herrick	"			80	
Havilland	"			641	
Kars	"			7,367	
Apaquosh (T. plot)	"			311	
Laird	"			3,839	
Macdonald	"			1,503	
Meredith	"			3,883	
Duncan	"			10,107	
Kehoe	"			14,120	
Thompson	"			125	
Cobden	"			186	
Pennefather	"			1,681	
Ley	"			1,264	
Fisher (T. plot)	"			365	
Fenwick	"	160·00	640·00	5,577	
Tilley	"			281	
Tupper	"			3,193	
Vankoughnet	"			5,686	
Billings	Manitoulin			3,111	
Bidwell	"			1,289	
Howland	"	100·00	1·00	3,117	
Sheguiandah	"	213·00	77·00	1,825	
" (T. plot)	"	2·00	80·00	310	
Assiginack	"			100	
Campbell	"			672	
Manitowaning (T. p'ot)	"			14	
Carnarvon	"			7,840	
Tehkummah	"	100·00	96·00	4,470	
Sandfield	"			3,987	
Shaftesbury (T. plot)	"			350	
Tolsmaville "	"	·50	5·00	1,002	
Allan	"			1,726	
Burpee	"			4,667	
Barrie Island	"			1,099	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold, &c., during the Year ended March 31, 1909—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Town or Township.	Country or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Gordon	Manitoulin			2,109	
Gore Bay (T. plot)	"			2	
Mills	"			4,148	
Cockburn Island	"			25,534	
Dawson	"			9,248	
Robinson	"			29,889	
Brantford	Brant	·98	30·00		
Cayuga	Haldimand			297	
" (T. plot)	"	2·00	20·00	106	
Dunn	"			1,571	
Caledonia (T. plot)	"	1·00	80·00	50	
Ft. William reserve	Thunder Bay	56·64	5,664·00		
Bronte	Halton	2·50	355·00		
Deseronto (T. plot)	Hastings			5	
Shannonville (T. plot)	"			1	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario	2·27	745·00	20	
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	"	7·91	100·00	1,865	
Islands in the Georgian bay	"	99·27	1,207·00		
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin			133	
Meldrum Bay (T. plot)	"			78	
Sarnia	Lambton	·93	550·00		
Parry Island reserve	Parry Sound	·09	20·00		
Walpole Island	Kent	1·00	75·00		
Total		1,338·53	10,843·16	185,059	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John			3,979	
Dundee	Huntingdon	342·80	857·13	4,381	
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright	2·36	805·00	46	
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	4,398·01	1,855·02	2,287	
		4,743·17	3,517·15	10,693	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria			3,395	
Red Bank	Northumberland	76·00	60·80		
Edmundston	Madawaska	13·26	597·15		
Woodstock Res	Carleton	40·00	585·50		
		129·26	1,243·45	3,395	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's reserve	Marquette	80·00	240·00	480	
St. Peters reserve	Selkirk	15,123·22	86,185·23		
Oak Lake reserve	Brandon	·46	30·00		
		15,203·68	86,455·23	480	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold, &c., during the Year ended March 31, 1909—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN.

Town or Township.	Country or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Kamsack (T. plot)	Saltcoats	2·57	2,425·00	9	
Assiniboine, reserve	Wolsley	.....	.....	320	
Cote, reserve No. 64	Swan River	8,761·31	89,682·80	5,276	
Grizzly Bear and Lean Man, Nos. 110 and 111	Battleford	1,887·30	7,553·00	3,008	
Crooked Lakes, Nos. 72 and 73	Whitewood Grenfel	31,824·27	229,117·20	19,680	
		42,475·45	328,778·00	28,293	

ALBERTA.

Sharphead, No. 141	Ponoka	.....	.....	685	
Stony, reserve, Nos. 142, 143, 144	Banff	1,000·00	10,000·00	.....	
		1,000·00	10,000·00	685	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ruby Creek, reserve	Yale	1·22	110·00	.....	
New Westminster	New-Westminster	·90	720·00	.....	
		2·12	830·00	.....	

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

The Pas (T. plot)	.....	32·00	21,015·00	405	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 64,924·21 acres, which realized $462,-682. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximatively 229,010 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $911,641.19, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the year ended March 31, 1909.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 21 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Algonquins, Golden Lake	112	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16	13	13	18	14	11	3	2	2
" Renfrew, North	198	*																	
Chippewas of the Thames	474	219	1	252	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	39	46	36	43	15	18	134	139	2	2
" Walpole Island	561	258	.....	290	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	33	33	47	28	30	154	163	16	20
" Sarnia	288	51	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	19	26	25	12	9	84	75	6	9
" Kettle and Stony Point	134	59	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11	16	12	12	3	6	33	30	4	7
" Georgina and Snake Island	103	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	6	6	5	4	28	27	7	6
" Rama	236	.....	.....	216	17	1	.....	2	.....	15	16	18	20	16	18	52	62	9	8
" Saugeen	413	4	.....	371	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	23	33	32	30	28	105	110	12	10
" Nawash	378	13	.....	220	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23	31	28	27	16	101	115	3	3
" Beausoleil	258	.....	.....	184	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	28	26	30	19	16	53	57	5	4
Iroquois & Algonquins of Watha (Gibson)	139	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	14	14	18	10	6	30	31	5	.....
Moravians of the Thames	341	.....	.....	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	31	28	26	26	25	81	76	9	7
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	198	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	30	22	7	13	6	46	42	3	3
" Rice Lake	93	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	4	5	5	4	25	22	3	2
" Scugog	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	3	5	.....	1	10	5	.....	.....
" Alnwick	254	7	.....	237	2	.....	.....	8	.....	23	20	30	18	7	4	64	69	11	8
" New Credit	269	17	.....	220	.....	7	.....	25	.....	10	14	19	19	18	12	79	78	12	8
Mohawks of the Bay Quinté	1,354	1,336	9	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	64	78	128	132	74	103	357	352	39	27
Munsees of the Thames	112	51	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	12	7	6	30	27	4	2
Oneidas of the Thames	777	225	.....	376	.....	116	.....	60	.....	73	65	73	59	40	27	237	170	14	19
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	174	77	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	14	15	13	14	9	8	46	42	8	5

* No details; nomadic.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs. inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs. inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at:—																			
Cockburn Island	52	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	7	3	9	4	2	5	8	10	2	3
Sheshegwaning	172	1	....	....	171	....	....	....	....	15	21	13	13	10	5	43	40	5	2
West Bay	339	....	....	....	339	....	....	....	....	32	30	22	41	19	11	82	95	3	4
Sucker Creek	100	88	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	8	9	11	7	4	1	32	26	....	2
South Bay	62	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	....	5	5	9	2	4	6	13	14	3	1
Sheguiandah	104	83	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	8	7	9	12	5	5	24	24	4	6
Sucker Lake	14	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	7	2	1
Wikwemikong (unceded)	663	....	....	....	663	....	....	....	....	48	48	70	69	31	33	167	159	27	11
Wikwemikongsing (unceded)																			
Obidgewong	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at:—																			
Fort William	275	....	....	....	244	....	....	....	31	20	21	34	34	22	16	50	70	4	4
Red Rock or Helen Island	235	38	....	....	197	....	....	....	....	20	29	35	21	14	16	41	54	3	2
Pays Plat	58	....	....	....	58	....	....	....	....	7	6	10	8	4	4	6	11	1	1
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay & Isl. Point	455	22	....	....	228	....	....	....	205	51	53	67	50	30	28	65	103	4	4
Pic River	218	....	....	....	218	....	....	....	....	24	27	24	26	16	10	41	46	....	....
Long Lake	256	10	....	....	198	....	....	....	48	30	30	28	38	10	16	42	50	6	4
Michipicopoten and Big Heads	141	14	....	....	130	....	....	....	....	2	3	8	14	15	18	38	41	3	2
Thessalon River	124	....	....	....	124	....	....	....	....	5	5	9	6	13	12	32	35	2	5
Maganatawan	71	....	....	....	71	....	....	....	....	2	2	8	6	5	5	19	20	3	1
Spanish River No. 1	216	....	....	....	216	....	....	....	....	19	12	21	20	18	20	50	46	6	4
" 2	104	35	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	2	5	3	5	5	2	11	14	1	1
" 3	368	....	....	....	368	....	....	....	....	28	26	48	30	14	26	86	103	4	3
Whitefish Lake	166	....	....	11	155	....	....	....	....	16	12	17	22	6	9	34	44	4	2

Mississagi River	162				162					3	3	6	8	11	12	34	36		
Point Grondin	48				48					1	4	5	3	3	3	10	17		2
Serpent River	113				113					7	6	10	10	16	14	21	21	3	2
†French River																			
Tahgaiwinini	201				201					13	17	24	21	15	19	45	43	2	2
Whitefish River	88	49			39					5	3	11	15	5	3	22	18	3	3
Parry Island	107			45	49				13	11	3	10	9	6	5	32	30	1	
Shawanaga	114			66	48					4	8	12	11	5	10	26	36	1	1
Henvey Inlet	171			41	127					7	12	20	12	9	4	49	55	1	2
Lake Nipissing	252				252					42	40	25	30	9	4	41	61		
Temogaming	96				96					11	8	6	5	1	2	20	36	2	2
Dokis	82				82					9	9	6	9	5	1	17	24	1	1
Garden River	434	195			239					19	23	41	37	33	42	103	104	20	12
Batchawana Bay	391	37		6	348					22	28	30	35	37	38	90	95	10	6
Six Nations on Grand River	1,275	1,534		728		906	16	206	885	260	271	394	402	290	261	1,056	1,164	85	92
Wyandottes of Anderdon	1																		1
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at: —																			
Hungry Hall No. 1	33	7							26	4	3	2	2	2		9	11		
" 2	15	1			1				13	2	1		1		1	4	6		
Manitou Rapids No. 1	78								78	11	4	7	8	1	2	23	20		2
" No. 2	21								21	1		3	1	1		5	7	2	1
Long Sault No. 1	25	6							19	2	3	2	2		1	7	7		1
" No. 2	46	10							36	3	2	3	6	1	1	12	14	2	2
Little Forks	45	3							42	2	3	3	5		1	11	16	2	2
Couchiching	186	3			117				36	14	13	26	25	9	9	38	47	3	2
Stangecoming	45	1							44	2	3	8	9		6	6	8	1	2
Niacatchewenin	60								60	4	3	7	8	2	4	15	15	1	1
Nickickouse-menecaning	35								35	1	4	6	5	2	1	4	10		2
Rivière la Seine	129								129	8	9	12	14	6	6	28	41	3	2
Lac la Croix	121								121	7	7	20	16	6	5	17	38	3	2
Lac des Mille Lacs	85				2				83	5	6	9	12	5	5	18	21	1	
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	23								23		1	5	3	2		5	7		
Wabigoon	99	5			12				82	6	8	9	18	6	4	18	28	1	1
Frenchman's Head	154	153			1					18	21	20	12	4	5	33	35	5	1
Lac Seul	414	371			16				27	46	43	51	57	16	17	93	82	8	1
Wabuskang	53	22			9				22	2	3	8	8	2	5	10	9	1	5
Grassy Narrows	135	33			71				31	11	14	21	11	2	6	32	30	3	5
Eagle Lake	63	5			2				56	3	4	9	10	2	2	16	14	2	1
The Dalles	71	6			9				56	10	6	8	7		1	17	20	2	
Islington	211	153			7				51	21	19	21	19	6	5	60	55	3	2
Rat Portage	77	5			5				67	10	5	11	8	2	3	15	17	4	2
Northwest Angle No. 37	86								86	7	5	9	10	4	4	21	23	1	2
" No. 33	46								46	4	3	8	7		1	8	13	1	1
" No. 34	14								14		1		1	1		3	7		1

† Reserve not occupied. Indians included in Henvey Inlet band.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Big Island	147	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	144	16	7	24	16	4	7	35	34	2	2
Assabaska	150	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	145	15	13	12	15	3	10	35	40	3	4
Whitefish Bay	68	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	64	3	6	10	6	3	1	19	17	2	1
Shoal Lake No. 40	74	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	72	8	8	9	2	6	5	15	20	1	.....
" No. 39	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	3	10	10	9	3	3	14	14	.....	2
Indians of Ignace	79	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	8	11	11	8	6	6	4	15	15	2	1
Indians of James Bay, Treaty No. 9 at																			
Abitibi	269	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matachewan	96	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	6	5	1	2	19	38	2	2
Matagami	88	70	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	9	11	7	8	13	19	4	5
Flying Post	113	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	10	10	8	11	21	26	6	5
Chapleau	140	90	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	16	17	10	12	23	29	6	10
New Brunswick House	131	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	13	10	14	13	25	26	4	7
Missinaibi	70	41	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	11	9	7	5	13	14	2	3
Long Lake	140	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osnaburg	398	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Hope	536	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marten Falls	112	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English River	65	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany	735	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Factory	375	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Post	35	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23,898	5,654	10	4,635	6,319	1,032	16	309	3,004	1,587	1,597	2,078	2,014	1,220	1,194	4,993	5,342	471	435

*No details.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	293	42	....	10	233	....	....	8	.....	19	23	30	29	23	19	64	67	12	7
" Becancour	27	....	....	....	27	....	....	....	.....	....	1	1	1	1	....	11	10	....	2
Algonquins of River Desert	409	10	....	.....	399	....	....	....	.....	22	29	30	45	31	42	92	107	5	3
" Timiskaming	239	....	....	.....	239	....	....	....	.....	21	23	25	24	11	15	49	58	6	7
Amalecites of Viger	105	....	....	.....	105	....	....	....	.....	6	2	4	7	21	19	17	26	2	1
Hurons of Lorette	484	1	6	....	477	....	....	....	.....	61	50	53	48	33	35	99	96	5	4
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	2,139	2	....	47	2,090	....	....	....	.....	302	267	215	160	118	114	445	427	38	53
" St. Regis	1,501	....	....	168	1,333	....	....	....	.....	174	180	150	154	89	91	276	284	52	51
" Lake of Two Mountains	431	....	....	302	129	....	....	....	.....	52	45	46	38	15	13	114	93	4	11
Algonquins " "	69	....	....	9	60	....	....	....	.....	6	4	4	7	1	4	19	18	2	4
Micmacs of Maria	103	....	....	.....	103	....	....	....	.....	13	13	12	13	6	5	19	20	1	1
" Restigouche	498	....	....	.....	498	....	....	....	.....	51	57	47	46	27	24	107	108	15	16
Indians of Labrador Peninsula, viz :—																			
Montagnais and Naskapees at :—																			
Bersimis	534	....	....	.....	534	....	....	....	.....	76	75	51	52	34	34	104	90	10	8
Escoumains	41	....	....	.....	41	....	....	....	.....	4	3	6	8	.....	1	9	7	1	2
Natashquan	75	....	....	.....	75	....	....	....	.....	10	9	6	11	9	5	12	12	.....	1
Shalloop River	20	....	....	.....	20	....	....	....	.....	4	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	.....	.....
Romaine	239	....	....	.....	239	....	....	....	.....	30	28	26	22	10	13	50	49	6	5
Lake St. John	579	48	....	.....	531	....	....	....	.....	75	77	62	64	36	32	116	105	5	7
Mingan	205	....	....	.....	205	....	....	....	.....	20	18	17	20	16	13	40	52	4	5
St. Augustine	183	....	....	.....	183	....	....	....	.....	20	20	19	33	16	18	26	27	2	2
Seven Islands and Moisie	405	....	....	.....	405	....	....	....	.....	31	20	32	28	40	31	101	100	12	10
Tetes de Boule Indians of St. Maurice, County of Champlain	203	No details.																	
Pontiac, unorganized	631																		
Labelle and Wright Counties	116																		
Unorganized Territories of Three Rivers and St. Maurice	360																		
Unorganized Territories of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1,253																		
Quebec County at St. Ambrose	346																		
" Lorette	9																		
" Unorganized	13																		
Charlevoix County at St. Urbain	7																		
" Point Au Pic	6																		
Total	11,523	103	6	536	7,926	....	....	8	.....	937	947	838	813	538	529	1,773	1,759	182	203

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at :—																				
Big Cove	314	.....	....	.....	314	.....	.....	.....		47	36	31	29	14	6	73	60	8	10
Indian Island	35	.....	....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....		3	1	3	2	5	4	9	7	....	1
Buctouche	23	.....	....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....		2	1	2	2	2	1	7	4		2

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Micmacs of Northumberland County at:																			
Burnt Church	219				219					29	26	18	18	9	9	52	46	9	3
Eel Ground	151				151					4	19	14	19	10	10	40	30	3	2
Red Bank	57				57					6	6	3	2	4	4	14	14	2	2
Micmacs of Gloucester County at:—																			
Bathurst	35				35					4	5	3	5			8	7	1	2
Micmacs of Restigouche County at:—																			
Eel River	85				85					15	16	7	10		3	12	19	1	2
Micmacs of Westmorland County at:																			
Fort Folly (reserve) and vicinity	64				64					4	9	6	6	3	2	16	15	1	2
Amalecites of York County at:—																			
St. Mary's	130				130														
Kingsclear	112				112														
Amalecites of Carleton County at:—																			
Woodstock	66				66														
Amalecites of St. John County	21				21														
" Charlotte County	47				47														
" Kings County at:—																			
Apohaqui	12				12														
Amalecites of Sunbury County at:—																			
Oromocto	75				75					No details.									
Amalecites of Queens County at:—																			
Upper and Lower Gagetown	35				35														
Amalecites of Victoria County at:—																			
Tobique	190				190														

Amalecites of Madawaska County at:— Edmundston	50				50															
Nowadic Indians of Nova Scotia in Kings, St. John, Charlotte, York and Queens Counties	150				150															
Total	1,871				1,871					114	119	87	93	47	39	231	202	25	26	
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.																				
Micmacs of Yarmouth County at :— Yarmouth (reserve)	80				80					4	7	6	6	10	6	18	18	3	2	
Micmacs of Shelburne County at :— Sable River	16				16															
Shelburne River	14				14															
Clyde River	1				1					4	3	4	3	3	4	14	9			
Barrington River	13				13															
Micmacs of Richmond County at :— Chapel Island (reserve)	101				101					8	5	17	20	7	5	16	20	2	1	
Micmacs of Colchester County at :— Millbrook (reserve)	104				104					4	5	12	10	6	4	27	27	6	4	
Micmacs of Hants County at :— Indian Brook (reserve)	100				100					8	9	12	11	3	5	20	21	6	5	
Micmacs of Antigonish County at :— Summerside	21																			
Afton (reserve)	84																			
Pomquet (reserve)	59				214					18	15	25	23	23	18	44	37	6	5	
Micmacs of Guysborough County at :— Guysborough	50																			
Micmacs of Halifax County at :— Sheet Harbour and Musquodoboit	45				45					7	4	7	7	1	3	5	8	1	2	
Elmsdale	80				80					8	4	7	5	4	3	20	22	6	1	
Enfield	38				38					2	3	1	1	2	4	12	9	2	2	
Wellington	20				20					1	2	3	1	1	4	4	3	1		
Fall River	19				19					3		2	2	1	1	5	3	2		
Dartmouth	42				42					4	3	3	3	2	1	10	11	4	1	
Bedford	6				6									1	1	2		1	1	
Micmacs of Annapolis County at :— Lequille	30				30															
Middleton	22				22					12	8	8	5	4	3	13	7	4	3	
Lawrencetown	15				15															
Micmacs of Kings County at :— Cambridge (reserve)	20																			
Berwick	9																			
Aylesford	2																			
Blue Mountain	6																			
Brooklyn Corner	13				79					7	7	10	12	8	8	10	8	5	4	
Gaspereaux	6																			
Kentville	9																			
Hansport	14																			

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 yrs, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Micmacs of Cumberland County at :—																			
Franklin Manor (reserve)	49				49					12	8	9	5	3	2	7	9	2	2
Southampton	8				8					12	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	....
River Hebert	11				11					1	12	3	....	1	....	12	12	....	....
Springhill Junction	27				27					2	12	....	6	....	1	4	9	2	1
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at :—																			
Cariboo Marsh (reserve)	112				112					16	11	16	12	4	6	19	25	2	1
North Sydney	37				37					12	....	8	10	....	....	7	7	1	2
Eskasoni	135				135					12	12	12	9	21	14	20	27	2	6
Micmacs of Lunenburg County at :—																			
New Germany (reserve)	66				66					6	6	5	6	6	6	13	14	1	3
Bridgewater	9				9					....	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	12	12
Lunenburg Town	6				6					....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1
Gold River (reserve)	6				6					1	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....
Micmacs of Queens County at :—																			
Milton	50				50					1	1	7	8	6	6	8	8	2	3
Mill Village	10				10					1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	....	....
Wild Cat (reserve)	8				8					2	12	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1
Caledonia	14				14					1	2	2	2	....	1	1	4	1	....
Micmacs of Victoria County at :—																			
Middle River (reserve)	93				93					9	5	11	9	6	6	18	26	3	....
Micmacs of Digby County at :—																			
Bear River (reserve)	84				84					6	15	14	10	5	4	18	17	7	6
Weymouth	18				18														
Micmacs of Inverness County at :—																			
Whycocomagh (reserve)	111				111					6	12	11	16	4	4	29	25	2	2
Malagawatch (reserve)	36				36					2	....	7	7	2	2	6	8	2	....

Micmacs of Pictou County at:—																				
Fisher's Grant (reserve)	147				147					17	13	14	13	9	10	31	29	5	6	
Indian Island (reserve)	27				27					5	3	3	4		1	5	5		1	
Total	2,103				2,103					184	171	244	230	144	137	416	425	84	68	
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																				
Micmacs of Prince County at:—																				
Lennox Island (reserve)	210				210					17	16	13	18	16	14	53	49	9	5	
Micmacs of Morell (reserve), and Kings and Queens Counties	61				61					6	4	7	5	4	5	14	17		2	
Total	274				274					23	20	20	23	20	19	67	66	9	7	
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.																				
Cowichan Agency.																				
Sooke	28				28					2	3	2	3	3	3	7	4		1	
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	42				21			21		6	5	5	4	3	2	7	9		1	
Esquimalt	18			16	2					4	4	1	1	1	1	2	2			
Songhees	96			30	66					9	12	10	6	2	4	24	24	1	4	
Malakut	8				8							1	2			2	3		1	
Tsekum	19				19					1	1	2	1			7	7			
Panquechin	57				57					3	1	3	3	6	2	18	21			
Tsartlip	61				61					3	3	10	8	5	6	13	13			
Tsawout	88				88					2	5	13	16	5	6	20	21			
Kilpaulus	4				4					1	1	1					1			
Comeakin	60				60					3	2	2	4		1	21	23	2	2	
Clemclemaluts	120			16	104					5	7	21	13	2	3	30	37	1	1	
Khenepsin	42			10	32					3	3			2	5	13	13	1	2	
Koksilah	16			4	12					2	1					6	5	1	1	
Quamichan	260			65	195					26	20	20	28	7	9	71	79			
Somenos	100			10	90					13	12	10	7	6	8	23	21			
Hellelt	30			5	9				16	3	5	2	2	1	2	6	7	1	1	
Siccameen	30				30					2	1	4	5			10	8			
Kulleets	69				69					9	8	6	4	1	3	18	17	1	2	
Lyacksum	80				80					6	9	4	13	9	6	15	15	2	1	
Ilmalche	12				12						1	4			1	3	3			
Penelakut	143				143					16	9	10	10	6	6	43	42	1		
Tsussie	55				55					5	5	7	7	4	3	12	12			
Nanaimo	162			162						23	22	15	14	12	17	27	32			
Snonowas	14			8					6		2	1		1		4	5		1	
Qualicum	14			14							1	1		2	2	4	3		1	
Comox	44		41		3					3	4	1	4	1	1	15	14		1	
Galiano Island	33				33					5	2	2	4	2		10	8			
Mayne Island	24				24					2	2	4	4	1	1	5	5			
Discovery Island	26				26					2	3	6	4			5	6			
Cowichan Lake	5			5												2	3			
Total	1,760		41	345	1,331			21	22	159	154	168	167	82	92	443	462	11	22	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.																			
Massett	372	372	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	44	43	24	29	18	19	98	89	2	8
Skidegate	239	....	....	239	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	20	23	15	17	5	4	76	72	3	4
Kincolith	249	249	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	16	18	26	28	8	9	66	72	4	2
Kitten and Andegulay	71	71	..	...	..	.....	...	.....	.....	5	4	8	2	3	3	24	19	1	2
Lackalsap	142	142	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	14	16	19	22	6	3	27	30	2	3
Kitwintshilth	57	57	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	3	4	4	5	4	14	18	1	1
Aiyansh	176	176	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	22	17	17	17	7	7	46	40	1	2
Kitladamax	105	105	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	3	9	12	6	4	34	39	2	3
Port Simpson	709	.....	....	709	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	52	67	83	78	19	17	188	166	18	21
Metlakatla	193	193	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	18	18	32	27	4	9	42	35	3	5
Kitkatla	210	210	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	13	6	28	22	15	11	56	57	3	5
Hartley Bay or Kithahta	78	.....	...	78	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	8	8	9	8	4	1	20	19	.....	1
China Hat or Kitasoo	77	.....	...	77	.. ..	...	...	.....	.....	10	6	8	7	2	2	22	19	.....	1
Port Essington	193	.....	....	193	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	17	16	22	27	7	8	47	43	3	3
Kitlope	65	.....	...	65	...	.....	...	.....	..	2	4	10	6	2	.....	22	15	2	2
Kitimat	271	..	....	271	..	.....	...	.....	.....	17	21	31	24	10	10	81	73	2	2
Bella Bella	315	.....	...	315	....	.....	...	.....	.....	36	27	27	25	14	15	87	77	3	4
Kinisquit	63	.....	....	63	.....	.....	...	.....	.. ..	3	2	.....	3	2	2	27	24	.....	.....
Bella Coola or Palaimey	218	....	....	218	.....	.....	...	.....	.. ..	12	15	22	16	6	4	78	59	4	2
Oweekayno	99	.....	...	99	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	9	2	5	8	3	3	35	31	1	2
Total	3,902	1,575	....	2,327	.....	.....	....	....	.....	324	319	399	382	146	135	1,088	981	55	73

Kootenay Agency.																				
St. Mary's	217				217					23	13	30	26	8	4	49	52	3	9	6
Tobacco Plains	57				57					4	3	2	7	1	4	17	12	1	5	3
Lower Columbia Lake	76				76					5	9	7	9	3	1	18	17	2	4	3
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	155				155					10	16	13	18	4	4	12	41	4	6	2
Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe)	58				58					2	7	12	3	5	2	8	11	6	4	1
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	23				23					2		3	3	2		6	6			
Total	586				586					46	48	67	66	23	15	140	139	16	26	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.																				
Adam's Lake	193				193					15	15	19	20	10	9	52	53			
Ashcroft	45	45								3	3	2	2	2	2	15	15	1		
Bonaparte	148				148					13	13	12	12	6	6	42	42	1	1	
Boothroyd	157	157								12	13	11	10	7	8	48	46	1	1	
Boston Bar	143	84			59					10	10	11	11	6	5	45	45			
Cook's Ferry	182	182								13	13	13	12	8	8	55	58	1	1	
Deadman's Creek	117				117					11	11	12	11	9	8	24	27	2	2	1
Kamloops	242				242					20	20	19	19	9	9	65	65	8	8	8
Kanaka Bar	53	53								3	3	4	4	4	3	16	16			
Lytton	468	468								38	38	40	40	25	26	123	122	8	8	8
Nicomen	49	49								4	4	4	5	2	2	14	14			
Nicola (Lower)	353	321			32					24	23	29	28	19	19	98	98	7	8	5
" (Upper)	189				189					16	16	15	15	11	11	48	48	4	5	1
Neskainlith	160				160					14	14	13	13	7	7	47	43	1	1	1
North Thompson	125				125					10	10	10	11	10	10	31	31	1	1	1
Okanagan	225				225					12	12	14	13	11	10	73	72	4	4	4
Oregon Jack Creek	18	18								2	2	2	2			5	5			
Osoyoos	60				60					5	5	5	5	3	2	17	17	1		
Penticton	158				158					18	18	17	16	10	10	33	33	2	1	
Little Lake Shuswap	96				96					12	11	10	10	4	1	21	20	2	2	1
Similkameen (Upper)	41				41					3	3	2	3	3	2	14	13			
" (Lower)	135				135					12	12	10	11	8	8	35	35	2	2	2
Siska Flat	29	29								1	1	2	2	1	1	11	10			
Skuppa	17	17								1	1	1	1		1	6	6			
Spallumcheen	162				162					17	17	16	16	11	11	34	34	3	3	
Spuzzum	156	70			86					11	11	13	12	9	10	43	43	2	2	3
Cold Water	105				105					8	9	9	9	6	7	25	25	4		
Total	3,829	1,493			2,336					308	308	315	313	201	199	1,040	1,036	55	54	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Normadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
WEST COAST AGENCY.																			
Ahousaht	224		100		10				114	8	9	23	29	9	6	64	66	6	4
Clayoquot	211			80	100				31	9	11	17	11	6	14	59	62	9	13
Checklesit	62				50				12		2	7	11	3	2	19	13	2	3
Ehatisaht	88				20				68	1	3	9	11	2	5	22	28	3	4
Uchulet	133		100						33	8	13	17	14	8	5	32	31	3	2
Hesquiaht	145				145					16	9	18	12	7	7	32	36	3	5
Uchucklesit	37		3		7				27	3	1	5	8	1		7	8	1	3
Kelsemaht	76			10	10				56	2	3	11	5	1		24	17	5	3
Kyuquot	249				150				99	6	9	18	15	5	2	90	90	9	5
Matchilacht	57				25				32		2	7	4	2	1	14	22	3	2
Moachat	141				100				41	4	1	12	9	5	5	43	55	5	3
Nitinaht	194			150				20	24	16	10	18	21	9	15	42	50	9	4
Noochatlaht	47				25				22	2	3	2	1	1	2	14	14	4	4
Oiaht	142		100						42	8	13	14	13	5	4	33	40	6	6
Opitchesaht	47		40						7	3	4	7	5	3	1	8	13	1	2
Toquaht	23		7						16	2		4	2			7	7	1	
Pacheenaht	55								55	2	3	8	2	4	1	15	16	2	2
Tsesaht	124		75						49	4	6	7	16	10	4	29	29	12	7
Total	2,055		425	240	642			20	728	94	102	204	189	81	74	554	597	84	76

Kwawkewlth Agency.																			
Kasimo	57							57	1			1	1	1	25	24	2	2	
Klawitsis and Matilpi	99							99	7	7	6	4	1	2	40	26	2	4	3
Kwatsino	22							22		3	1	1			8	6			
Kwawshela	33							33	3	4	3				11	12			
Kwawkewlth	114	114							10	9	12	9	4	1	37	31	1		
Mamalilikulla	94	8						86	5	6	4	3	2	3	37	31	1	2	
Newakta	96							96	8	8	8	6	3	1	33	28	1	2	
Nimkish	137	137							8	6	16	7	4	5	45	42	2	2	
Nuwitti	61							61	2	2	8	3	1	1	21	19	2	2	
Tanahtenk	95							95	6	5	12	11	3	2	26	25	3	2	
Tsawantiano	227	227							16	11	18	15	12	6	71	66	6	6	
Wawalitsum	36			36						3	5	1	3	1	12	11			
Wiwaiaikum	77			77					2	2	8	6			26	25	3	5	
Waiwaiaikai	115			115					5	8	8	11	8	4	34	30	2	5	
Total	1,263	486		228				549	73	74	109	78	41	27	426	376	25	34	
Williams Lake Agency.																			
Alexandria	52				52				7	7	4	3	3	4	15	7	1	1	
Alkali Lake	179				179				26	28	7	10	13	12	35	36	6	6	
Anaham	224				224				26	24	12	11	16	15	40	41	20	19	
Anderson Lake	67				67				8	6	3	4	7	5	17	15	1	1	
Bridge Water	104				104				10	9	5	4	8	8	28	24	5	3	
Canoe Creek	164				164				19	16	7	8	18	13	35	36	6	6	
Cayoosh Creek No. 1	31				31				2	6	2	2	5	4	3	4	1	2	
" No. 2	11	11							1	1			2	2	1	1		1	
Clinton	48				48				6	3	4	3	4	4	6	9	4	5	
Dog Creek	20				20				5	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Fountain	212				212				25	21	8	9	20	18	46	49	8	8	
High Bar	56				56				9	9	4	2	4	6	8	8	4	2	
Canim Lake	77				77				9	6	5	5	4	4	18	21	3	2	
Lillooet No. 1	57				57				5	3	5	3	4	3	14	15	3	2	
" No. 2	10	10							2	2	2	1	1		1	1			
Pavilion	68				68				5	4	4	4	7	7	15	13	4	5	
Quesnel	58				58				6	6	4	3	2	3	6	15	6	7	
Seton Lake, Mission No. 1	74				74				10	10	6	3	6	5	19	9	3	3	
" Enias No. 2	1				1												1		
" Schloss No. 5	34				34				4	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	2	2	
" Nicait No. 6	49				49				5	5	3	3	5	4	12	8	2	2	
Soda Creek	81				81				10	11	5	5	6	6	16	20	1	1	
Stones	96				96				13	14	4	4	7	7	20	24	2	1	
Toosey	62				62				12	9	3	3	5	7	12	10	1		
Williams Lake	160				160				18	17	8	9	10	7	38	37	8	8	
Total	1,995	21			1,974				213	226	109	103	161	150	412	410	93	88	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.																			
Andimaul	84							84		4	4	8	9	5	5	24	25		
Kitwangar	146	138							8	3	3	13	13	8	9	46	47	2	2
Kitwancool	43	33							10	1	1	4	5	2	3	12	12	1	2
Kitsegukla (Old and New Village)	54			49					5	2	2	7	8	2	3	14	14	2	
Getanuax (Hazelton)	249	239							10	6	6	22	22	12	12	80	81	4	4
Glen Vowell	93							93		5	5	13	12	5	5	22	23	1	2
Kispiax	217			201					16	6	6	25	26	9	9	64	64	4	4
Kisgegas	236	186							50	6	7	20	21	10	11	74	74	6	7
Kuldoe	38			13					25	2	2	4	3	2	2	11	11		1
Hagwilget Village	162				162					6	6	13	13	11	11	47	48	4	3
Moricetown (Lachalsap)	158				158					5	5	12	13	9	10	48	48	4	4
Fort Babine	154				154					5	5	12	12	10	10	47	47	3	3
Old Fort Babine	134				134					4	5	12	12	8	8	40	41	2	2
Yucutce (Portage between Babine and Stuart Lakes)	16				16					1	1	1	2	1	1	4	4		1
Thatce	65				65					3	2	7	8	4	5	16	16	2	1
Pintce	46				46					2	2	4	5	2	3	13	13	1	1
Grand Rapids	25				25					1	1	3	3	1	1	7	6	1	1
Tsisthainli (Lac Trembleur)	21				21					1		3	3	1	1	5	5	1	1
Stuart's Lake Village	198				198					7	7	18	18	11	11	59	59	4	4
Stella	60				60					3	3	6	7	3	3	16	16	2	1
Fraser's Lake Village	65				65					4	4	7	8	3	3	17	17	1	1
Stony Creek Village	111				111					5	5	11	12	7	7	30	30	2	2
Fort George Village	124				124					6	6	13	13	5	5	36	36	2	2
Tsistlatho (Black Water)	68				68					3	3	6	6	3	3	21	21	1	1

McLeod's Lake	99				99					5	5	12	12	7	7	24	24	2	1
Fort Grahame (Nomadic)	89				89					3	4	11	11	4	4	24	24	2	2
Connolly Lake	118				118					5	5	12	12	6	6	34	34	3	2
Na-anees (two bands north of Connolly Lake, Semi-Nomadic)	153				153					6	6	15	15	8	8	43	44	4	4
Chilatta Lake	76				76					4	4	5	5	2	2	25	26	1	2
Francis Lake	32				32					1	1	4	3	1	1	10	10		1
Total	3,134	596		263	1,974			177	124	115	116	303	312	162	169	913	920	61	63
Cassiar District Agency.																			
Tahltans	229	42			37				150	21	12	22	22	9	6	59	49	14	15
Fraser River Agency.																			
Aitchelitz	4			4												1	2		1
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 reserve	36				36					3	2	4	5	2	1	8	9	1	1
Cheam	96			1	95					9	14	10	9	7	9	16	17	2	3
Chehalis	115	5			110					15	16	6	5	7	5	23	30	3	5
Coquitlam	26				26					3	4	3	2	1	1	6	6		
Douglas	69				69					6	5	5	4	5	4	14	20	2	4
Ewa-woos	16				16					2	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1
False Creek	47				47					2	3	1	1	4	2	14	14	3	3
Homalko	96				96					8	10	13	12	8	8	15	16	3	3
Hope	80	2		1	77					6	6	7	7	7	5	17	22	1	2
Katsey	77				77					6	9	5	6	5	5	16	20	2	3
Klahoose	67				67					6	7	6	5	7	5	11	14	2	4
Kapilano	41				35				6	3	3	2	2	2	2	12	13	1	1
Kwawkwawapilt	20				20					2	3	2		1	1	5	5		1
Langley	39				39					3	2	4	3	2	2	9	10	2	2
Mission, Burrard Inlet	229				220					28	26	21	16	16	17	38	45	5	8
Musqueam	96			9	84				3	8	6	9	8	10	10	17	20	4	4
Matsqui	43				43					3	4	3	4	5	4	8	9	1	2
New Westminster	45				45					5	6	3	2	5	3	8	12		1
Nicomen	13				13					1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2		1
Ohamil	53	8		3	42					4	5	4	6	5	6	10	10	1	2
Pemberton Meadows	258				258					26	32	25	21	21	15	53	56	5	4
Popkum	11	11								1	1	2	1	2		2	2		
Semiahmoo	38				38					3	4	3	3	2	3	8	10	1	1
Sechelt	244				244					25	28	25	23	17	16	52	50	3	5
Sumass	50			26	24					4	4	3	4	3	2	12	14	1	3
Scowlitz	42				42					4	5	7	5	4	2	5	6	1	3
Squiahla	16			2	14					1	3	1	2		1	3	4		1
Skweahm	27				27					2	3	3	4	1	1	5	7		1
Sliammon	107				107					14	11	10	12	10	12	15	15	4	4
Squawtits	47	14		12	21					5	4	4	4	4	3	7	8	3	5
Skwawmish, Howe Sound	31				11				20	4	3	1	2			6	8	4	3

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY—*Con.*																			
Skwah	104	.....	...	4	100	.....	....	.. ..	.....	8	7	10	12	8	8	20	22	4	5
Skookum Chuck	102	.....	....	.....	102	.....	...	....	.....	10	10	9	10	8	7	19	18	4	4
Samahquam	67	.....	....	.....	67	.....	....	....	.....	7	8	6	8	4	5	9	13	3	4
Skulkayn	30	.....	....	26	4	.....	....	....	.....	2	3	2	2	1	1	8	8	1	2
Skawahlook	16	.....	....	.....	16	.....	....	..	.. ..	2	3	1	3	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Seymour Creek	19	.....	....	2	17	.....	....	....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	1	1
Skway	27	3	....	.....	24	.....	....	....	.....	2	2	3	2	1	1	7	8	1	.....
Texas Lake	30	2	....	.....	28	.....	....	....	.....	2	3	3	2	3	3	5	6	1	2
Tsawwassen	50	.....	....	.....	50	.....	...	....	.....	5	7	4	5	3	4	7	8	1	2
Soowahlie	48	.....	....	39	9	.....	....	....	.....	4	5	4	5	4	4	9	10	1	2
Tyeachten	43	5	....	18	20	.....	....	....	.....	4	4	3	4	3	3	9	10	1	2
Wharnock	29	....	....	.....	29	.....	....	....	.....	3	3	4	2	1	1	7	7	.....	1
Yahweakwioose	26	.....	....	5	21	.....	....	....	.....	2	3	2	2	1	1	5	6	1	3
Yale	77	17	....	.....	60	.....	....	....	.....	4	5	6	7	7	6	13	20	4	5
Total	2,838	67	....	152	2,590	.....	....	...	29	268	254	255	248	212	193	545	622	79	122
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.																			
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1 at :—																			
Roseau River including Rapids	175	...	....	....	65	.....	....	....	110	11	15	21	19	10	9	39	40	5	6
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens	113	.....	....	.....	93	.....	..	....	20	10	11	7	13	4	8	24	27	3	6
Long Plain	124	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	124	16	15	16	15	3	1	22	25	5	6

St. Peters	1,201	882	....	.....	136	75	....	60	48	133	143	109	115	67	64	272	259	17	22
Brokenhead River	150	113	....	.....	18	....	....	....	19	8	11	11	10	8	9	44	14	4	1
Fort Alexander	497	212	....	....	248	....	....	....	37	66	32	40	37	21	10	123	127	7	10
Sandy Bay	290	6	....	....	282	....	....	....	2	30	56	37	30	20	31	58	42	5	5
Total, Treaty No. 1	2,550	1,213	....	....	842	75	....	60	360	274	283	241	239	133	132	582	564	46	56
Sioux at Portage Laprairie	130	....	109	.....	.....	.....	....	....	21	12	17	8	12	7	4	31	23	6	10
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 2 at :—																			
Lake Manitoba	129	28	.....	....	101	.....	....	....	....	22	13	13	12	7	5	29	22	3	3
Ebb and Flow Lake	74	10	.....	.....	64	....	....	....	.....	12	5	7	9	4	7	15	12	2	1
Fairford	194	163	...	.....	.....	.....	....	30	1	18	22	28	22	8	12	37	36	6	5
Little Saskatchewan	116	116	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	16	15	7	13	10	7	26	22	....	2
Lake St. Martin	160	129	....	.....	.....	....	....	13	18	16	26	21	11	13	12	31	24	4	2
Crane River	41	7	....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	29	4	2	7	.....	3	2	8	13	2	.....
Waterhen River	50	.....	....	.....	50	.....	....	....	....	7	3	6	5	2	2	11	12	1	1
Birtle Agency.																			
Keeseekoowenin (Riding Mountain)	118	.....	88	.....	28	.....	.....	....	2	5	7	16	12	4	3	27	39	3	2
Waywayseecappo	184	....	72	.....	49	.....	.....	....	63	18	13	26	13	12	5	40	45	5	7
Gambler	13	....	....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Rolling River	91	.....	17	.....	7	.....	.....	....	67	6	7	10	7	5	1	20	31	3	1
Birdtail (Sioux)	75	.....	64	1	.....	.....	.....	....	10	6	4	7	9	1	2	17	19	3	7
Valley River Reserve	70	1	18	31	20	.....	.....	....	.....	11	4	4	6	4	3	17	20	1	.....
Oak River (Sioux) Agency.																			
Oak River	292	66	....	6	4	.....	.....	....	216	25	27	31	38	8	5	71	67	6	14
Oak Lake	101	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	67	9	6	15	14	1	1	18	24	7	6
Turtle Mountain	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15	.....	1	4	.....	1	1	3	2	3	.. ..
Fisher River	428	.....	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	38	34	50	45	23	38	92	98	6	4
Jackhead River	73	34	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	39	6	8	9	4	7	5	14	15	3	2
Pine Creek	223	....	....	.....	223	.....	.....	....	.....	30	32	19	35	14	8	33	46	3	3
Total, Treaty No. 2	2,447	554	293	466	564	.....	....	43	527	251	229	283	257	127	119	511	549	61	60
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 3 at Buffalo Bay	33	.....	...	.....	1	....	.....	....	32	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	10	9	1	1

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Indians in Treaty No. 4 at :—																			
Shoal River (including Steep Point Rock, Swan Lake, Dog Island, Dawson Bay ½ mile west of Shoal River)	176	148	....	.....	13	...	...	....	15	23	24	17	16	9	7	30	37	4	9
Total, Treaty No. 4	176	148	....	.....	13	...	....	....	15	23	24	17	16	9	7	30	47	4	9
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5 at :—																			
Black River	64	64	....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.. .	.....	6	10	7	5	4	4	9	13	5	1
Hollowwater River	92	56	....	.....	22	..	.....	....	14	6	11	9	9	8	4	16	16	6	7
Bloodvein River	54	.....	....	12	.....	...	.....	....	42	6	5	5	2	9	3	7	9	1	7
Grand Rapids	123	100	....	.....	23	...	.....	.. .	.....	12	11	14	15	9	8	22	27	3	2
Berens River	283	.....	....	273	10	.....	.....	....	.....	27	22	43	31	26	17	50	56	5	6
Poplar River	149	.....	....	149	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	18	12	22	16	10	5	29	34	1	2
Norway House	536	90	....	402	44	.. ..	.....	....	.....	33	34	70	67	36	30	102	150	8	5
Cross Lake	392	.....	....	200	192	.....	.....	....	.....	40	42	46	44	29	29	65	88	3	6
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	150	.....	....	15	.....	.....	.....	....	135	14	16	21	17	13	8	25	29	3	4
Pekangekum	138	. ...	....	.. ..	....	.....	.....	..	138	15	25	14	19	6	9	19	27	2	2
Chemawawin (Crees)	138	138	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	18	15	14	10	5	9	30	32	3	3
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	117	117	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12	9	9	14	6	8	25	28	3	3
The Pas	419	401	....	.....	8	.....	.....	10	.....	30	34	30	33	40	42	88	109	6	7
Shoal Lake (Crees)	71	71	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8	9	9	7	3	5	13	14	2	1
Red Earth	122	108	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	14	11	13	18	15	9	6	24	21	2	3
Cumberland	143	128	....	.....	15	....	..	....	.....	12	14	18	20	8	6	26	33	3	3
Total, Treaty No. 5	2,991	1,273	....	1,051	314	.....	....	10	343	268	282	349	324	221	193	550	686	56	62

Treaty No. 2.																			
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.																			
White Bear	203	3	50		14				136	27	24	14	16	4	1	51	53	5	8
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.																			
Ochapowace	112		28		23				61	11	12	9	10	6	4	27	30	1	2
Kahkewistahaw	97		25		21				51	10	15	10	9	3	5	20	22	1	2
Cowessess	196		18		172				6	21	23	19	21	11	12	35	43	6	5
Sakimay Little Bone	147		16		19				112	13	14	15	12	10	9	30	36	2	6
Total	552		87		235				230	55	61	53	52	30	30	112	131	10	15
QU'APPELLE AGENCY.																			
Piapot	139		30		80				29	10	13	12	13	10	8	24	33	9	7
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	190				100				90	10	20	26	25	10	11	31	37	9	11
Pasquah	133		21		89				23	15	12	10	11	5	7	30	33	3	7
Muscowpetung	75		27		30				18	9	13	4	3	6	5	11	14	5	5
Peepeekeesis	132	5	34		54				39	19	21	5	8	8	11	29	25	3	3
Okanase	50		16		24				10	4	7	4	5	3	2	9	13	1	2
Star Blanket	40		5		11				24	3	6	3	3	3	3	6	10	2	1
Little Black Bear	56		13		26				17	5	6	5	7	2	1	11	13	4	2
Total	815	5	146		414				250	75	98	69	75	47	48	151	178	36	38
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.																			
Carry-the-Kettle	207		128		38				41	11	18	11	13	20	16	41	47	10	20
Sioux at Moosejaw (non-treaty)	117	*																	
Total	324		128		38				41	11	18	11	13	20	16	41	47	10	20
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.																			
Muscowequan	138	1			74				63	19	11	8	15	10	6	33	32	1	3
George Gordon	206	126			31				49	21	23	21	22	7	1	50	51	4	6
Day Star	80				1				79	8	5	11	11	2	3	18	16	2	4
Poor Man	111	16			12				83	9	13	10	16	3	3	21	28	4	4
Fishing Lake	112		1		8				103	15	8	19	9	4	5	21	25	4	2
Total	647	143	1		126				377	72	60	69	73	26	18	143	152	15	19

*No details.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.							Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs. inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist. Other Christian. Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Treaty No. 4.																		
PELLY AGENCY.																		
Côté	251	.....	166	.....	25	.....	.....	60	28	20	39	38	9	12	49	60	1	5
Key's	87	42	..	.....	34	.....	.....	11	9	14	10	14	3	3	14	18	3	.....
Keeseekouse	133	7	12	.....	85	.....	.....	29	19	16	12	18	4	3	23	33	5	.....
Total	471	49	178	.....	144	.....	.....	100	56	50	61	70	16	7	86	111	9	5
Treaty No. 6.																		
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.																		
Nut Lake (Yellow Quill)	220	.....	.. ..	... ..	2	.....	.....	218	21	30	30	17	12	13	49	44	2	2
One Arrow	101	...	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	12	9	8	16	4	10	6	18	24	2	4
Okemasis	20	.....	.....	.....	20	...	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	2	3	7	.....	.....
Beardy	134	.....	18	.....	110	....	....	6	9	19	16	19	3	6	23	33	3	3
John Smith	149	149	...	.. ..	.....	..	.....	... ..	12	16	17	16	6	7	35	36	3	1
James Smith	246	246	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	29	33	28	25	7	7	51	53	6	7
Kinistino	81	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	10	15	10	10	2	5	12	15	1	1
Total	951	395	18	.....	221	.....	... .	317	92	122	120	93	40	46	191	212	17	18

CARLTON AGENCY.																			
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	153	32	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	111	19	12	19	8	12	4	33	42	2	2
Petequakey	110	.....	5	....	105	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	12	9	11	12	11	9	23	22	.....	1
Mistawasis	130	2	87	....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	10	9	10	6	30	36	2	2
Ahtahkkakoop	238	218	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	6	21	29	26	31	11	12	45	53	3	7
Kenemotayoo	128	62	...	... ...	31	.....	.....	.....	35	10	13	15	12	10	9	23	29	3	4
Pelican Lake Indians	51	.....	..	.....	6	..	.....	...	45	6	5	6	5	4	5	6	13	1	...
Wahspaton (Sioux, non-treaty)	82	...	28	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	7	8	5	4	3	4	20	22	3	6
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge)	537	527	....	.....	10	....	.....	.....	.....	† 3	4	3	3	2	3	11	11	....	.....
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	188	187	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	16	13	18	20	16	21	35	43	2	4
Total	1,617	1,028	123	.....	215	...	.....	.....	251	106	106	113	104	79	73	226	271	16	26
Peter Ballendine Band	476	96	...	....	380	...	.....	..	....	42	44	56	54	38	39	89	103	5	6
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.																			
Mosquito	59									4	4	4	3	4	2	15	18	3	2
Bear's Head	27	10	....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	72	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	6	.....	3
Lean Man	2									.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Red Pheasant	163	110	....	....	45	.....	.....	...	8	12	16	11	11	7	14	41	44	4	3
Sweet Grass	78	30	....	..	37	... ..	..	....	11	6	8	5	3	2	2	24	25	...	3
Poundmaker	100	8	....	... ..	90	... ..	....	....	2	7	9	10	9	10	4	23	20	3	5
Little Pine and Lucky Man	136	60	....	.....	52	.....	....	....	24	12	9	7	10	12	10	33	35	5	3
Moosomin	134	39	....	.....	60	...	...	....	35	10	6	11	14	12	16	26	32	4	3
Thunderchild	121	44	....	.....	58	.....	....	....	19	10	11	10	8	7	3	31	33	4	4
Kopwayawakenum	91	.....	....	.....	80	.....	....	....	11	11	8	12	6	6	5	13	23	3	4
Total	911	301	...	.....	428	.....	....	....	182	74	74	72	66	62	57	213	237	26	30
ONION LAKE AGENCY.																			
Seekaskootch	315	65	....	.....	142	. ..	....	....	108	36	47	30	27	9	14	66	67	6	13
Sweet Grass (attached)	26	26	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	3	4	2	2	1	.....	5	8	1	.....
Weemisticooseahwasis	93	16	....	....	76	.....	....	....	1	9	10	9	11	3	3	19	24	2	3
Ooneepowhayo	111	28	....	..	58	....	....	....	25	14	15	9	3	2	4	27	27	2	8
Puskeeahkeewein	25	5	....	...	20	.....	....	...	...	2	2	1	3	.....	2	5	7	.....	3
Keeheewin	150	5	....	.....	144	.....	....	....	1	19	23	16	12	1	3	34	32	3	7
Kinoosayo (Chipewyan)	284	.....	....	.....	284	...	....	....	.....	26	36	38	27	8	7	60	70	3	9
Total	1,004	145	...	.. ...	724	.....	....	....	135	109	137	105	85	24	33	216	235	17	43

†Details of only 40 given.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Treaty No. 6.																			
EDMONTON AGENCY.																			
Enoch	116			14	102					10	8	11	11	3	2	32	32	1	6
Michel	92				92					8	6	10	8	4	10	15	24	3	4
Alexander	167				167					17	14	16	14	6	8	38	49	2	3
Joseph	155				155					15	21	18	20	9	10	27	27	3	5
Paul (White Whale Lake)	147			147						16	20	17	12	8	4	30	34	2	4
Total	677			161	516					66	69	72	65	30	34	142	166	11	22
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.																			
Saddle Lake	149			109	40					13	24	15	12	14	10	29	29	1	2
Blue Quill	121			10	111					15	16	9	8	12	12	22	26		2
James Seenum	326			243	78					41	38	25	24	24	32	66	71	3	2
Lac la Biche	13				13					3	1	2	1	2		2	2		
Chipewyan	83				83					11	6	10	6	8	4	15	21	2	
Beaver Lake	104				104					13	16	11	5	7	6	23	23		
Total	796			367	429					96	101	72	56	67	64	157	172	6	5

HOBBEMA AGENCY.																			
Samson	417			256	145				16	45	40	62	44	16	21	92	79	4	14
Ermineskin	181				181					20	14	14	21	8	10	50	36	3	5
Louis Bull	80			63	17					8	10	11	9	2	2	19	18		1
Montana (Little Bear)	92			25	5				62	11	11	12	7	6	1	16	21	4	3
Total	770			344	348				78	84	75	99	81	32	34	177	154	11	23
Treaty No. 7.																			
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.																			
Running Rabbit	371				275				96	37	43	31	18	28	19	87	100	3	5
Yellow Horse	424	240							184	49	26	40	40	48	33	92	85	5	6
Total	795	240			275				280	86	69	71	58	76	52	179	185	8	11
SARCEE AGENCY.																			
Bull Head	197	60			10				127	13	9	16	10	8	9	56	60	6	10
STONY AGENCY.																			
Stony Reserve	661			661						74	96	65	65	19	18	140	162	5	17
PEIGAN AGENCY.																			
Peigans	471	69			145				257	48	52	54	37	16	13	111	117	6	17
BLOOD AGENCY.																			
Bloods	1,174	150			150				874	138	136	113	95	55	42	255	299	8	33

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Treaty No. 8.																			
Crees at Lesser Slave Lake	340	27	....	....	313	....	....	....	....	*									
Crees at Sturgeon Lake	169	....	....	....	169	....	....	....	....										
Beavers at Dunvegan	114	10	....	....	90	....	....	....	14										
Crees at Peace River Landing	60	14	....	....	42	....	....	....	4										
Crees at Little Red River	74	....	....	....	74	....	....	....	....										
Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River	119	22	....	....	97	....	....	....	....										
Crees at Vermilion, Peace River	111	10	....	....	101	....	....	....	....										
Crees at Wabiscow	244	44	....	....	175	....	....	....	25										
Crees at Whitefish Lake	87	36	....	....	51	....	....	....	....										
Crees & Chipewyans at Fort McMurray	144	....	....	....	144	....	....	....	....										
Stragglers at Fort McMurray	27	....	....	....	27	....	....	....	....										
Chipewyans at Fond du Lac	419	....	....	....	419	....	....	....	....										
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan	367	....	....	....	367	....	....	....	....										
Crees at Fort Chipewyan	236	....	....	....	236	....	....	....	....										
Chipewyans at Smith Landing	240	....	....	....	240	....	....	....	....										
Beavers at Fort St. John	104	....	....	....	104	....	....	....	....										
Slaves of Upper Hay River, Vermilion	311	....	....	....	311	....	....	....	....										
Slaves of Lower Hay River	99	50	....	....	49	....	....	....	....										
Chipewyans at Fort Resolution	118	....	....	....	118	....	....	....	....										
Yellowknives at Fort Resolution	210	....	....	....	210	....	....	....	....										
Dogribs at Fort Resolution	185	....	....	....	185	....	....	....	....										
Stragglers	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....										
Total	3,784	213	....	....	3,528	....	....	....	43										

* No details.

Treaty No. 10.																				
Canoe Lake		90				90														
Clear Lake		175				175														
English River	Athabasca District	148				148					†									
Barren Land		232				232														
Lac la Hache		79				79														
Total		724				724														
Athabaska District		516																		
McKenzie District		4,149																		
Keewatin District		4,464																		
Ungava District		5,060																		
Franklin District (formerly Arctic Coast, Esquimaux)		2,500																		
Non-treaty Indians where no agents		165																		
Total		16,854																		
Indians of Yukon Territory at :—																				
Selkirk	Northern Yukon	66	66								3	9	4	2	6	8	19	15		
Tathumon Lake or Lower Pelly		23	23								2		4	1	3	2	5	6		
Moosehide		91	91								5	8	7	11	8	4	28	20		
McQueston		50	50								3	3	9	8	2	1	10	14		
Upper Pelly		105	105								†									
Peel River		70	70																	
Duncan or Lancing Creek		58				58					8	3	5	4	1		21	15	1	
Salmon River	Southern Yukon	99	*								12	4	13	10	4	5	30	19	1	1
Lake Teslin		74							74		6	5	9	6	3	4	21	19		1
Tagish — Carcross		46	45			1					3	3	1	1	4	1	17	15		1
Tagish — Whitehorse		23									1	1	5	3	1	1	5	6		
Hootchi — Champagne's Landing		108	*								4	4	10	11	7	2	33	35	2	
Hootchi — Whitehorse		23									3	1		3	3		6	6	1	
Labergo		41									4	6	5	2	2	5	9	†		
Mission School Carcross		18	18							40	1		9	8						
Big Lake (Kluane)		40									1	4	1	2	2	5	12	13		
Total		935	468			59			74	40	56	51	82	72	46	38	216	183	5	3
Estimated number of Indians in the Yukon Territory concerning whom no details have been received		2,367	†																	
Total, Yukon Territory		3,302	468			59			74	40	56	51	82	72	46	38	216	183	5	3

† No details. ... * No religion.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
West Coast Agency	2,055	.....	425	240	642	.....	....	20	728	94	102	204	189	81	74	554	597	84	76
Fraser River Agency	2,838	67	....	152	2,590	.. ..	....	....	29	268	295	254	248	212	193	545	622	79	122
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agen.	3,134	596	....	263	1,974	....	....	177	124	115	116	303	312	162	169	913	920	61	63
Williams Lake Agency	1,995	21	....	.....	1,974	.....	....	...	.....	243	226	109	103	161	150	412	410	93	88
Northwest Coast Agency	3,902	1,575	....	2,327	.....	...	...	....	.....	321	319	399	382	146	135	1,088	981	55	73
Kootenay Agency	586	....	....	....	586	....	....	....	.....	46	48	67	66	23	15	140	139	16	26
Cowichan Agency	1,760	....	41	345	1,331	....	....	21	22	159	154	168	167	82	92	443	462	11	22
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,829	1,493	....	.. ....	2,336	.. ..	....	....	....	308	308	315	313	201	199	1,040	1,036	55	54
Kwawkewlth Agency	1,263	486	....	228	.....	.....	...	....	549	73	74	109	78	41	27	426	376	25	34
Cassiar District Agency	229	42	.	.....	37	...	....	....	150	21	12	22	22	9	6	59	49	14	15
Nomadic Indians about	3,280	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....
Grand total	24,871	4,280	466	3,555	11,470	.....	....	218	1,602	1,651	1,654	1,950	1,880	1,118	1,060	5,620	5,592	493	573

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Treaty No. 1	2,550	1,213	...	.....	842	75	....	60	360	274	283	241	239	133	132	582	564	46	56
" 2	2,447	554	293	466	564	.....	.....	43	527	251	229	283	257	127	119	511	549	61	60
" 3	33	.....	.....	.. ...	1	.....	....	....	32	5	2	5	.....	....	.....	10	9	1	1
" 4	176	148	.....	.....	13	.....	....	....	15	23	24	17	16	9	7	30	37	4	9
" 5	2,991	1,273	....	1,051	314	.....	....	10	343	268	282	349	324	221	193	550	686	56	62
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	130	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	....	....	21	12	17	8	12	7	4	31	23	6	10
Grand total	8,327	3,188	402	1,517	1,734	75	....	113	1,298	833	837	903	848	497	455	1,714	1,868	174	198

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Mountain Ag...	Treaty No. 2	203	3	50	.....	14	.....	....	....	136	27	24	14	16	4	1	51	53	5	8
Pelly Agency	Treaty No. 4	171	49	178	.....	141	.....	....	....	100	56	50	61	70	16	7	86	111	9	5
Crooked Lake Agency	Treaty No. 4	552	.....	87	.....	235	.....	....	....	230	55	64	53	52	30	30	112	131	10	15
Qu'Appelle Agency...	Treaty No. 4	815	5	146	.....	414	.....	....	....	250	75	98	69	75	47	48	151	178	36	38
Assiniboine Agency..	Treaty No. 4	324	....	128	.....	38	.....	....	....	41	11	18	11	13	20	16	41	47	10	20
Touchwood Hills Ag..	Treaty No. 4	647	143	1	.....	126	.....	....	....	377	72	60	69	73	26	18	143	152	15	19
Duck Lake Agency...	Treaty No. 6	951	395	18	.....	221	.....	....	....	317	92	122	120	93	40	46	191	212	17	18
Carlton Agency . . .	Treaty No. 6	1,617	1,028	123	.....	215	.....	....	....	251	† 106	106	113	104	79	73	226	271	16	26
Battleford Agency....	Treaty No. 6	911	301	....	.....	428	.....	....	....	182	74	74	72	66	62	57	213	237	26	30
Onion Lake Agency..	Treaty No. 6	1,004	145	....	.....	724	.....	....	....	135	109	137	105	85	24	33	216	235	17	43
Peter Ballendine Band	Treaty No. 6	476	96	....	.....	380	.....	....	....	.....	42	44	56	54	38	39	89	103	5	6
Grand total.....		7,971	2,165	731	....	2,939	.....	....	....	2,019	719	797	743	701	386	368	1,519	1,730	166	228

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Edmonton Agency....	Treaty No. 6	677	....	....	161	516	.....	.....	....	.....	66	69	72	65	30	34	142	166	11	22
Saddle Lake Agency..	Treaty No. 6	796	.....	....	367	429	.....	.....	....	....	96	101	72	56	67	64	157	172	6	5
Hobbema Agency	Treaty No. 6	770	.....	....	344	348	.....	.....	....	78	84	75	99	81	32	34	177	154	11	23
Blackfoot Agency.....	Treaty No. 7	795	240	....	.....	275	.....	.....	....	280	86	69	71	58	76	52	179	185	8	11
Sarcee Agency.. ...	Treaty No. 7	197	60	....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	127	13	9	16	10	8	9	56	60	6	10
Stony Agency.....	Treaty No. 7	661	.....	....	661	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	74	96	65	65	19	18	140	162	5	17
Peigan Agency	Treaty No. 7	471	69	....	....	145	.....	. .	...	257	48	52	54	37	16	13	111	117	6	17
Blood Agency.....	Treaty No. 7	1,174	150	....	.....	150	.....	.....	....	874	138	136	113	95	55	42	255	299	8	33
Grand total..		5,541	519	....	1,533	1,873	....	....	....	1,616	605	607	562	467	303	266	1,217	1,315	61	138

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 8.....	3,784	213	.....	.....	3,528	....	....	...	43	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" 10	724	.....	.....	.....	724	. ...	....	....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	. ...	.....	.....
Non-treaty Indians where no agents.	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.	...	.....	.....	.....
Athabaska District.....	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Mackenzie District.....	4,149	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.	....	.....
Keewatin District.....	4,464	.....	....	..	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.	..	.....	... ..	.....
Ungava District	5,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	... ..	...
Franklin District (formerly Arctic Coast, Esquimaux).....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	...	. ...	.....	...	.....	.....
Total, Northwest Territories.	21,362	213	....	.....	4,252	.....	....	....	43	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....	3,302	468	....	...	59	... .	....	74	40	56	51	82	72	46	38	216	183	5	3

† Details of 497 not given.

* No details.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ontario	23,898	5,654	10	4,635	6,319	1,032	16	309	3,004	1,587	1,597	2,078	2,014	1,220	1,194	4,993	5,342	471	435
Quebec	11,523	103	6	536	7,926	.....	....	8	....	997	947	838	813	538	529	1,773	1,759	182	203
Nova Scotia	2,103	.....	....	.....	2,103	.....	....	.....	.....	184	171	244	230	144	137	416	425	84	68
New Brunswick	1,871	.....	....	.....	1,871	.....	....	.....	.....	114	119	87	93	47	39	231	202	25	426
Prince Edward Island	274	.....	....	.....	274	.....	....	.....	.....	23	20	20	23	20	19	67	66	9	7
British Columbia	24,871	4,280	466	3,555	11,470	.....	....	218	1,602	1,651	1,654	1,950	1,880	1,118	1,060	5,620	5,592	493	573
Manitoba	8,327	3,188	402	1,517	1,734	75	....	113	1,298	833	837	903	848	497	455	1,714	1,868	174	198
Saskatchewan	7,971	2,165	731	.....	2,939	... ..	.....	....	2,019	719	797	743	701	386	368	1,519	1,730	166	228
Alberta	5,541	519	....	1,533	1,873	... ..	.....	....	1,616	605	607	562	467	303	266	1,217	1,315	61	138
Northwest Territories	21,362	213	....	.....	4,252	.....	....	....	43	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...
Yukon Territory	3,302	468	....	.....	59	.....	....	74	40	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Grand total	111,043	16,590	1,615	16,776	40,820	1,107	16	722	9,622	6,713	6,749	7,425	7,069	4,273	4,067	17,550	18,299	1,665	1,676

* No details. † Details of 888 not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their support.					
	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in stock-raising
Ontario.	Acres.	Acres.				
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	22,476	12,220	412			412
Parry Sound "	850	485	55	43	51	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	1,892	3,808	44	3	42	
Walpole Island Agency	33,420	1,010	70	40	106	45
Sarnia "	1,535	3,365	106	33	49	51
Caradoc "	4,459	10,512	63			
Moravian "	1,195	970	75	25	40	65
Manitowaning "	6,025	2,725	105	66	114	
Gore Bay "	3,970	1,630	260	29	283	
Thessalon "	340	420	3		144	
Sault Ste. Marie "	1,448	1,570	38	98	150	
Port Arthur "	240	240		291	44	
Sturgeon Falls "		375				
Golden Lake "	200	55	6	6	4	
Tyendinaga "	1,736	7,820	71	6	262	71
Lake Simcoe "	539	237	9	8	10	9
Cape Croker "	3,500	1,500	145	25	100	145
Saugeen "	4,000	1,180	75		100	
Alnwick "	100	2,526½	9			9
Mud Lake "	302	250	11	59		
Rice Lake "	885	575	17	6		
Christian Island "	300	1,100	40	25	40	40
Scugog "	120	620	4	7	7	4
Kenora "	271	52		154	68	
Fort Frances "	76	134		496	184	19
Savanne "	1,250	47		163	71	
*Rama "						
Chapleau "	23	1				
Total	91,152	55,427½	1,618	1,583	1,869	870

QUEBEC.						
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	355	2,088				
Caughnawaga "	3,900	4,443	20		563	
St. Regis "	2,713	3,120	600	32	850	
Viger "						
St. Francis "	217	452	10	12	293	
Maria "	46	136	9	7	15	5
Restigouche "		684	50	2	63	12
River Desert "	100	832	149	113	147	
Jeune Lorette "	26¾					
Becancour "	9	57¾	2			
Timiskaming "	100	182	20	10	16	11
Bersimis "	365	2,825				
Mingan "				643		
Lake St. John "	455	830	69	250		
Total	8,286¾	15,649¾	929	1,069	1,947	28

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties.
ONTARIO.												$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations					2		1	10	2	12		24,500 00
Parry Sound Superintendency						6	1	5	2	9		10,400 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency						2	1	1	2	3		8,250 00
Walpole Island Agency							2	3		2	2	2,000 00
Sarnia "						5	2	3	2	1		8,650 00
Caradoc "							3	6	1	13		4,725 00
Moravian "							1	1				1,700 00
Manitowaning "					2	8	3	9	1	2		19,750 00
Gore Bay "			1			4	1	2				6,900 00
Thessalon "						4	1	5				7,550 00
Sault Ste. Marie "						6	1	4		1		10,500 00
Port Arthur "							3	6		2		10,200 00
Sturgeon Falls "						2		2				4,700 00
Golden Lake "						1		1	1			1,163 00
Tyendinaga "						2	1	4	3			37,000 00
Lake Simcoe "			1			1	1	1	1	1		2,500 00
Cape Croker "			1	1	1	2	2	3	2	4		15,950 00
Saugeen "						4	1	3	4	12		18,350 00
Alnwick "						1	1		1	4		6,250 00
Mud Lake "			1			1	1	1	2	6		10,000 00
Rice Lake "						1	1	1	1			5,000 00
Christian Island "			2	1		2	1	1	1			6,000 00
Scugog "						1			1			5,000 00
Kenora "								2				475 00
Fort Frances "						1		6				3,375 00
Savanne "						1		5				465 00
*Rama "												
†Chapleau "						5						
Total			6	2	5	60	29	85	27	72	2	231,353 00

QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency			2			1		1	2			1,490 00
Caughnawaga Agency			10		1	1	1	3	1	3		16,525 00
St. Regis "						2		4		10		16,000 00
Viger "												
St. Francis "						3	1	2		2	2	22,500 00
Maria "						1		1				2,500 00
Restigouche "							1	1				1,000 00
River Desert "							1	2	2			2,070 00
Jeune Lorette "						1		1				21,000 00
Becancour "								1		2		600 00
Timiskaming "			1					1		2		1,500 00
Bersimis "						1						
Mingan "						3						19,000 00
Lake St. John "						1		1		2		5,750 00
Total			13		1	14	4	18	5	21	2	103,935 00

* No return received. † Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
ONTARIO.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency —Six Nations	43,696	3	31	321	425	16	231	380	93	191	181	62	41	118	66	436,960 00	574,615 00	1,011,575 00
Parry Sound Superintendency.	475	.....	.....	46	98	10	17	30	1	30	21	1	2	10	....	750 00	22,300 00	23,050 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	6,000	.....	3	48	18	3	31	13	12	8	4	4	5	5	1	7,190 00	31,070 00	38,260 00
Walpole Island Agency	1,010	....	....	42	89	.....	4	57	2	.....	25	51	2	7	47	14,000 00	26,000 00	40,000 00
Sarnia "	6,924	.....	3	116	8	2	20	60	12	16	17	32	6	5	9	9,500 00	41,305 00	50,805 00
Caradoc "	14,800	3	9	210	107	18	51	136	31	67	39	42	19	23	53	29,500 00	93,500 00	123,000 00
Moravian "	2,260	.....	1	39	63	.....	11	50	3	30	32	....	12	8	34	24,100 00	11,000 00	35,100 00
Manitowaning "	3,135	.....	.....	25	275	39	74	177	6	48	160	40	118	....	16	6,800 00	43,300 00	50,100 00
Gore Bay "	1,930	.....	.....	11	99	20	56	79	28	41	90	54	37	18	1	7,435 00	19,115 00	26,550 00
Thessalon "	421	.....	.....	33	73	16	18	25	.....	21	15	2	19	.....	....	6,318 00	11,135 00	17,453 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	1,734	.....	.....	49	88	13	52	54	2	36	21	17	18	20	...	1,900 00	10,350 00	12,250 00
Port Arthur "	61	.....	.....	43	81	35	.....	7	.....	6	.....	.....	....	2	....	761 00	49,690 00	50,451 00
Sturgeon Falls "	262	.....	.....	22	56	25	19	25	.....	.....	4	22	.....	.....	..	540 00	10,450 00	10,990 00
Golden Lake "	100	.. ...	.....	1	19	.....	4	6	2	4	3	2	2	6	1	250 00	2,400 00	2,650 00
Tyendinaga "	10,373	1	3	224	11	1	109	138	43	150	83	22	13	14	14	111,800 00	132,310 00	244,110 00
Lake Simcoe "	575	....	.....	14	19	1	8	15	2	12	9	5	5	5	....	785 00	6,900 00	7,685 00
Cape Croker "	1,400	3	1	35	40	10	40	45	2	30	12	1	3	8	....	2,500 00	45,290 00	47,790 00
Saugeen "	1,200	.....	1	75	40	.....	30	75	15	23	30	1	10	....	....	1,400 00	9,500 00	10,900 00
Alnwick "	2,526	.....	.....	48	8	2	18	20	2	4	2	....	1	1	....	4,880 00	18,050 00	22,930 00
Mud Lake "	615	.....	2	23	12	1	12	11	2	11	5	....	2	2	....	3,560 00	18,550 00	22,050 00
Rice Lake "	794	.....	1	10	14	.....	10	11	1	8	11	....	5	....	....	3,950 00	14,780 00	18,730 00
Christian Island "	1,100	.. ...	.....	7	55	3	12	35	8	25	25	6	20	10	20	7,000 00	8,000 00	15,000 00
Scugog "	800	.....	.....	6	1	2	5	7	.....	3	2	....	.....	.....	....	1,798 00	2,000 00	3,798 00
Kenora "	33	.....	.....	1	140	1	.....	25	.....	13	.....	14	.....	.....	....	82 50	5,330 00	5,412 50
Fort Frances "	1,522	.. ...	.....	3	133	30	.....	39	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,710 00	14,000 00	15,710 00
Savanne "	33	.....	.....	...	122	...	.....	10	.....	6	.....	4	...	.....	....	49 50	3,543 00	3,592 50

*Rama	"																		
Chapleau	"				17	11	6							2				9,925 00	9,925 00
Total		103,779	10	55	1,469	2,105	254	832	1,530	267	800	791	382	345	262	262	685,459 00	1,134,408 00	1,819,867 00
QUEBEC.																			
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		684	2		74	10		27	57	22	17	25	12	8	24	9	2,923 00	29,483 00	32,406 00
Caughnawaga Agency		2,613	59	2	397	48	6	20	320			113	12	2	10	14	15,678 00	201,390 00	217,068 00
St. Regis	"	560			167	35		66	63	60	47	8	4		60	60	1,200 00	63,700 00	64,900 00
Viger	"					21												2,030 00	2,030 00
St. Francis	"	412	6	2	72			13	5	3	20	4	30		2		1,000 00	45,000 00	46,000 00
Maria	"	145			18	3		16	8	8	17	19	2	3	4		220 00	1,250 00	1,470 00
Restigouche	"	681			70	21	4	62	26		64	40	9		13		11,000 00	13,000 00	24,000 00
River Desert	"	370			2	27	32	16	18	3	11	4	3	7	5		2,720 00	8,365 00	11,085 00
Jeune Lorette	"	15	1	1	81			7	7		7	10					150 00	27,000 00	27,150 00
Becancour	"	52			6		1	3	2		2	2		1	2		100 00	1,000 00	1,100 00
Timiskaming	"	150			8	18	6		10		7	2		10	3		475 00	7,000 00	7,475 00
Bersimis	"	16			6	51	5		4		4			1			16,450 00	500 00	16,950 00
Mingan	"				93													27,100 00	27,100 00
Lake St. John	"	1,063			36	18	2		29			16	1	9	16		3,090 00	16,133 00	19,223 00
Total		6,761	68	5	1,030	252	56	230	549	96	196	243	73	41	139	83	55,006 00	442,951 00	497,957 00

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
ONTARIO.																			$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations..	384	309	90	145	93	167	115	162	185	4	49	3,604	299	68	218	161	123	241	200,980 00
Parry Sound "	22	20	....	1	...	4	....	8	6	...	....	370	14	.....	29	17	3	6	2,900 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	36	26	12	24	5	17	13	17	15	1	2	171	28	4	20	21	10	36	8,275 00
Walpole Island Agency	75	70	3	80	3	45	6	32	30	1	2	750	55	5	51	10	35	55	9,000 00
Sarnia "	59	52	11	35	5	30	17	26	33	1	17	775	42	.....	37	17	13	54	12,193 00
Caradoc "	139	119	43	128	23	65	37	49	44	2	57	1,790	100	21	76	46	46	156	20,300 00
Moravian "	60	60	9	61	4	17	4	20	10	....	4	500	35	.....	23	5	6	42	8,100 00
Manitowaning "	168	105	....	6	..	28	8	22	9	3	51	1,535	110	9	122	119	11	18	10,650 00
Gore Bay "	54	51	....	1	1	17	1	14	5	2	38	2,398	36	2	49	58	15	38	11,099 00
Thessalon "	10	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	715	1	.....	7	32	.....	....	1,035 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	62	34	....	7	1	2	....	10	11	....	6	1,330	23	4	64	13	3	7	5,830 00
Port Arthur "	17	8	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	215	8	...	9	....	.....	1	1,567 00
Sturgeon Falls "	12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	12	.....	6	3	29	14	.....	.....	1,465 00
Golden Lake "	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	3	1	4	4	2	2	300 00
Tyendinaga "	137	123	43	77	28	77	38	70	40	1	56	1,156	95	5	84	90	62	89	35,289 40
Lake Simcoe "	12	13	3	3	1	4	4	4	3	....	10	115	5	2	7	3	1	3	1,200 00
Cape Croker "	30	30	2	....	2	12	1	15	15	1	2	300	25	1	25	15	16	16	7,030 00
Saugeen "	50	40	....	6	1	12	2	12	7	....	55	1,460	31	.....	40	30	28	37	4,680 00
Alnwick "	21	17	8	10	4	9	5	8	9	...	5	351	18	2	19	23	8	21	4,918 75
Mud Lake "	16	12	3	4	4	1	2	2	4	1	1	162	6	1	6	4	.....	5	1,870 00
Rice Lake "	14	14	4	3	2	4	4	3	5	....	1	75	7	1	5	4	.....	6	1,960 00
Christian Island "	80	50	6	6	8	3	3	6	4	2	6	200	30	2	35	6	4	6	4,000 00
Scugog "	5	3	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	2	59	2	. . .	2	3	3	2	410 00
Kenora "	11	11	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,563	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,004 75
Fort Frances "	26	25	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	600	3	....	10	6	.....	.....	1,435 00
Savanne "	5	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,198	...	.....	...	....	....	.. ...	649 50

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallion.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
ONTARIO.																		$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency: —Six Nations.	18	802	183	31		170	725	820	50	101	38	590	1,590	680	198	780	14,890	189,842 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	10	67	2	5	8	14	40	21	2	2			10		15	10	620	5,800 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency		76	14	4		11	90	76			2	6	49	28	17	28	817	11,950 00
Walpole Island Agency	38	210		14	6	30	181	185		18	14	60	130	145	70	150	1,450	16,000 00
Sarnia "	1	104	20	2			66	70				26	38	92	3	117	1,213	11,016 00
Caradoc "	1	304	13	9		55	196	280		13	5	52	292	151	41	99	4,700	28,950 00
Moravian "		150	40	3		40	70	110			3	82	300	100	60	65	800	1,800 00
Manitowaning "	6	138	15	4		48	34	41		25	11	65	362		6		1,700	13,250 00
Gore Bay "	8	99	12	5		12	54	31		11	11	38	212	2	2	6	573	12,684 50
Thessalon "		69					33	39			3	34	72				697	7,998 00
Sault St. Marie "	2	98	10	10	31	70	77	70			9	36	78	50	145	42	620	11,350 00
Port Arthur "		16		1			17	15									370	3,770 00
Sturgeon Falls "	18	47	9	9	2	4	56	68			4	8	3	14	8	25	130	7,086 00
Golden Lake "		7	1	2			10	8		2	2	10	20			12	75	500 00
Tyendinaga "	5	265	60	20		5	574	339			4	54	247	374	153	188	9,570	46,129 50
Lake Simcoe "	1	20	1			9	21	27		6		5	3	12			250	3,302 00
Cape Croker "	1	75	8	2		20	25	40	30	30	5	25	150	25	15	40	250	11,780 00
Saugeen "		90	1			6	54	60				35	65	20	10	8	160	6,500 00
Aluwick "		44	2	1		5	50	38				10	55		3	3	716	6,308 00
Mud Lake "	1	25	6	2		11	44	42			1	7	37	42	41	52	320	5,400 00
Rice Lake "		27	5	1		9	29	18	4	11		11	30	50	37	4	150	3,300 00
Christian Island "	3	25	10	1	4	50	70	100	15	35	25	8	250	40	70		1,000	6,500 00
Scugog "		5				1	2					1	1		4		51	728 00
Kenora "		64		5	14	11	26	13										3,430 00

Fort Frances	"	26	44		4	9		24	16									4,055 00
Savanne	"		15		7	2		16	14									1,340 00
*Rama	"																	
Chapleau	"																	
Total		139	2,886	412	142	76	581	2,584	2,541	101	254	137	1,163	3,904	1,825	898	1,629	41,122	420,769 00
QUEBEC.																			
Lake of Two Mountains Ag'cy		5	68	11	9			117	50		8	4	28		10			300	8,673 00
Caughnawaga Agency		4	150	275	20		20	512	400	12	25	10	85	150	35	30		600	28,238 50
St. Regis	"	7	208	50	18		34	315	180			18	70	138	300	72	104	800	30,450 00
Viger	"																		
St. Francis	"		7		1	1		24						30				86	1,481 00
Maria	"		2	1	1	1	12	10	15	15	8		1	5				100	1,200 00
Restigouche	"	3	32	6	4		12	42	92	10	12	5	12	50				98	8,000 00
River Desert	"		31	1	3		3	48	6	5	15	2	11	20	9			250	3,500 00
Jeune Lorette	"		5		1	1	1	16	2					10	5		2	200	450 00
Becancour	"		3	1	1			16	3				4					45	1,000 00
Timiskaming	"		10					12	8	5	6			6			1	106	2,221 00
Bersimis	"	3						4	2			2						12	295 00
Mingan	"																		
Lake St. John	"	14	25	5	8	5	26	66	40		12	6	30	36				250	6,322 00
Total		36	841	350	66	8	108	1,182	798	47	86	47	241	445	359	102	107	2,847	91,830 50

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded*

Agency.	General Effects.								Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of
ONTARIO.									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations		5	3	40	141		290	4	1,300 00	38,650 00	1,883,907 00
Parry Sound "	11	37	44	55	48	19	845	54	3,650 00	8,625 00	167,135 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency		2	1	7	14	1	244	3	365 00	7,850 00	299,246 00
Walpole Island Agency	1	40	44	15	60	1	1,000	6	1,500 00	14,000 00	402,500 00
Sarnia "		27	1	32	55	4	241	1	1,245 60	18,200 00	504,769 00
Caradoc "		2	2	39	47	10	565	6	455 00	50,200 00	597,166 00
Moravian "		7		20	16	15	60		300 00	35,000 00	172,300 00
Manitowaning "	55	14	30	37	116	307	622	70	6,595 00	26,950 00	266,695 00
Gore Bay "	22	22	1	27	39	111	296	6	2,692 50	14,803 25	139,062 75
Thessalon "	44	30	79	9	114	261	751	76	5,902 00	7,690 00	120,116 50
Sault Ste. Marie "	24	35	46	58	120	135	405	59	4,700 00	10,850 00	108,280 00
Port Arthur "	45	47	289	131	231	1,137	650	206	14,062 00	6,190 00	175,227 00
Sturgeon Falls "	11	39	123	84	124	212	1,390	125	7,940 00	15,350 00	276,661 00
Golden Lake "	10	8	12	15	10	14	325	11	725 00	525 00	10,592 00
Tyendinaga "	5	21	1	25	64	12	807	4	3,671 40	84,206 00	1,086,765 90
Lake Simcoe "	3	17	3	10	15	20	265	21	940 00	2,850 00	50,927 00
Cape Croker "	8	20	2	20	20	100	20	6	2,492 00	18,750 00	193,636 00
Saugeen "		4		40	81	23	110	20	1,000 00	5,300 00	114,930 00
Alnwick "		1	28	11	25		1,174	20	1,322 00	7,669 00	149,208 31
Mud Lake "	1	1	52	11	26		2,150	15	1,550 00	10,500 00	71,070 00
Rice Lake "			18	7	16		900	3	1,400 00	5,200 00	47,870 00
Christian Island "	30	50	40	60	30	60	500	40	1,700 00	6,000 00	261,200 00
Scugog "		1	10	2	7		397	4	230 25	1,418 00	58,984 25
Kenora "		7	369	75	224	332	5,859	184	12,890 40	14,634 75	166,776 40
Fort Frances "		24	266	69	141	347	2,835	69	6,270 00	6,800 00	256,940 00
Savanne "	1	3	456	103	235	483	5,697	234	15,435 70	16,736 25	139,497 70
*Rama "											
Chapleau "			109	48	113	205	1,215	111	6,440 00	1,615 00	8,015 00
Total	271	464	2,029	1,050	2,132	3,809	29,613	1,358	106,773 25	436,562 25	7,729,477 81

QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	4	22	8	7	28	4	204	5	632 00	3,717 00	100,254 80
Caughnawaga Agency	.....	39	.....	50	25	2	125	3	837 50	57,700 00	550,798 00
St. Regis "	.....	65	.....	18	23	22	500	.....	500 00	13,400 00	317,200 00
Viger "	.....	.....	10	.....	25	.....	346	.....	530 00	1,095 00	3,655 00
St. Francis "	..	6	6	11	26	.....	493	18	837 50	12,385 00	148,993 00
Maria "	.....	.....	8	2	15	.....	125	2	600 00	2,100 00	23,970 00
Restigouche "	.....	4	38	25	5	.....	90	2	1,400 00	14,000 00	107,400 00
River Desert "	.....	.....	45	33	96	15	800	35	3,103 00	4,035 00	156,062 00
Jeune Lorette "	.....	.....	7	7	32	.....	200	6	305 00	9,500 00	81,200 00
Becancour "	.....	2	1	4	1	.....	12	1	80 00	150 00	5,405 00
Timiskaming "	.....	1	22	30	9	30	308	17	1,193 00	3,772 00	35,921 50
Bersimis "	2	.....	109	26	142	24	1,341	81	4,950 00	5,450 00	44,486 00
Mingan "	100	3	290	133	413	102	3,390	227	30,260 00	13,300 00	89,660 00
Lake St. John "	.....	.....	150	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,070 00	8,500 00	91,428 00
Total	106	142	694	521	1,110	349	15,134	597	66,293 00	149,104 00	1,756,433 30

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1908

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.													
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.														
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	1,899	16,789	2,989	99,841	360	7,832	394	9,481	598	7,268	59	561	18	343
Parry Sound "	....	....	60	1,150	....	....	11	145	19	155	....	....	....	....
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	109	1,879	306	8,685	40	800	7	349	12	230	6	109	6	78
Walpole Island Agency	90	2,000	160	4,700	4	85	150	7,000	4	40	....	....	36	600
Sarnia "	140	1,400	428	9,237	27	525	37	2,875	21	263	....	....	....	....
Caradoc "	196	3,235	865	22,025	72	1,675	325	19,900	4	70	....	....	15	160
Moravian "	80	960	329	9,600	40	1,200	170	6,000	....	....	20	400	40	480
Manitowaning "	44	558	407	7,007	16	155	127	1,675	452	6,339	....	....	2	25
Gore Bay "	1	14	117½	2,942	1	20	18½	1,156	101¼	2,249	....	....	....	....
Thessalon "	....	....	30	670	....	....	33	802	27	760	....	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie "	....	....	130	1,650	3	50	3	115	17	340	....	....	....	....
Port Arthur "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sturgeon Falls "	....	....	16	300	....	....	7	240	7	300	....	....	....	....
Golden Lake "	2	20	10	100	....	....	2	25	6	60	....	....	....	....
Tyendinaga "	41	368	924	9,362	350	5,101	57½	2,040	53	398	10½	99	89	1,480
Lake Simcoe "	30	400	65	1,500	....	....	5	50	....	....	....	....	4	70
Cape Croker "	75	1,125	150	3,750	....	....	10	400	100	2,500	....	....	....	....
Saugeen "	10	300	200	1,500	....	....	20	700	45	450	....	....	....	....
Alnwick "	38	450	159	2,136	13	195	....	17	86	952	20	190	52	584
Mud Lake "	30	480	140	2,850	....	....	7	89	27	350	....	....	5	92
Rice Lake "	75	1,650	53	1,440	3	110	7	87	112	2,100	....	....	10	160
Christian Island "	40	500	200	3,000	....	....	80	1,000	60	800	....	....	....	....
Scugog "	4	75	45	780	....	....	....	....	6	75	....	....	7	80
Kenora "	....	....	4	110	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Frances "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Savanne "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Rama	"													
Chapleau	"													
Total		2,901	32,203	7,778½	194,335	929	17,748	1,471	48,146	1,757¼	25,699	115½	1,359	284	4,152
QUEBEC.															
Lake of Two Mountains	Agency	13	120	320	2,420			55	360					35	450
Caughnawaga	Agency			775	15,000	50	1,200	200	2,500	15	175			100	2,500
St. Regis	"	140	2,000	550	11,000	20	400	295	5,900	65	850	6	120	40	1,200
Viger	"			18	406			3	67½					11	206
St. Francis	"			25	315									8	340
Maria	"			188	4,000									12	400
Restigouche	"	2	30	90	1,500			3	125	10	160				
River Desert	"			15	150			1	20	1½	12			4	20
Jeune Lorette	"			14	270					2	28				
Becancour	"														
Timiskaming	"														
Bersimis	"														
Mingan	"														
Lake St. John	"	60	500	350	1,600	34	260			1	42			60	1,100
Total		215	2,650	2,345	39,661	104	1,860	557	8,972½	94½	1,267	6	120	267	6,216

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1908—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*												Other Fodder.
	Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
ONTARIO.											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	26	343	221	9,657	5	580	4	804	16	1,591	6,912	.....	3,098
Parry Sound Superintendency	6	87	50	5,300	5	150	8	1,350	.....	.....	155	140	20
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	¼	45	14	1,241	½	95	¼	37	½	80	417	.....	297
Walpole Island Agency	27	400	100	4,000	.....	150	.....	350	...	†90	185	1,100	550
Sarnia "	19	231	31	2,801	.....	94	.....	42	....	450	371	.....	.....
Caradoc "	32	895	103	10,100	6¾	700	2	200	20	1,875	1,120	21	765
Moravian "	50	750	30	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,600	550	.....	800
Manitowaning "	10	253	382	26,459	2½	250	11¼	1,295	2	90	1,401	149	330
Gore Bay "	2	166	17¼	8,893	2	260	2¾	510	11¾	1,523	454	20	210½
Thessalon "	.....	.....	85	6,312	.....	.....	2	300	.....	.....	46	87	12
Sault Ste. Marie "	1	25	141	3,740	2	100	5	450	1	50	235	230	.....
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	76	14,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	40	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	3	60	16	2,400	1	40	9	650	4	120	31	80	.....
Golden Lake "	1	12	6	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	20	6
Tyendinaga "	12	133	313	4,912	5½	175	3¼	327	8½	566	14,720	3,000	1,480
Lake Simcoe "	1	25	4½	290	¼	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	20	10
Cape Croker "	1	10	40	3,000	2	200	2	400	.....	.....	200	20	50
Saugeen "	3	75	20	1,000	.....	.....	5	300	5	100	100	4	100
Alnwick "	.....	12½	25¾	1,862	.....	11	10	2,025	.....	10½	136	.....	127
Mud Lake "	1	15	72	4,420	3	357	11	1,720	3	240	80	.....	12
Rice Lake "	2	25	32	1,912	2	330	7	1,260	4	420	70	.....	22
Christian Island "	5	70	120	4,000	.....	.....	15	800	.....	.....	200	80	.....
Scugog "	½	8	2½	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Kenora "	.....	.....	33⅝	2,750	1¼	87	5¼	421	4¼	238	.....	328	.....
Fort Frances "	.....	.....	14⅝	1,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	474	88	.....	224
Savanne "	.....	.....	32⅝	4,256	1¼	23	2¼	92	2	99	.....	212	.....

*Rama	"												
Chapleau	"												
Total		202¾	3,640½	1,983	128,165	40	3,611	105	13,333	92½	9,616½	27,641	5,551	8,113½
QUEBEC.														
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		10	150	55	4,700							90		93
Caughnawaga Agency		7	200	125	1,200							1,500	150	
St. Regis	"	10	300	370	10,000	8	300	7	700	10	1,000	15,000	400	700
Viger	"													
St. Francis	"	4¼	13½	16	486					5½	50¾	285		
Maria	"			3	204							32		
Restigouche	"			52	3,900			1	45			210		270
River Desert	"	2	60	25	2,000	1¾	100	8	2,000	6	400	150	20	70
Jeune Lorette	"	¼	5			¼	10			1	50			
Becancour	"	½	4	2	55			1	50			42		
Timiskaming	"			12	1,376		6	1	182	¼	15	29	38	15
Bersimis	"			10	400							10	15	
Mingan	"													
Lake St. John	"	2	30	300	6,000	1	40	5	100			140	5	75
Total		36	762½	970	30,321	10¾	456	23	3,077	22¾	1,515¼	17,488	628	1,223

*No return received.

†Tons.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1908-9.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
ONTARIO.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations							8	3		5	3	1	3	1				
Parry Sound "	475	85					46	98		17	30	1	30	21	1	2		
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	2	14	10				2			1	1							
Walpole Island "	10	5	5	50			1	2			2			2	3			3
Sarnia "	18	5	5	10			4											
Caradoc "							3											1
Moravian "																		
Manitowaning "	108	23	23					7		2	9		2					
Gore Bay "	40	9	13	9				3		1	3	1			2			
Thessalon "							1	4	3	2	4		2	1		5		
Sault Ste. Marie "							1	2	1									
Port Arthur "	4			2				3										
Sturgeon Falls "							5	3	1		7							
Golden Lake "																		
Tyendinaga "	192	9½	12½	425						4	1		1					
Lake Simcoe "	3	3	3	3														
Cape Croker "						1			7	1								
Saugeen "	20	5	5				3	1										
Alnwick "																		
Mud Lake "			2	7														
Rice Lake "	1			12										2				
Christian Island "	100		100	11														
Scugog "																		
Kenora "			2					8										
Fort Frances "							2	5										
Savanne "				14				5					1					
*Rama "																		
Chapleau "							2	2										
Total	973	158½	180½	543		1	78	146	12	33	60	3	39	27	6	7		4

QUEBEC.																							
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	6	4					1				1												
Caughnawaga "							7				1						1						
St. Regis "	10	10	10	60			2			2	2			2	4								
Viger "																							
St. Francis "		17					2										1						
Maria "																							
Restigouche "							2			1													
River Desert "	57		53				1		1														
Jeune Lorette "							1																
Becancour "																							
Timiskaming "	8	5	5						1														
Bersimis "							6	3															
Mingan "																							
Lake St. John "	2			2						1					2		1						
Total	83	36	68	62			22	3	2	4	7		2	6	2	1							

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1908-9—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Increase in Value.			Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries	Total Income of Indians.
	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
ONTARIO.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—											
Six Nations		9,225 00	9,225 00	159,251 75		126,528 00	4,415 75				290,195 50
Parry Sound Superintendency	490 00	450 00	940 00	7,250 00		3,900 00		500 00	700 00	2,800 00	15,150 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	70 00	1,200 00	1,270 00	12,750 00	1,800 00	10,000 00	2,466 00	50 00	125 00	3,600 00	30,791 00
Walpole Island Agency	360 00	1,200 00	1,560 00	13,000 00	3,900 00	31,300 00		1,900 00	2,000 00	9,500 00	61,600 00
Sarnia "	165 00	955 00	1,120 00	13,020 00	601 00	16,110 00	2,069 00	1,020 00	317 00	2,223 00	35,360 00
Caradoc "		1,400 00	1,400 00	44,100 00	2,400 00	65,300 00	5,719 50	225 00	310 00	4,350 00	122,404 50
Moravian "				12,000 00	1,100 00	3,900 00	67 00	360 00	290 00	2,000 00	19,657 00
Manitowaning "	560 00	675 00	1,235 00	35,492 62	500 00	5,700 00	5,270 00	2,865 00	3,725 00	11,800 00	65,352 62
Gore Bay "	252 00	265 00	517 00	14,246 80	4,190 00	30,870 00		888 00	925 00	18,775 00	69,894 80
Thessalon "		1,540 00	1,540 00	6,850 00	200 00	35,126 00		1,569 00	890 00	1,976 00	46,611 00
Sault Ste. Marie "		300 00	300 00	5,800 00	560 00	16,000 00	2,300 00	2,300 00	1,620 00	6,600 00	35,120 00
Port Arthur "	60 00	350 00	410 00	4,630 00		15,150 00		8,220 00	19,800 00	400 00	48,200 00
Sturgeon Falls "		1,100 00	1,100 00	1,550 00		16,300 00		2,700 00	8,500 00	4,300 00	33,350 00
Golden Lake "				400 00	150 00	3,700 00		200 00	450 00	400 00	5,300 00
Tyendinaga "	986 00	1,200 00	2,186 00	191,692 26	4,730 00	41,355 00	5,144 25	765 00	511 00	950 00	245,147 51
Lake Simcoe "	30 00		30 00	2,502 85	150 00	1,275 00	211 00	600 00	175 00	1,600 00	6,513 85
Cape Croker "		1,150 00	1,150 00	11,950 00	2,000 00	5,000 00		3,500 00	100 00	10,000 00	32,550 00
Saugeen "	300 00	500 00	800 00	3,500 00	500 00	18,000 00	8,000 00	400 00	200 00	10,000 00	40,600 00
Alnwick "				6,522 83	315 00	7,780 00	1,535 38	454 00	1,433 00	2,355 00	20,395 21
Mud Lake "	27 00		27 00	4,700 00	650 00	2,100 00	25 00	750 00	2,100 00	650 00	10,975 00
Rice Lake "	50 00	550 00	600 00	5,200 00	480 00	700 00	124 00	300 00	1,900 00	300 00	9,004 00
Christian Island "	1,000 00		1,000 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	8,000 00		3,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	30,000 00
Scugog "				530 50	342 25	440 00	84 00	95 00	455 00	760 00	2,706 75
Kenora "	5 00	405 00	410 00	2,633 70	5,458 75	22,150 50	30 00	12,272 55	23,301 60	10,975 25	76,822 35
Fort Frances "		1,000 00	1,000 00	3,350 00	400 00	22,500 00	500 00	25,000 00	19,400 00	3,300 00	74,450 00
Savanne "	21 00	124 00	145 00	2,603 90	14,186 55	23,368 05		12,693 35	25,315 15	5,922 30	84,089 30

*Rama	"											
Chapleau	"		700 00	700 00		15,420 00			15,650 00			31,070 00
Total		4,376 00	24,249 00	28,615 00	575,527 21	45,553 55	547,972 55	37,960 88	82,566 90	131,192 75	122,536 55	1,513,310 39
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		59 00	1,050 00	1,100 00	4,947 00	1,080 00	9,000 00	1,319 00	175 00	325 00	2,600 00	19,446 00
Caughnawaga	"		1,635 00	1,635 00	30,646 00		116,522 00	3,437 00			3,000 00	153,605 00
St. Regis	"	200 00	2,800 00	3,000 00	75,000 00	30,000 00	170,000 00	251 97	1,500 00	1,200 00	12,000 00	289,951 97
Viger	"						3,010 00	249 58	95 00	1,500 00	3,095 00	7,949 58
St. Francis	"	210 00	1,300 00	1,510 00	3,356 70		6,929 00			563 00	34,115 00	44,963 70
Maria	"				500 00	200 00	3,500 00		400 00	500 00	1,450 00	6,550 00
Restigouche	"		650 00	650 00	10,000 00	800 00	25,000 00	125 00	250 00	150 00	8,500 00	44,825 00
River Desert	"	816 00	120 00	936 00	5,666 00	1,600 00	20,300 00		100 00	7,500 00	6,300 00	41,466 00
Jeune Lorette	"		600 00	600 00			14,000 00			1,200 00	25,000 00	40,200 00
Becancour	"				600 00		1,500 00				308 00	2,408 00
Timiskaming	"	170 00	100 00	270 00	2,257 60	25 00	13,730 00		310 00	2,299 00	150 00	18,771 60
Bersimis	"		4,150 00	4,150 00	375 00		1,750 00		450 00	22,800 00	650 00	26,025 00
Mingan	"									40,400 00		40,400 00
Lake St. John	"	55 00	215 00	270 00	7,500 00	450 00	5,000 00		300 00	38,000 00	1,100 00	52,350 00
Total		1,501 00	12,620 00	14,121 00	140,848 30	34,155 00	390,241 00	5,382 55	3,580 00	116,437 00	98,268 00	788,911 85

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians Derive their Support.						Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in Stock-raising.	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
New Brunswick.	Acres.	Acres.																$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	1,370	980	173	142	252	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	3	....	4	....	8,600 00
Fredericton "	324	339	54	38	90	2	....	....	...	....	....	1	2	3	...	4	1	7,300 00
Total	1,694	1,319	227	180	342	2	..	....	....	....	...	7	5	6	....	8	1	15,900 00
Prince Edward Island.																		
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	248	386	31	28	. .	... ..	...	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	...	1	6,800 00
Nova Scotia.																		
Annapolis County	222	.....	.....	...	... .	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	...	....	....	....
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Digby "	200	48	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	800 00
Yarmouth "	5	1¼	3	.. ..	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kings "	50	6	1	20	20	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Queens "	200	200	20	30	15	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Halifax "	4	32	...	.....	.....	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Hants "	300	98	9	30	11	3	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2,000 00
Colchester "	20	15	.....	25	15	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	300 00
Cumberland "	230	20	15	20	25	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	125 00
Pictou "	85	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.. .	....	....	4,500 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3,575 00
Richmond County	150	180	15	18	18	8	....	....	...	....	.	1	1	1	....	....	....	16,530 00
Inverness "	600	480	24	26	27	17	....	....	..	....	....	....	...	1	1	....	....	1,000 00
Victoria "	200	60	22	3	12	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	850 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	17¾	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	1	....	....	....	2,400 00

Lunenburg County	300	450	28	6	16	.....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	1	....	.....	....	300 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	300	600	20	40	38	20	....	..	...	...	....	1	....	1	....	.....	....	1,800 00
Total	3,083¾	2,520¼	157	235	227	49	....	..	....	....	....	7	1	10	2	3	....	34,180 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Cowichan Agency	5,400	3,202	25	103	327	.....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	7	....	.....	....	10,245 00
West Coast "	314	54	.....	708	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	.....
Kwawkewlth "	314	12¾	.....	730	235	.....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	4	....	.....	....	2,250 00
Lower Fraser "	3,498	3,713	509	638	587	391	....	....	....	....	....	43	5	3	....	.....	....	57,500 00
Williams Lake Agency	59,550½	1,852	665	329	229	134	....	....	1	....	....	22	....	....	....	.....	....	36,150 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	241,643	17,046	893	537	53	816	....	..	....	....	....	33	3	.....	..	.....	....	27,630 00
Kootenay Agency	38,391	1,605	128	150	71	113	....	....	....	....	....	5		1	....	.....	....	25,180 00
Northwest Coast Agency	534½	196	.....	1,100	250	.....	3	....	....	....	....	16	5	12	....	15	....	53,050 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	20,452	679	....	1,702	412	50	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	6,950 00
Cassiar Agency	325	.....	.....	81	....	....	...	....		....	..	....	..	....	....	.....	....	.. ..
Total	370,422	28,359¾	2,220	6,078	2,164	1,504	4	....	1	....	....	123	14	27	....	17	....	218,955 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
New Brunswick.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	930	....	..	183	.....	35	50	58	....	51	20	....	49	....	....	2,075 00	21,425 00	23,500 00
Fredericton "	514	...	....	120	38	18	21	32	2	17	45	4	10	9	..	2,075 00	22,650 00	24,725 00
Total	1,444	....	...	303	38	53	71	90	2	68	65	4	59	9	....	4,150 00	44,075 00	48,225 00
Prince Edward Island.																		
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	290	....	....	51	.....	2	25	22	...	22	12	4	41	6	..	1,598 00	6,750 00	8,348 00
Nova Scotia.																		
Annapolis County	35	....	....	15	..	4	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	50 00	1,050 00	1,100 00
Shelburne "	10	....	....	8	1	2	3	.....	..	...	1	....	1	....	....	475 00	1,350 00	1,825 00
Digby "	300	..	....	27	.....	5	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 00	1,450 00	1,650 00
Yarmouth "	.....	....	....	3	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	..	.....	175 00	175 00
Kings "	60	....	....	14	1	2	2	1	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	130 00	1,000 00	1,130 00
Queens "	200	....	....	16	.....	4	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	80 00	1,600 00	1,680 00
Halifax "	..	....	....	25	.....	27	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,280 00	2,280 00
Hants "	80	....	....	15	1	2	7	1	...	7	....	....	....	....	....	500 00	6,000 00	6,500 00
Colchester "	15	....	....	21	.....	1	3	.....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	20 00	1,500 00	1,520 00
Cumberland "	14	....	....	23	....	7	4	4	...	3	1	....	..	....	....	20 00	900 00	920 00
Pictou "	50	....	....	30	.....	6	11	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	50 00	2,000 00	2,050 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	..	....	45	....	8	10	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75 00	3,700 00	3,775 00
Richmond County	10	....	....	18	1	3	9	5	....	9	1	...	....	1	....	100 00	1,700 00	1,800 00
Inverness "	655	....	....	22	2	6	16	.....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	655 00	4,100 00	4,755 00
Victoria "	180	....	....	20	.....	1	12	.....	....	10	3	....	....	....	....	500 00	4,300 00	4,800 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	25	....	....	21	.....	8	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 00	1,750 00	1,775 00

Lunenburg County	500			17		4	10				6					250 00	4,500 00	4,750 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	600			21	2	5	21	13		13	1		2	3		600 00	5,300 00	5,900 00
Total	2,911‡			361	8	95	117	29		46	20	2	4	8		3,730 00	44,655 00	48,585 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Cowichan Agency	5,439			586	10	22	213	5		71						105,350 00	87,600 00	192,950 00
West Coast "	63			423		269	1	2								1,950 00	97,350 00	99,300 00
Kwawkewlth "	22			87	1	161	1		1			1	1			400 00	28,815 00	29,215 00
Lower Fraser "	4,823			762	62	301	299	274	1	269	92	8	51	1		15,007 00	150,596 00	165,603 00
Williams Lake Agency	25,376			6	485			187			33		20			6,850 00	49,800 00	56,650 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	103,695			151	835	13	24	599	2	105	81	91	298	4		207,390 00	258,050 00	465,440 00
Kootenay Agency	1,605			34	140	86	29	23		23			22			9,620 00	12,910 00	22,530 00
Northwest Coast Agency	52			803	71	5	17	9	4	2		5	191			1,040 00	249,575 00	250,615 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Ag'cy.	965			385	500	199		67		70		15	122			13,495 00	118,550 00	132,045 00
Cassiar Agency					27												10,250 00	10,250 00
Total	26,040			3,237	2,131	1,056	584	1,166	8	540	206	110	705	5		361,102 00	1,063,496 00	1,424,598 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
New Brunswick.																			$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	25	22	....	7	3	7	....	5	....	....	19	1,445	15	.....	67	16	28	19	4,020 00
Fredericton "	31	35	....	18	7	1	....	9	5	....	....	195	24	....	26	28	2	12	3,652 50
Total	56	57	....	25	10	8	....	14	5	..	19	1,640	39	.....	93	44	30	31	7,672 50
Prince Edward Island.																			
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	9	9	....	4	3	...	....	....	1	1	4	100	3	6	9	2	.....	.....	810 00
Nova Scotia.																			
Annapolis County	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	75 00
Shelburne "	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	1	.....	.....	....	....	.....	35 00
Digby "	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	.....	..	....	....	.....	20 00
Yarmouth "	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Kings "	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	.....	60 00
Queens "	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	175 00
Halifax "	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	382 00
Hants "	4	4	...	3	....	2	....	3	....	....	10	50	2	1	6	6	1	3	1,900 00
Colchester "	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	1	1	1	....	1	60 00
Cumberland "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	200 00
Pictou "	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	3	9	2	8	.....	.....	.....	450 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	.....	1	3	4	2	....	.....	150 00
Richmond County	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	200	5	5	11	1	.....	.....	450 00
Inverness "	11	6	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	135	4	9	12	3	.....	.....	430 00
Victoria "	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	150	3	3	8	3	1	3	1,050 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	22	1	1	.....	1	....	.....	100 00
Lunenburg "	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	17	5	3	1	2	....	.....	360 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) "	8	3	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	9	9	12	4	....	.....	1,200 00
Total	48	32	....	7	1	9	....	5	...	1	57	712	49	41	66	26	2	8	7,037 00

British Columbia.																			
Cowichan Agency	158	104	....	3	3	45	17	29	7	16	9	4,064	181	2	13	8	31	160	35,115 00
West Coast "	1	1	....	..	....	1	...	....	...	....	...	376	4	....	.....	....	.....	13	1,041 00
Kwawkewlth "	1	...	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	....	...	805	...	....	.....	....	...	.....	2,660 00
Lower Fraser "	109	89	....	5	....	25	3	6	..	3	....	2,110	104	6	9	2	..	6	16,255 00
Williams Lake Agency	180	72	..	..	83	46	5	28	17	1	....	678	114	.....	156	11	39	22	26,441 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	592	370	3	9	279	121	20	100	26	4	....	1,899	218	3	320	72	57	83	56,991 50
Kootenay Agency	115	30	....	....	....	34	4	24	3	1	....	258	57	....	62	6	12	9	14,334 00
Northwest Coast Agency	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	181	3,730	5	....	17	....	.....	....	9,510 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	7	3	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	...	23	5,950	5	1	24	.....	.....	.....	5,025 00
Cassiar Agency	.....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	...	..	.....	.....	...	.....
Total	1,078	673	3	17	365	276	49	188	53	25	213	19,870	688	12	601	99	139	293	167,373 20

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PESONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
New Brunswick.																		$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency.	....	28	.....	....	....	72	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	315	3,255 00
Fredericton "	3	25	2	..	....	7	18	29	....	...	....	9	77	..	35	.....	590	3,970 00
Total.	3	53	2	....	....	79	53	29	....	.. ..	....	9	105	..	35	.....	905	7,225 00
Prince Edward Island.																		
Prince Edward Island Superintendeney	....	6	2	1	...	....	11	10	...	....	....	....	4	..	...	....	96	1,160 00
Nova Scotia.																		
Annapolis County	....	.. ...	...	....	2	.....	2	.....	....	.....	...	....	2	3	....	.....	10	150 00
Shelburne "	...	.....	...	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.	....	....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	40 00
Digby "	....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	....	.	....	....	....	..	....	.....	10	5 00
Yarmouth "	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	..	.....	.....	24	20 00
Kings "	....	2	....	....	2	2	2	1	..	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	.....	100	475 00
Queens "	....	1	.....	....	4	2	4	5	6	12	....	....	6	..	....	.....	.....	370 00
Halifax "	...	3	.....	....	.....	7	10	.....	....	.....	....	....	..	..	.....	...	150	700 00
Hants "	....	6	1	1	....	2	6	10	...	....	....	2	2	..	....	2	100	1,000 00
Colchester "	....	1	....	...	....	.....	3	3	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	.....	20	175 00
Cumberland "	...	1	.....	....	....	...	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	.....	.....	25	100 00
Pictou "	....	6	..	....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	..	60	450 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.	...	....	...	....	2	4	6	4	....	...	....	..	.....	..	....	...	50	400 00
Richmond County	2	3	1	..	....	7	4	4	..	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	42	627 60
Inverness "	..	11	1	4	...	6	15	11	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	.....	115	1,034 00
Victoria "	....	9	....	3	....	7	23	27	10	25	2	7	10	..	..	30	250	1,600 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	..	2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	....	4	23	150 00

Lunenburg County	....	3	1	1	8	8	16	14	20	25	....	..	7	15	12	16	25	950 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	....	12	.....	....	....	10	24	20	10	25	....	....	1	..	....	.....	140	1,551 00
Total	2	60	4	9	19	48	115	109	46	88	2	9	31	18	12	52	1,154	9,797 60
British Columbia.																		
Cowichan Agency	116	209	60	7	10	45	360	243	439	1,222	....	2	20	5	555	485	5,370	43,100 00
West Coast "	....	20	1	14	....	.. ..	72	56	12	.....	....	...	4	..	5	3	645	5,385 00
Kwawkewith "	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	4	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	20	68	1,170	869 00
Lower Fraser "	80	537	102	45	72	92	697	463	370	242	48	252	1,947	..	20	949	3,017	62,809 00
Williams Lake "	39	1,286	436	25	...	338	346	248	....	....	4	34	63	....	....	.....	1,875	73,890 00
Kamloops Okanagan Agency	157	5,758	1,795	73	....	375	1,888	2,219	38	42	51	385	1,094	..	36	15	2,988	332,821 50
Kootenay "	57	1,455	185	38	....	91	690	700	....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	....	.....	735	91,226 00
Northwest Coast "	29	53	20	17	....	32	79	46	10	10	....	....	.....	..	....	20	2,470	12,800 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	85	538	67	28	....	45	326	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	58,900 00
Cassiar Agency	....	18	....	..	....	...	.....	..	....	...	....	....	.....	..	....	....	.....	1,800 00
Total	523	9,874	2,666	248	82	1,019	4,462	4,169	569	1,516	103	673	3,128	5	636	1,540	18,270	683,600 50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects.									Household Effects.	
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	Value of Real and Personal Property.
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Brunswick.											
Richibucto Superintendency	45	44	30	12	184	262	71	6	5,075 00	16,000 00	105,825 00
Fredericton "	2	5	126	69	58	2	500	48	3,890 00	8,875 00	88,922 50
Total	47	49	156	81	242	264	571	54	8,965 00	24,875 00	194,747 50
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	10	33			16	15	2		1,075 00	2,950 00	49,433 00
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County			5	4	9	5	14	2	110 00	150 00	2,185 00
Shelburne "	1	2	1	1	6	2	75	2	150 00	300 00	2,350 00
Digby "		10	10	9	6		20	3	250 00	300 00	4,600 00
Yarmouth "		4	10	25	20	5	50	10	300 00	250 00	925 00
Kings "		2	1	10	20	1	100		125 00	400 00	4,465 00
Queens "		4	6	7	6	10	12	6	275 00	285 00	4,335 00
Halifax "	4	4		14	41	8	65		975 00	1,150 00	5,911 00
Hants "	2	4	2	11	8	1	150		700 00	2,000 00	27,910 00
Colchester "				5	13		15		75 00	200 00	3,830 00
Cumberland "	1	4		11	15		25		250 00	500 00	3,745 00
Pictou "	5	5		8	5	1			350 00	850 00	11,700 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	3	1		30	3	6		160 00	1,600 00	13,670 00
Richmond County	4	8			16	3	50		498 00	300 00	25,095 60
Inverness "	2	16		3	16	11	100		305 00	710 00	14,489 00
Victoria "	3	10	2	3	18	3	150		500 00	550 00	18,530 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County					1				5 00	450 00	10,880 00

Lunenburg County		5	6	5	6		18	4	260 00	300 00	9,120 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	5	8			7	7	20		281 00	1,600 00	26,382 00
Total	29	89	44	116	243	60	870	27	5,569 00	11,895 00	190,122 60
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency	141	2	427	364	319	67	30	180	26,655 00	33,150 00	1,068,050 00
West Coast "	113	6	1,202	145	400	57	1,100	310	38,970 00	30,670 00	199,368 00
Kwawkewlth Agency	64	52	303	290	196	207	2,650	83	22,625 00	54,700 00	160,485 00
Lower Fraser "	113	158	486	428	454	177	1,183	408	45,415 00	62,470 00	1,231,327 00
Williams Lake "		23	92	414	130	156	1,235	241	12,701 00	14,079 00	481,526 25
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	4	48	145	678	272	470	1,521	1,021	21,001 00	46,050 00	2,989,752 00
Kootenay Agency			57	185	29		125	142	4,931 00	4,535 00	297,265 00
Northwest Coast Agency	396	231	970	1,262	429	302	11,916	156	104,238 00	112,900 00	636,847 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency		1	404	959	536	180	8,500	66	59,650 00	27,900 00	365,945 00
Cassiar Agency		4	1	135	30	8	1,800	110	6,500 00	1,400 00	20,375 00
Total	831	521	4,087	4,860	2,795	1,624	30,060	2,717	342,686 00	387,854 00	6,580,940 25

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1908.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.																			
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Peas.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NEW BRUNSWICK.																				
Richibucto Superintendency	10	81	173	1,453	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	115	¼	3	178	6,480	....	.....
Fredericton "	6¼	120	43	1,100	....	....	2	42	3¾	75	....	....	28½	685	6¼	123⅗	29¼	1,605	....	.....
Total	16¼	201	216	2,553	....	....	2	42	3¾	75	....	....	35½	800	6½	126½	207¼	8,085	....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																				
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	5	40	32	860	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	914	....	....	....
NOVA SCOTIA.																				
Annapolis County	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	300	....	.....
Shelburne "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Digby "	....	....	½	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	½	25	....	.....
Yarmouth "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kings "	....	....	2	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	½	20	5	500	....	....
Queens "	....	....	1	25	½	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	½	12	....	....	2	300	....	....
Halifax "	....	....	14	450	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	13	....	....	....
Hants "	....	....	15	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	100	....	.....
Colchester "	....	....	3	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	300	....	.....
Cumberland "	....	....	½	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	800	....	.....
Pictou "	5	50	6	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7½	655	....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	....	....	4	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	250	....	.....
Richmond County	....	....	4	50	....	....	1	12	½	5	....	....	....	....	2	10	12	600	....	.....

Inverness "			6½	90			1	15									23½	1,075		
Victoria "			10	200	1	40	½	5							¼	30	12	900		
Cape Breton (Sydney) County																	¼	30		
Lunenburg "	1	25	6	125	1	27					1	20	1½	30	½	16	5	750		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) "			22	250	11	150											22	1,900		
Total	6	75	94½	1,475	13½	232	2½	32	½	5	1	20	2	62	12¾	76	119¾	8,485		
British Columbia.																				
Cowichan Agency	9	345	208	12,600					1	55							41	2,680		
West Coast "																	1½	210	¼	28
Kwawkewlth "																				
Lower Fraser "	81	3,220	448	28,320			21¼	1,260	198	6,670					18¼	646	268	46,297	15½	2,103
Williams Lake "	126	2,305	101	1,590					13	261					2	67	219	7,122	21	807
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	1,195	21,615	3,133	52,440	5	100	42½	602	126	2,895					131	2,645	363	48,000	59	6,920
Kootenay "	60	760	1,135	18,850													75	9,250		
Northwest Coast "																	124	12,600	¼	20
Babine and Upper Skeena River Ag'cy																	432	77,900		
Cassiar Agency																				
Total	1,471	28,245	5,025	113,800	5	100	63¾	1,862	338	9,881					151¼	3,358	1,523½	204,059	96	9,878

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1908.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
New Brunswick.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Richibucto Superintendency					87	8	50	11			
Fredericton "	2	300	5½	161	100	9	22	5		125	2
Total	2	300	5½	161	187	17	72	16		125	2
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	1½	600			30	24					
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County					6	4					
Shelburne "					3½						
Digby "					10						
Yarmouth "											
Kings "					3	20	2	1	1		
Queens "	½	200	1	250	20	10	2	½	1	2	2
Halifax "											
Hants "					90		3		1	1	1
Colchester "					7						
Cumberland "					5						2
Picton "					10						
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties					40	3					
Richmond County	½	35			38	3		13	1	9	
Inverness "	1	20			125	30	6				
Victoria "	1	25			120	120	15		3	5	8

Cape Breton (Sydney) County											
Lunenburg County	1½	300	½	25	60	20	15	1½	2	1	4
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	3	150			120						3
Total	7½	730	1½	275	657½	210	43	16	9	18	20
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency					804						
West Coast "					20	3					10
Kwawkewlth "											2
Lower Fraser "	33½	2,582			662	928	400	15	15	15	15
Williams Lake Agency	19½	1,347	10	533	744	1,206	290	25	15		100
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	60	8,450	4	550	6,268	550	688	15	5	5	1,100
Kootenay Agency					350	385	150	30	30	30	30
Northwest Coast Agency	2	200			20	185					
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	74	20,600			320	460	68	51	63	65	65
Cassiar Agency						5					
Total	189	33,179	14	1,083	9,188	3,722	1,596	316	128	115	1,322

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1908-9.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.													Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
New Brunswick.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency			7												90 00	550 00	640 00
Fredericton "					4										370 00	60 00	430 00
Total			7		4										460 00	610 00	1,070 00
Prince Edward Island.																	
Prince Edward Island Superintendency			1		1	1	1									300 00	300 00
Nova Scotia.																	
Annapolis County			1													100 00	100 00
Shelburne "																	
Digby "																	
Yarmouth "			3													125 00	125 00
Kings "			2	1		1									20 00	100 00	120 00
Queens "			1		3					1					75 00	200 00	275 00
Halifax "																	
Hants "															50 00		50 00
Colchester "											1					20 00	20 00
Cumberland "			1												10 00	150 00	160 00
Picton "																	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties			1													275 00	275 00
Richmond County			2	4	3	2				1			1		105 00	100 00	205 00
Inverness "				1		1										268 00	268 00
Victoria "			3			3			10	3					500 00	4,300 00	4,800 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County			4		2											500 00	500 00

Lunenburg County			1		2					2				150 00	250 00	400 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County			1		1		1		1	1		3		20 00	100 00	120 00
Total			20	6	11	7	1		11	8	1	3	1	930 00	6,488 00	7,418 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Cowichan Agency			9												3,100 00	3,100 00
West Coast "			15	1										200 00	2,160 00	2,360 00
Kwawkewlth "			6											100 00	650 00	750 00
Lower Fraser "			19	2		4								800 00	6,200 00	7,000 00
Williams Lake "				15										175 00	1,300 00	1,475 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency			4	1										1,650 00	2,900 00	4,550 00
Kootenay Agency			1	1		2	2		2					300 00	525 00	825 00
Northwest Coast Agency			56												35,200 00	35,200 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency			34	22			4		5					5,950 00	12,100 00	18,050 00
Cassiar Agency																
Total			144	42		6	6		7					9,175 00	64,135 00	73,310 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold, also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
New Brunswick.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	3,750 00	200 00	27,300 00		9,125 00	325 00	9,350 00	50,050 00
Fredericton "	2,995 50	5,400 00	29,850 00	20 00	255 00	6,700 00	14,300 00	59,520 50
Total	6,745 50	5,600 00	57,150 00	20 00	9,380 00	7,025 00	23,650 00	109,570 50
Prince Edward Island.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	992 00	30 00	80 00		2,820 00	22 00	14,480 00	18,424 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County	140 00		800 00		100 00	80 00	500 00	1,620 00
Shelburne "	100 00		1,500 00		250 00	600 00	250 00	2,700 00
Digby "	90 00		700 00		10 00	400 00	600 00	1,800 00
Yarmouth "			200 00		50 00	75 00	75 00	400 00
Kings "	497 00		1,000 00		200 00	500 00	500 00	2,697 00
Queens "	1,500 00	250 00	1,600 00		500 00	450 00	450 00	4,750 00
Halifax "	1,025 00						1,400 00	2,425 00
Hants "	850 00		500 00		50 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	4,400 00
Colchester "	150 00		2,850 00		35 00	300 00	1,000 00	4,335 00
Cumberland "	500 00		2,000 00		25 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	5,525 00
Pictou "	520 00		1,800 00		240 00		820 00	3,380 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	550 00		1,600 00	6 00	500 00		6,500 00	9,156 00
Richmond County	727 00	60 00	1,200 00		800 00		700 00	3,487 00
Inverness "	2,000 00	185 00	3,250 00		450 00	178 00	1,300 00	7,363 00
Victoria "	2,600 00	300 00	2,000 00		700 00	200 00	4,000 00	9,800 00
*Cape Breton (Sydney) County								

Lunenberg "	1,500 00	350 00	2,575 00	.....	800 00	600 00	600 00	6,425 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) "	2,425 00	300 00	1,500 00	.....	150 00	25 00	2,000 00	6,400 00
Total	15,174 00	1,445 00	25,075 00	6 00	4,860 00	5,968 00	24,195 00	76,663 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Cowichan Agency	22,100 00	3,825 00	27,200 00	.....	28,350 00	2,000 00	1,250 00	84,725 00
West Coast "	568 00	105 00	22,650 00	.....	34,300 00	4,030 00	26,400 00	88,053 00
Kwawkewlth "	.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	46,300 00	4,900 00	16,300 00	73,500 00
Lower Fraser "	48,696 00	6,220 00	73,913 00	667 50	57,482 00	41,070 00	65,064 00	293,112 50
Williams Lake "	34,321 00	2,735 00	35,350 00	160 00	15,670 00	17,280 00	10,300 00	115,816 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	153,044 20	11,175 00	188,900 00	500 00	26,400 00	17,850 00	12,250 00	410,119 20
Kootenay "	32,126 00	4,650 00	11,750 00	.....	1,865 00	6,700 00	2,400 00	59,491 00
Northwest Coast "	12,920 00	1,350 00	49,450 00	50 00	105,000 00	22,250 00	26,950 00	217,970 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	51,900 00	1,100 00	41,500 00	.....	18,800 00	58,900 00	29,500 00	201,700 00
Cassiar Agency	75 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	100 00	8,000 00	1,300 00	15,475 00
Total	355,750 20	31,160 00	462,713 00	1,377 50	334,267 00	182,980 00	191,714 00	1,559,961 70

*Agent states it is impossible to get this information.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians Derive their Support.						Public Buildings, Property of the Band.										Value of Public Properties &c.
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in Stock-raising.	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	
MANITOBA.	Acres.	Acres.																$ cts.
Clandeboye Agency	12,515	488	234	236	94	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	9	....	....	2	38,000 00
Partage la Praire Agency	15,458	1,217	42	130	100	28	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	7	....	2,400 00
Manitowapah "	35,920	374	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	10	....	12	..	7,300 00
Norway House "	14,169	766	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	..	....	10	2	13	....	....	....	19,600 00
The Pas "	6,919	36	.....	407	41	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	2,075 00
Birtle "	17,899	2,302	46	55	22	77	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	3	1	....	1,705 00
Oak River (Sioux) "	8,714	3,310	73	51	32	26	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 00
Total	111,594	8,493	395	879	289	143	1	....	....	....	4	28	4	39	4	25	2	71,280 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	37,614	598	47	29	.. .	81	....	....	1	1	17	3	....	3	2	11	....	9,515 00
Valley River Band " " 4	9,226	54	5	9	7	6	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	16,754	1,180	27	8	7	19	....	....	1	1	80	....	....	....	....	.	....	6,480 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	10,160	696½	22	25	.....	19	....	....	1	1	9	....	....	1	1	1	....	3,330 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	128,223	5,431	98	13	426	135	....	....	2	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	5,825 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	102,049	1,646	52	.....	.....	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Touchwood Hills " " 4	87,114	1,288	76	133	209	94	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	6,725 00
Battleford " " 6	160,394	1,692	140	11	188	175	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	5,709 00
Carlton " " 6	133,109	2,149	100	179	183	169	1	2	2	2	1	2	....	6	...	4	....	9,850 09
Duck Lake " " 6	88,979	983	57	134	5	130	....	....	3	1	....	2	...	3	....	....	1	6,050 00
Onion Lake " " 6	143,279	257	62	171	12	145	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	2,700 00
Total	916,901	15,974½	686	712	1,037	1,036	1	3	14	10	108	10	...	23	4	16	1	56,184 00

ALBERTA.																			
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	33,653¼	1,280	29	73	49	68	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	14,350 00
Hobbema " " 6	60,340¾	559½	52	109	55	112	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	11,761 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	79,521	1,444	112	157	.....	107	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	..	..	6,425 00
Stony " " 7	45,530	190	60	100	100	68	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1,100 00
Sarcee " " 7	58,120	218	20	16	6	23	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	1	1	....	....	11,000 00
Blackfoot " " 7	299,950	250	24	.....	.....	134	4	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	24	....	....	3,100 00
Blood " " 7	348,476	1,557	27	.....	10	318	....	....	1	1	37	....	....	3	....	7	....	30,200 00
Peigan " " 7	114,895	401	7	.....	150	145	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	14,350 00
*Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Treaty No. 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	.....
Total	1,040,486	5,899¾	331	455	370	975	8	1	2	3	38	3	1	14	26	9	....	92,286 00

* *N* return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
MANITOBA.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Clandeboye Agency	2,846	....	....	3	506	....	....	27	....	195	....	66	10	8	....	6,800 00	87,400 00	94,200 00
Portage la Prairie "	3,500	....	....	....	59	34	....	48	..	43	4	23	5	7	....	3,550 00	4,800 00	8,350 00
Manitowapah "	405	....	....	....	329	35	....	131	....	242	23	124	8	42	....	796 00	19,450 00	20,246 00
Norway House "	347	....	....	....	443	....	....	4	....	152	..	24	....	....	....	1,221 00	40,945 00	42,166 00
The Pas "	78	....	....	11	145	45	....	20	....	48	....	7	....	....	....	1,260 00	22,700 00	23,960 00
Birtle "	16,215	....	....	12	69	41	1	93	10	80	5	54	2	6	....	1,250 00	16,535 00	17,785 00
Oak River (Sioux) "	1,200	....	....	28	34	26	....	46	15	29	2	36	23	....	....	850 00	12,800 00	13,650 00
Total	24,591	....	....	54	1585	181	1	369	25	789	34	334	48	63	....	15,727 00	204,630 00	220,357 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	988	....	....	1	32	37	....	22	....	58	....	11	....	5	3	1,960 00	7,500 00	9,460 00
Valley River Band " " 4	326	....	....	.	13	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	180 00	1,755 00	1,935 00
Assiniboine " " 4	6,550	....	....	2	43	..	....	9	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	815 00	2,440 00	3,255 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	70	....	....	....	6	46	....	26	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	4,500 00	4,600 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	31,078½	....	....	3	163	25	2	114	....	110	9	3	....	1	77	19,078 50	29,225 00	48,303 50
Crooked Lakes " " 4	3,806	..	....	....	31	86	....	62	....	85	13	35	4	3	....	11,418 00	15,570 00	26,988 00
Touchwood Hills " " 4	16,721	....	....	....	109	6	....	79	4	93	4	22	....	3	2	3,165 35	12,066 00	15,231 35
Battleford " " 6	28,830	....	....	....	238	....	....	45	..	167	15	14	43	....	....	20,840 00	19,650 00	40,490 00
Carlton " " 6	3,972	....	..	....	98	114	4	88	....	159	13	40	11	8	....	3,972 00	15,514 00	19,486 00
Duck Lake " " 6	5,219	....	....	2	126	....	..	24	....	136	....	10	....	....	..	26,995 00	23,855 00	50,850 00
Onion Lake " " 6	810	....	....	....	113	....	....	....	....	67	....	9	....	....	....	1,520 00	7,450 00	8,970 00
Total	98,370½	....	....	8	972	314	6	469	4	951	54	144	58	20	82	90,043 85	139,525 00	229,568 85

ALBERTA.

Agency, Treaty No.																							
Edmonton 6	1,996			2	55	45		65	22	42	5	10	5	4	11	1,545 00	14,825 00	16,370 00
Hobbema " 6	1,105				68	39		81		31	19	6			13	960 00	14,430 00	15,390 00
Saddle Lake " 6	2,360				180			23		162		10	2			7,060 00	20,620 00	27,680 00
Stony " 7	11,000				130			44		25			20			7,000 00	14,000 00	21,000 00
Sarcee " 7	69,120			2	50			28	1	18		2	1	2		7,000 00	4,000 00	11,000 00
Blackfoot " 7	13,220		17	17	122			77	3	55	1	3	8	1		1,100 00	185 00	1,285 00
Blood " 7	2,557			6	210			70		160			18			2,557 00	8,390 00	10,947 00
Peigan " 7	4,500			24	100		37			25			20			9,000 00	7,040 00	16,040 00
*Lesser Slave Lake " 8																		
Total	35,858		17	51	915	84	37	388	26	458	25	31	74	7	24	36,222 00	83,490 00	119,712 00

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTCS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
Manitoba.																			$ cts.
Clandeboye Agency	75	47	1	....	....	65	5	41	2	....	12	17	76	4	91	12	16	14	26,200 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	46	27	10	....	....	24	10	22	4	....	2	250	51	8	41	36	....	64	5,750 00
Manitowapah "	25	20	..	....	....	48	....	42	....	....	8	780	70	..	125	79	...	75	8,375 00
Norway House "	17	14	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	10	1208	2	2	2	....	....	.. .	1,270 00
The Pas "	9	11	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	1	463	4	2	9	....	....	..	1,270 00
Birtle "	83	50	21	6	1	50	21	46	5	....	....	1945	86	....	74	67	40	48	14,347 00
Oak River (Sioux) "	77	35	15	1	..	27	32	20	3	2	4	505	58	....	43	34	39	29	15,000 00
Total	332	201	47	7	1	218	69	179	14	2	37	5168	347	16	385	228	95	230	72,212 00
Saskatchewan.																			
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	61	37	2	..	...	36	7	36	1	1	5	501	55	24	57	24	8	31	9,200 00
Valley River Band " " 4	6	4	....	....	....	7	....	5	....	....	....	10	10	...	10	10	7	5	1,635 00
Assiniboine " " 4	33	12	4	1	....	16	4	7	1	1	....	53	30	7	23	15	3	12	8,990 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	25	8	3	....	....	17	3	12	2	1	1	225	31	....	27	10	8	20	4,600 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	108	52	36	14	....	61	35	57	11	....	3	1445	121	17	105	71	20	62	34,288 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	65	41	16	14	....	52	16	45	8	....	....	480	95	7	80	50	13	40	21,262 00
Touchwood Hills " " 4	69	28	10	15	....	56	11	45	4	2	3	825	96	23	72	56	11	28	17,034 00
Battleford " " 6	141	61	3	...	....	95	16	77	9	....	....	1453	176	40	143	159	36	61	31,767 00
Carlton " " 6	96	79	4	....	....	56	15	46	4	1	5	1416	101	10	114	73	19	21	19,280 00
Duck Lake " " 6	96	76	13	...	3	49	14	51	2	.	14	2416	80	55	77	61	11	46	28,696 00
Onion Lake " " 6	31	16	...	...	....	46	1	41	....	...	1	670	75	10	85	....	....	30	8,426 00
Total	741	414	81	41	3	491	122	422	42	6	32	9494	873	193	793	509	136	356	185,178 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ALBERTA.

Edmonton	Agency, Treaty No. 6		51	40	10	3		49	11	50	3	1	3	374	87	94	85	19	7	8	15,247	00
Hobbema	" 6		61	36	3			42	5	36				627	129	11	80	26	5	9	19,146	00
Saddle Lake	" 6		46	40	1			33	4	29				817	80	7	106		5	7	21,222	00
Stony	" 7		32	7		1		30		32				45	79	59	61		2		10,000	00
Sarcee	" 7		8	2	1	1		16	2	12	1		1	280	58	4	17	2	5	4	4,000	00
Blackfoot	" 7		53	19	1	3	2	79	1	73			4	279	161		31	35	21	50	22,292	00
Blood	" 7		15	2				42		90			7	2000	295		300		60		47,525	00
Peigan	" 7		23	8	1	1		50	2	50	1			350	110		3	5	21	20	6,985	00
*Lesser Slave Lake	" 8																					
Total			289	154	17	9	3	391	25	372	5	1	15	4772	972	166	683	87	126	98	146,417	00

*No return received

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.				Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
MANITOBA.																	$ cts.
Clandeboye Agency	4	212	24	12	138	202	260	210	....	2	5	..	....	....	....	150	10,245 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	....	169	7	5	32	39	56	44	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	120	7,200 00
Manitowapah "	3	53	27	34	62	142	680	1,035	36	5	18	20	....	....	....	182	41,050 00
Norway House "	1	8	....	12	32	40	151	183	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	8,405 00
The Pas "	6	33	8	2	18	30	107	57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	9,070 00
Birtle "	3	291	....	9	30	133	182	266	....	....	4	27	....	9	....	371	37,548 00
Oak River (Sioux) "	3	232	20	2	....	3	20	11	....	.. ..	....	..	18	6	15	490	14,679 00
Total	20	998	86	76	312	589	1,456	1,809	36	7	27	62	18	15	15	1,313	128,197 60
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	....	144	...	11	41	64	303	319	...	....	.. ..	....	....	....	....	165	32,405 00
Valley River Band " " 4	....	20	...	1	8	2	21	23	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	2,095 00
Assiniboine " " 4	....	106	45	2	28	3	43	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	8,399 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	3	120	...	4	18	35	95	101	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	30	12,700 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	7	272	55	20	35	270	394	537	....	...	....	20	....	....	4	340	60,412 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	3	301	25	5	46	66	209	205	....	....	....	37	....	....	3	206	36,757 40
Touchwood Hills " " 4	11	290	46	15	30	145	450	471	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	119	62,874 50
Battleford " " 6	5	598	....	22	99	75	281	432	114	....	35	...	....	....	....	440	59,693 00
Carlton " " 6	3	389	34	20	143	269	515	489	....	3	27	34	...	....	....	251	68,240 50
Duck Lake " " 6	....	273	34	1	24	80	357	496	12	....	14	...	20	....	....	400	47,759 00
Onion Lake " " 6	....	344	...	1	39	87	338	585	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	43,690 00
Total	32	2,857	239	102	511	1,096	3,006	3,734	126	3	82	95	20	....	7	1,981	435,025 40

ALBERTA.																									
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6			2	348	29		12	40	196	277		10	25	41										230	28,505 00
Hobbema	"	6		457	13		10	69	197	235				3										36	34,150 00
Sad Me Lake	"	6		243	66	1	122	116	230	318		2	30		8	18								475	33,356 00
Stony	"	7		1,050				125	516	252															45,270 00
Sarcee	"	7		350					145	233															19,510 00
Blackfoot	"	7	12	1,750	225		5	397	543	573					23									2	150
Blood	"	7	37	3,037	39	146		1,102	2,382	2,755		1												104	94,830 00
Peigan	"	7	19	980	224	40	2	75	611	823															206,235 00
*Lesser Slave Lake Agency	Treaty No. 8																								58,325 00
Total			70	8,215	596	192	146	1,924	4,840	5,466		13	56	44	31	18	2	1,028							540,181 00

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	General Effects.									Household Effects.	
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	Value of Real and Personal Property.
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency	7	221	40	45	134	322	1,040	234	67,880 00	18,100 00	630,835 00
Portage la Prairie Agency		11	6	32	60	28	1,000	125	1,400 00	2,600 00	226,228 00
Manitowapah "	36	129	121	96	259	786	4,570	2 8	10,625 00	10,225 00	231,535 00
Norway House "	13	467	265	98	450	1,213	3,245	617	25,050 00	19,050 00	248,959 00
The Pas "		19	219	42	220	560	2,700	130	10,263 00	5,850 00	97,300 00
Birtle "		3		34	59		990	98	1,730 00	3,310 00	373,598 00
Oak River (Sioux) "			10	44	62		1,525	73	3,600 00	4,600 00	223,409 00
Total	56	850	661	391	1,244	2,909	15,070	1,545	120,548 00	63,735 00	2,031,864 00
Saskatchewan.											
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4		1		20	81	7	626	70	1,760 00	5,550 00	564,860 00
Valley River Band Agency, Treaty No. 4				10	9		206	15	464 00	1,240 00	66,039 00
Assiniboine " " 4				16	44		135	43	1,116 50	900 00	289,916 50
Moose Mountain " " 4				13	35	2	125	50	1,300 00	1,000 00	233,527 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4		1		44	94	43	277	129	2,953 30	13,300 00	1,365,094 80
Crooked Lakes " " 4				22	56	12	119	106	1,885 75	5,850 00	667,756 15
Touchwood Hills " " 4				37	86	2	1,752	107	2,773 25	6,225 00	979,540 10
Battleford " " 6		8	8	86	159	77	659	200	5,878 00	12,450 00	976,853 00
Carlton " " 6		14	79	112	149	146	2,547	167	5,430 50	4,766 00	646,456 00
Duck Lake " " 6				47	182	54	4,100	183	9,090 00	14,700 00	728,451 00
Onion Lake " " 6		2	76	67	108	104	1,385	188	5,800 00	3,825 00	729,669 00
Total		26	163	474	1,003	447	11,931	1,258	38,451 30	69,806 00	7,248,162 55

ALBERTA.

Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	....	....	....	14	67	80	69	1,552	123	3,410 00	2,934 00	593,817 00
Hobbema " 6	....	....	1	....	31	76	211	1,286	116	4,767 00	1,915 00	719,566 00
Saddle Lake " 6	....	....	24	64	29	118	157	1,002	109	4,741 00	3,945 00	374,190 00
Stony " 7	....	....	....	....	130	15	2	220	140	3,250 00	9,500 00	257,750 00
Sarcee " 7	....	....	....	....	6	8	....	45	75	500 00	2,000 00	989,952 00
Blackfoot " 7	....	....	12	....	52	41	....	38	135	5,230 00	13,300 00	1,304,155 00
Blood " 7	....	....	1	....	40	10	....	40	200	2,450 00	6,000 00	3,859,072 00
Peigan " 7	....	....	8	....	20	35	....	....	100	1,339 00	4,000 00	688,514 00
*Lesser Slave Lake Agency Treaty No. 8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	46	78	375	383	469	4,183	998	25,687 00	43,594 00	4,152,016 00

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1908—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.																		
	Wheat		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.
															Tons.	Tons	Tons.		
MANITOBA.																			
Clandeboye Agency	68	1,020	190	5,700	10	400	4	100	52	7,800	5½	57	4¾	115	2	40	....	1,425	.....
Portage la Prairie Agency	772	13,505	358	8,984	36	789	...	....	7½	650	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,015	.....
Manitowapah "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	4,000	½	55	1¼	45	1¾	115	....	4,440	.....
Norway House "	.....	.....	20	300	6	125	....	...	84	1,945	....	....	2	180	....	....	....	1,016	.....
The Pas "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2,050	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	643	..
Birtle "	741	9,888	1,028	24,504	16	600	7½	26	30¼	1,058	....	....	..	.....	3½	35	6	1,557	1,029
Oak River (Sioux) "	1,818	30,314	701	10,823	.....	.....	.....	....	11	2,080	....	....	....	.....	¾	18	....	1,406	....
Total	3,399	54,727	2,297	50,311	68	1,914	11¼	126	248¾	19,583	6	112	8	340	8	208	6	11,502	1,029
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	131	1,255	370	7,123	117	1,298	....	....	5	822	1¼	96	1½	185	1½	100	....	1,630	2,300
Valley River Band, Treaty No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	5	...	274	....
Assiniboine Agency, " 4	665	4,301	175	2,486	....	.....	.....	....	6¼	625	1	60	5¼	131	.....	.....	....	854	195
Moose Mountain Agency " 4	272⅔	4,277	93	3,425	...	.....	.....	...	4	400	⅓	50	1	150	.....	.....	....	500	250
Qu'Appelle " " 4	2,238¼	22,887	1,277⅔	24,845	....	.....	.....	...	23	2,075	2¾	110	11½	1,010	5½	360	....	2,619	2,080
Crooked Lakes " " 4	573	7,136	453	6,017	....	.....	.....	....	7⅔	708	.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	280	....	1,825	900
Touchwood Hills " " 4	129	1,398	595	13,498	41	279	..	...	11¼	1,685	1¼	175	4½	965	2½	225	....	2,535	1,430
Battleford " " 6	557	4,982	692	9,694	21	175	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44½	6,225	38	3,919	2,015
Carlton " " 6	638½	6,685½	534½	10,759	68½	828	....	..	23¼	1,349	⅔	78	1	150	½	58	....	2,035	1,157
Duck Lake " " 6	363	4,107	440	9,817	18½	354	..	....	20⅔	763	1⅓	1	1	1	....	.....	....	2,911	419
Onion Lake " " 6	24	386	172	4,372	27	435	..	....	8	1,666	5	179	....	532	..	84	....	2,688	250
Total	5,591½	57414½	4,802¼	92,136	293	3,369	....	....	110¾	10,148	13½	749	25¾	3,124	57¼	7,337	38	21,890	10,996

ALBERTA.

Edmonton Agency	Treaty No. 6		30	311	752	24,554½	95	2,510	....	....	17½	1,998	4	45	6	95	3	520	....	1,891	400
Hobbema	" 6		773	1,165	4263	16,594	403	1,212½	....	....	9	1,051	14	41	2	229	2	26	....	2,658	900
Saddle Lake	" 6		203½	1,070	395	7,977	21	338	....	....	25	1,596	31	32	9½	425	2	11	....	3,332	110
Stony	" 7		....	....	185	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	1½	....	....	....	....	1,200	530
Sarcee	" 7		15	443	1143	2,345	....	....	....	....	6½	250	....	....	1	160	33	50	15	1,200	200
Blackfoot	" 7		60	....	31	1,148	....	....	....	....	11½	1,121	5½	334	4	193½	18	60	....	2,018	83
Blood	" 7		1,456	23,000	140	2,672	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,857	....
Peigan	" 7		108	1,750	112	960	....	....	....	....	15	1,000	....	....	....	....	5	440	....	800	450
*Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Treaty No. 8			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total			1,630½	27,742	2,159	56,190½	156½	4,090½	....	....	87½	7,016	114	452	18½	1,108½	174	1,107	15	14,986	2,673

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1908-9.

Agency.	New Land Improvements.				Buildings Erected.													Increase in Value.		
	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
MANITOBA.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Clandeboye Agency							3			7		2		8					1,300 00	1,300 00
Portage la Prairie Agency		123	73	525			5	1		7		2		8				500 00	525 00	1,025 00
Manitowapah "		30	10	115			28			14		14		4				205 00	2,230 00	2,435 00
Norway House "							19					9							1,775 00	1,775 00
The Pas "	5	3	3	5		8	39	7		1		6		3				425 00	5,695 00	6,120 00
Birtle "		179	167			1	7		1	9	9	1	1	3	1	1		1,490 00	1,545 00	3,035 00
Oak River (Sioux) "		170	40				5							6				590 00	550 00	1,140 00
Total	5	505	293	645		9	106	8	1	31	9	32	1	24	1	1		3,210 00	13,620 00	16,830 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																				
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4		294	290	620		1	9	6		3		6						1,975 00	2,100 00	4,075 00
Valley River Band " 4		46		6								2						184 00	50 00	234 00
Assiniboine " 4		250	105				3			1		4						1,075 00	420 00	1,495 00
Moose Mountain " 4		38	30	6,520				4		4								150 00	450 00	600 00
Qu'Appelle " 4	3,280	740	533			1	13	20	2	19		22	2	1		1	6	6,980 00	6,410 00	13,390 00
Crooked Lakes " 4		155	271	693			2	11		6		3		1				3,357 00	1,280 00	4,637 00
Touchwood Hill " 4		281	216	800			23			7		2						2,205 00	2,000 00	4,205 00
Battleford " 6		205	205	510			26					28						899 00	2,950 00	3,849 00
Carlton " 6	34	1,005	220	259			10	12		8		18	2	5		1		2,839 50	1,776 00	4,615 50
Duck Lake " 6		155					11			1								775 00	1,650 00	2,425 00
Onion Lake " 6		88		415			6					3		3				1,303 00	415 00	1,718 00
Total	3,314	3,257	1,870	9,823		2	103	53	2	49		88	4	10		2	6	21,742 50	19,501 00	41,243 50

ALBERTA.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold, also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
MANITOBA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Clandeboye Agency	24,300 00	6,900 00	21,800 00	30 00	3,450 00	17,500 00	7,600 00	81,580 00
Portage la Prairie "	15,585 00	850 00	4,200 00	.....	500 00	3,200 00	3,150 00	27,485 00
Manitowapah "	10,225 00	3,265 00	9,290 00	.....	13,145 00	11,935 00	4,740 00	52,600 00
Norway House "	10,760 00	300 00	11,950 00	.....	16,150 00	22,750 00	7,950 00	69,860 00
The Pas "	1,525 00	1,690 00	7,650 00	.....	14,500 00	23,400 00	625 00	49,390 00
Birtle "	24,147 10	1,713 00	5,564 00	50 00	595 00	3,252 00	2,680 00	38,001 10
Oak River (Sioux) "	33,295 00	1,500 00	770 00	.....	330 00	2,795 00	270 00	38,960 00
Total	119,837 10	16,218 00	61,224 00	80 00	48,670 00	84,832 00	27,015 00	357,876 10
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Pelly Agency, Treaty, No. 4	11,975 00	4,769 95	908 00	2,435 00	65 00	2,945 00	2,737 00	25,834 95
Valley River Band " " 4	1,402 50	312 00	80 00	.....	.....	723 00	1,193 50	3,711 00
Assiniboine " " 4	5,450 45	952 05	1,344 00	.....	1,000 00	325 50	2,198 00	11,270 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	6,583 00	1,524 27	350 00	400 00	550 00	400 00	1,914 25	11,721 52
Qu'Appelle " " 4	39,922 90	9,842 05	6,500 00	19,000 00	2,300 00	2,750 00	9,637 80	89,952 25
Crooked Lakes " " 4	12,655 25	4,200 00	2,350 00	.....	825 00	1,750 00	6,305 00	28,085 35
Touchwood Hills " " 4	16,628 20	7,760 00	4,673 70	3,220 00	2,600 00	14,405 00	10,707 10	59,994 00
Battleford " " 6	23,972 00	20,016 00	4,960 60	15,257 00	1,400 00	6,025 00	9,735 00	81,365 00
Carlton " " 6	9,708 25	8,548 78	7,806 00	.....	3,936 40	14,639 15	3,804 55	48,443 13
Duck Lake " " 6	24,393 35	8,054 74	9,778 00	.....	1,240 00	22,149 00	6,227 00	71,842 09
Onion Lake " " 6	17,053 00	10,945 00	5,970 00	.....	6,340 00	9,280 00	3,460 00	53,048 00
Total	169,743 90	76,924 84	44,719 79	40,312 00	20,256 40	75,391 65	57,919 20	485,267 69

ALBERTA.

Edmonton	Agency, Treaty, No. 6	17,126 90	1,450 00	10,107 00	171 00	690 00	3,652 00	6,910 00	39,506 90
Hobbema	" 6	14,254 05	1,754 44	1,755 00	8,220 00	2,059 00	3,275 00	2,710 00	34,018 49
Saddle Lake	" 6	20,631 00	5,045 00	1,695 00		1,130 00	1,920 00	950 00	31,374 00
Stony	" 7	3,050 00	2,215 50	1,075 00			4,200 00	15,476 46	26,016 96
Sarcee	" 7	5,090 00	660 00	3,000 00				200 00	8,840 00
Blackfoot	" 7	6,900 00	8,861 91	11,100 00		150 00	600 00	37,250 00	64,861 94
Blood	" 7	25,209 52	21,328 63	2,649 00				15,832 82	68,010 97
Peigan	" 7	1,207 12	1,599 36	6,000 00	1,500 00			3,282 50	15,588 98
*Lesser Slave Lake	Agency, Treaty No. 8								
Total		93,381 59	45,854 87	37,372 00	9,891 00	4,029 00	13,047 00	84,611 78	288,178 24

* No return received.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE ($50) UNDER SECTIONS 14-5 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

Commutations 1908-9.

Norway House Agency.

Mrs. Geo. Provost, No. 95—Bloodvein River Band.
Mrs. Kenneth McLeod, No. 369—Norway House Band.

Pas Agency.

Mrs. David Crane, No. 145—Cumberland Band.
" Kate McKay, " 147— "
" Hamet Morin, " 155— "
" Flora Cook, " 165— "
" Caroline Cook, " 114— "
" Caroline Budd, " 151— "
" Sarah Charlette, " 146— "
" Emmeline Cook, " 260—Pas Band.
" Henrietta Budd, " 279—Shoal Lake Band.
" Matilda Paul, " 281—Pas Band.

Peilly Agency.

Margaret LeClerc, No. 91—Keseekouse Band.
Harriet Brass, " 84 "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Return A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment.
			$		
Hon. Frank Oliver		Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Frank Pedley	D. M.	Deputy Supt. General	5,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department	2,950	Sept. 1, 1908 July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Hon. David Laird	1 A.	Indian Commissioner	3,400	Oct. 4, 1898	Oct. 4, 1898
Samuel Stewart	1 B.	Asst. Secretary	2,400	Dec. 30, 1898	Aug. 5, 1878
Henry A. Conroy	"	Inspector	2,350	April 1, 1902	April 1, 1902
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply and Statistics	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
James A. Macrae	"	Inspector	1,950	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Joseph G. Ramsden	"	"	1,950	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
James J. Campbell	"	Clerk of Laws affecting Indians and Indian Sociology	1,750	May 10, 1906	Dec. 30, 1886
Henry C. Ross	"	Clerk of Printing and Translation	1,750	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	2 B.	Privy Council Clerk	1,600	Jan. 30, 1903	Feb. 7, 1891
Helen M. O'Donahoe	3 A.	Secretary to Deputy Supt. General	1,150	July 1, 1904	Jan. 2, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	"	Clerk	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Margaret H. Brennan	"	"	1,100	July 1, 1905	Nov. 19, 1896
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	"	1,050	May 10, 1906	May 26, 1899
Beatrice Phelan	3 B.	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1907
Annie Doyle	"	"	700	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 24, 1908
Martha J. Back	"	"	650	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Benjamin Hayter	"	Packer	800	July 26, 1892	Oct. 18, 1887
Frederick Munro	"	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 20, 1904
John Bradley	"	"	700	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Duncan C. Scott	1 A.	Chief Accountant and Superintendent of Indian Education	2,900	July 1, 1893 April 1, 1909	Dec. 15, 1879
Frederick H. Paget	1 B.	Accountant	2,250	Sept. 1, 1908	June 1, 1882
Hiram McKay	2 A.	Asst. Accountant	1,800	Sept. 1, 1908	July 9, 1880
Emile Jean	"	Clerk	1,600	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
John W. Shore	2 B.	"	1,600	July 1, 1899	March 24, 1884
Sidney W. Hobart	"	"	1,400	May 28, 1907	Jan. 2, 1900
Robert M. Ogilvie	"	Architect	1,500	Aug. 25, 1905	Aug. 25, 1905
Mary D. Maxwell	"	Clerk	1,450	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey	3 A.	"	1,200	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 21, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	"	"	1,200	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903
Sarah M. O'Gready	"	"	1,250	July 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1896
David Morin	"	"	1,150	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1901
Robert Pringle	"	"	1,050	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	"	"	1,050	Aug. 1, 1906	July 1, 1901
Maud M. McIntosh	"	"	1,000	July 1, 1907	July 31, 1905
Ellen J. Findlay	"	"	950	April 29, 1908	Feb. 1, 1906
Elizabeth Robson	"	"	900	April 1, 1909	April 1, 1909
Gertrude C. Neelin	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	March 26, 1906
Lillie M. Whitten	"	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1907
Marianne T. Macgillis	"	"	700	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 7, 1907
Georgiana C. Caddy	"	"	650	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 31, 1908
McLeod S. McAllister	"	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Oct. 10, 1905

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indians Affairs on April 1, 1909.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment.
			$		
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr	1 B.	Clerk of land and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents.	2,250	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Clerk	1,000	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	2 B.	Timber Inspector	1,650	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	"	Clerk	1,500	July 1, 1905	Feb. 15, 1898
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Emma S. Martin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	3 B.	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 1, 1906
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,200	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
John Lestock Reid	"	Surveyor	2,250	Sept. 1, 1908	April —, 1900
James K. McLean	"	"	2,100	April 1, 1909	Aug. 19, 1904
Henry Fabien	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,550	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 11, 1905
Eva A. Lord	3 A.	Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1907	Mar. 1, 1907
Rowland G. Orr	3 B.	Draughtsman	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
RECORDS BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson	2 B.	Registrar	1,600	Jan. 30, 1903	June 21, 1888
Joseph de Lisle	"	Clerk	1,559	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Thos. P. Moffatt	"	"	1,450	Aug. 1, 1906	Oct. 14, 1891
Chas. A. Cooke	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	April 1, 1893
Wm Edwin Allan	"	"	1,200	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
John Ackland	"	"	1,100	June 23, 1905	July 28, 1899
Henry Hooper	"	"	1,050	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Hugh M. Graham	"	"	1,000	Jan. 1, 1908	Mar. 26, 1906
Fannie Yeilding	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
William Seale	3 B.	Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson	2 A.	Clerk of Schools	1,700	May 28, 1907	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	2 B.	Clerk	,600	Jan. 11, 1899	Dec. 29, 1896
Alex. F. MacKenzie	3 A.	"	1,20 0	Nov. 13, 1902	Nov. 13, 1902

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Cockburn, G. P.	Indian Agent.	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Temagaming, and Matachewan.
Ferguson, W. J. C.	Indian Land Agent.	200 00—Commission of 5 per cent on collections	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Fraser, John	Timber Inspector	1,200 00—Paid from vote	Gore Bay	
Gibson, J. A.	Guardian of Islands.	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Goulette, O. V.	"	150 00	Gananoque	"
Graham, Duncan	Indian Agent	400 00	Gamebridge	Chippewas of Rama.
Hagan, Samuel	"	500 00—$60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Spanish River and Serpent River.
Hill, H. M.	Clerk, Indian Office.	600 00	Brantford	
Hill, E. P.	"	300 00	"	
Jamieson, A.	Inspector of Works.	400 00	"	
Macdonald, D. F.	Indian Supt.	900 00—Commission of 5 per cent on collections; $60 office rent	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Shawanaga and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, J. B.	"	500 00	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McDougall, Neil	"	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles	"	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McIver, John.	"	500 00	McIver	" Nawash, Cape Cape Croker.
Mullin, Martin	"	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Neilson, R. W.	Clerk, Indian Office.	720 00	Manitowaning	
Nichols, W. L.	Indian Agent.	825 00—With $154.50 a year for office rent and fuel	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchawana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Nisbet, William	"	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
Scoffield, John	"	600 00	Chippawa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Sims, C. L. D.	"	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sucker Lake, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganatawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Withefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Smith, G. J.	Indian Supt.	1,500 00 $140 for travelling expenses and $200 for rent	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Stainton, J. R.	Indian Agent.	700 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Sutherland, S.	"	600 00—also $200 allowance for clerk.	Delaware.	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Thackeray, John	"	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thorburn, R.	"	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Van Loon, W. C.	"	600 00	Hagersville.	Mississaguas of the Credit.
West, H. A.	"	500 00	Chapleau.	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Williams, Albert	"	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Yates, John	"	350 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid by band	Sudbury	Whitefish Lake Indians.
Berry, J. D., M.D.	"	2 50—Per head (35 Inds.) $87.50 paid by band.	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Baxter, J., M.D	"	350 00	Thessalon.	Thessalon River and Mississagi River.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	"	600 00	Little Current	Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek, West Bay and Whitefish River.
Flaherty, F. F., M.D.	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament	Massey.	Spanish River and Serpent River Indians.
Hay, W. W., M.D.	"	500 00—Paid by band	Wallaceburg.	Indians on Walpole Island.
Hayden, E. W., M.D.	"	275 00 "	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Henderson, W. A., M.D	"	450 00	Sarnia	Sarnia Reserve Indians.
Holmes, C. N., M.D.	"	2,850 00—$300 for drugs	Ohsweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H. A., M.D	"	500 00 "	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash.
James, M., M.D	"	200 00 Voted by Parliament	Mattawa.	Algonquin Indians.
Johnston, J., M.D	"	250 00—Paid by band	Gore Bay	Indians on Manitoulin Island, Cockburn Island, Obidgewong and Sheshegwaning.
Moore, John, M.D	"	250 00 "	Shannonville	Western portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
McCaig, A. S., M.D	"	500 00 "	Sault Ste Marie	Garden River. Paid for attending Batchawana Bd.
McDonald, R., M.D.	"	3 00	Hagersville.	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	"	300 00 Voted by Parliament	Delaware.	Oneidas of the Thames.
McGrady, J., M.D.	"	125 00—Paid by band, $75, vote.	Ft. William	Fort William, Pic., Pays Plat and Red Rock Bds.
McLean, John, M.D.	"	300 00 " $50	Orillia	Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00 "	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McEwen, J. A., M.D.	"	260 00—Band, $200; $60 voted by Parliament.	Melbourne	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.

McWilliams, V. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	185 00	Paid by Band		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Pringle, H. H., M.D.	"	150 00	"	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Reeves, James, M.D.	"	200 00	Voted by Parliament	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D.	"	300 00	"	Chapleau	Indians from Pogamissing to White River.
Shaw, R. W., M.D.	"	1,000 00	Paid by Band and Vote	Hespeler	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Vandervoost, S. D., M.D.	"	250 00	" "	Deseronto	Eastern portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
Totten, O., M.D.	"	250 00		Forest	Kettle Point and Stony Point Reserve Indians.
Williams, R. W., M.D.	"	300 00	Paid by Band	Allenford	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Creegan, Rev. A. H.	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00	Paid by Band	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Sims, H. S.	Constable	168 00	"	Massey	Serpent River and Spanish River.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	425 00		Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Beaulieu, Edouard	"	150 00	Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	"	600 00	$60 for office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Comiré, A. O., M.D.	"	400 00		St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Dubé, J. R.	"	100 00		Becancour	" Becancour.
Gagnon, Adolphe	"	400 00		Bersimis	Bersimis.
Long, George	"	50 00	Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c on distribution	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	$50 office rent	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Morin, Rev. J. B.	"	200 00		Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Perillard, Joseph	"	200 00		Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	"	300 00		Pointe la Garde	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Renaud, J. A.	"	350 00		North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi Indians.
Tessier, A.	"	400 00		Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Tremblay, J. E., M.D.	Indian Agent and Medical Officer	600 00		Esquimaux Point	North Shore St. Lawrence from Seven Islands to St. Augustin.
Cote, C. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00		Escoumains	Escoumains.
LeClerc, L. N., M.D.	"	400 00		Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.	"	80 00	Voted by Parliament	Gaspé	Micmacs of Gaspé.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Paid by Band	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantin, J., M.D.	"	500 00		Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Clavcau, E. A., M.D.	"	200 00		Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Pelletier, J. A., M.D.	"	50 00		St. Urbain	St. Urbain, Charlevoix county.
Pinault, L. G., M.D.	"	200 00		Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Quinet, W., M.D.	"	100 00		Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Arnaud, Rev. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	500 00		Quebec	Montagnais Indians, North Shore of the St. Lawrence.
Bourget, Rev. P.	"	125 00	also $25 for fuel	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
DeGonzague, Rev. Jos.	"	235 00		Pierreville	Abenaquis of St. Francis.
Granger, Rev. L. S.	"	100 00		Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	"	425 00		Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
White, James	Indian Agent	350 00 —allowed $50 for office rent	Centreville	Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury County.
Baxter, George E.	"	250 00 " "	Andover	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.
Irving, R. A	"	500 00	Buctouche	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co., Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
Ryan, Rev. J. J	Supt. of Indian Schools	400 00	St. Marys, N.B.	
Desmond, J. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Red Bank and Eel Ground [reserves.
Duncan, G. M., M.D.	"	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.
Ferguson, A. G., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
King, W. G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac	Westmorland Co.
Earle, R. W. L., M.D.	"	400 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McKenzie, J. B., M.D.	"	150 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
McGrath, R. H., M.D.	"	150 00	Fredericton	St. Mary's, York Co.
Doherty, I. W., M.D.	"	300 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Peake, James, M.D.	"	125 00	Oromocto	
Ross, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Woodstock	
Teed, J. F., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester	Fort Folly Indians
Weaver, W. J., M.D.	"	150 00	Fredericton	Kingsclear, York Co.
Bannon, Rev. E. J	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ryan, Rev. F. C.	"	350 00	Tobique	
Clare, A.	Constable	20 00	Rexton	" "
Ellis, Joseph	"	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve.
Nicholas, Frank	"	12 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Ginish, Peter	"	50 00	Newcastle	" Eel Ground reserve.
Tenas, James	"	12 00	Burnt Church	" Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Joseph	Caretaker of Church	50 00	Tobique	

Boyd, A. J.	Inspector	1,500 00	River Bourgeois	Inspector of Agencies, Maritime Provinces.
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of Kings County.
Chisholm, Daniel	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queens Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
Hipson, John	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Lacy, John	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County.
Macdonald, Arch. J.	"	100 00	Baddeck	" Victoria county.
McDonald, John R	"	100 00	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside reserves.
McIntyre, D.K, M.D	"	100 00	Sydney, C.B	Cape Breton County; Caribou Marsh, Sydney reserve and North Sydney.
McLeod, Rev. John D	"	100 00	New Glasgow	Micmacs of Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
McMillan, Murdoch D	"	100 00	Johnstown	" Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
McNeill, A. J., M.D	"	75 00	Iona	" Cape Breton Co., Eskasoni reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County; Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Purdy, J. H	"	50 00	Bear River	" Digby County; Indian Hill reserve.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D	"	50 00	Parrsboro	" Cumberland County; Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
Smith, R. H	"	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County; Millbrook reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W. H	"	50 00	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C. P., M.D	Medical Officer	175 00	St. Peters	Richmond County; Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D	"	50 00	Canning	Kings County.
Dymond, W.A., M.D	"	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J.A., M.D	"	75 00	Marble Mountain	Inverness County, Malagawatch reserve.
McDonald, Daniel, M.D	"	100 00	Whycocomagh	" Whycocomagh reserve.
McDonald, D.M., M.D	"	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D	"	350 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McDonald, W.H., M.D	"	250 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E.D., M.D	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
McKenzie, J., M.D	"	150 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Churchill, J.L., M.D	"	100 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Miller, S.N., M.D	"	50 00	Middleton	Annapolis County.
Rand, F.A., M.D	"	200 00	Parrsboro	Cumberland County.
Withers, Russell, M.D	"	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F.S., M.D	"	150 00	Truro	Colchester County, Millbrook reserve.
Morris, C.H., M.D	"	75 00	Windsor	Hants County.
Smith, J.W., M.D	"	100 00	Liverpool	Queens "
Lovitt, L.J., M.D	"	250 00	Bear River	Digby "
Elderkin, E.J., M.D	"	100 00	Weymouth	"

RETURN A (2) Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Arsenault, John O	Indian Superintend't	300 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay ; Morell reserve, Kings County.
Champion, J.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Tyne Valley	Lennox Island Indians and adjacent districts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vowell, Arthur W	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,200 00	Victoria	
MacLaughlin, W.	Chief Clerk	1,900 00	"	
Stevens, W. A	Clerk	1,500 00	"	
Dalby, H. G	"	900 00	"	
Glover, Maud A	"	600 00	"	
McLachlan, D	Messenger	720 00	"	
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
Cox, G. D	"	600 00	Telegraph Creek	Cassiar "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Steele	Kootenay "
Halliday, W. M	"	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth "
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Kamloops	Kamploops-Okanagan Agency.
Lorenz, Ernest	"	1,800 00	Metlakatla	Northwest Coast "
Loring, Richard E	"	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine "
McDonald, R. C	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River "
Neill, Allan W	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Robertson, W. R	"	1,200 00	Duncans	Cowichan "
Robertson, Kate	Clerk	600 00	"	" "
Cumming, W. G., M.D.	Medical Officer	240 00	Saanich	" "
Sanson, G., M.D	"	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops "
Dykes, Watson, M.D.	"	400 00	Cowichan	Cowichan "
Drysdale, W. F., M.D	"	500 00	Nanaimo	" "
Elliott, R, M.D	"	300 00	Windermere	Kootenay "
Millard, H. P., M.D	"	240 00	Comox	Cowichan "
Large, R. W., M.D.	"	600 00	Bella Bella	Northwest Coast "
Kergin, W. T., M.D	"	1,080 00	Port Simpson	" "

Jones, O. M., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Victoria	Indians generally
Wilson, T. A., M.D.	"	600 00	Port Essington	Northwest Coast Agency
Reddie, J. O., M.D.	"	720 00	Prince Rupert	" "
McLean, Charles, M.D.	"	780 00	Uclulet	West Coast Agency.
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	"	420 00	Alberni	" "
Watt, Hugh, M.D.	"	600 00	Steele	Kootenay "
Wrinch, H. C., M.D.	"	660 00	Hazelton	Babine "
Keller, H. L. A., M.D.	"	300 00	Kilowna	Kamloops "
Williams, G., M.D.	"	300 00	Vernon	" "
White, R. B., M.D.	"	420 00	Fairview	" "
Wade, M. S., M.D.	"	780 00	Kamploops	" "
Offerhaus, E. J., M.D.	"	240 00	Spallumcheen	" "
Tutill, G. W., M.D.	"	480 00	Nicola	" "
Bryden-Jack, W. D., M.D.	"	1,200 00	Vancouver	Fraser "
Elliott, C. A., M.D.	"	750 00	Harrison	" "
Drs. Drew & Hall.	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	" "
Henderson, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack	" "
Whillans, H. A., M.D.	"	180 00	Hedley City	Kamloops "
Rogers, H. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Chemainus	Cowichan "
Inglis, F., M.D.	"	500 00	Telegraph Creek	Cassiar
Greer, R. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Stevenston	Fraser "
King, A. A., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladner	" "
Stuart, A. J., M.D.	"	500 00	Mission City	" "
McDonald, D. J., M.D.	"	720 00	Kincolith	Northwest Coast Agency.
Beech, A., M.D.	"	300 00	Quesnel	Williams Lake "
Boyd, C. A., M.D.	"	1,000 00	150 Mile House	" "
Columbia Coast Mission.	"	400 00	Alert Bay	
Green, A. E.	Inspector of Indian Schools	1,100 00	Vancouver	
McDonald, Nellie.	Clerk	600 00	New Westminster	Fraser Agency.
O'Connell, Thomas.	Constable.	1,000 00	Nanaimo	
Berryman, H.	"	900 00	Port Essington	

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

	Winnipeg Office.			
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector of R. C. Schools	2,600 00	Winnipeg, Man.	
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A.	Clerk	1,400 00	" "	
Richardson, H.	Clerk in charge of stores	1,200 00	" "	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker	144 00	" "	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
	NORTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.			
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Winnipeg, Man	Norway House Agency.
	SOUTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.	2,200 00	"	Clandeboye, Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies.
Swinford, S.	Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves.			
	LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.			
Jackson, S. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Stonewall, Man	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, the Pas and Birtle agencies.
Campbell, M.	Farmer	400 00	Swan Lake, Man	
Ginn, J. C.	"	300 00	Dominion City, Man	
Telfer, J. S.	Caretaker	60 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	
	TREATY No. 2.			
Logan, Robt.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	" "	Manitowapah agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2). Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek reserves.
Tucker, Geo.	Issuer	60 00	Indian Ford, Man	
	TREATY No. 3.			
Wright, J. P.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Fort Frances agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.

Lyons, J. H	Interpreter	420 00	Fort Frances, Ont	
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kenora, Ont	Kenora and Savanne agencies.
	TREATY No. 5.			
Fischer, Fred	Indian Agent	1,100 00	The Pas, Sask	The Pas agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
Cochrane, Louis	Interpreter	480 00	The Pas, Sask	
Calverley, C. C	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Norway House, Keewatin District	Norway House agency.
Crate, W. H. G	Interpreter	480 00	Norway House	
Lewis, J. O	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Selkirk, Man	Clandeboye agency: St. Peter's, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander.
Sutherland, P. H	Clerk	520 00	"	
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
	TREATY No. 4.			
Graham, W. M	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,300 00	Balcarres, Sask	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood agencies.
Penny, W	Clerk	720 00	"	
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.			
	TREATY No. 7 AND PART TREATY No. 6.			
Markle, J. A	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Gleichen, Alta	Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies.
	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
	TREATY No. 6.			
Chisholm, Wm. J	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge reserves.
Brundsett, J	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	"	

RETURN A (2) Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Grant, W.S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta, Sask	Assiniboine reserve.
Hassen, Jas.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Grant, L.	Clerk	480 00	"	
	Battleford Agency.			
Day, J.P.G.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford, Sask	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's Little Pine's, Moosomin's, and Thunderchild's reserves.
Johnson, C.J.	Clerk	780 00	"	
Vilbrun, D.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Coture, H.	"	480 00	"	
Suffern, A.	"	540 00	"	
Jefferson, R.	"	600 00	"	
Pritchard, R.	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	"	
Trim, T.A.	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
Murphy, F.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Morin, P.C.	Overseer	240 00	"	Meadow Lake.
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G.H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man	Birdtail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Cornes, T. J.	Teamster	480 00	"	
	Griswold Agency.			
Hollies, J. H.	Actg.-Agent	1,000 00	Griswold, Man	Sioux Reserves.
Indian	Constable	60 00	"	
"	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.
Dickinson, S. M.	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	"	
Brereton, D. L	Farmer	600 00	"	
Jones, A. E.	"	600 00	"	
Mayfield, W.	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Erasmus, Peter	Labourer	420 00	"	

	Blood Agency			
Wilson, R. N	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.
Jowett, J. W	Clerk	950 00	"	
Clark, C. H	Stockman & Farmer	660 00	"	
Winder, G. D	" "	600 00	"	
Hillier, E. G	" "	600 00	"	
Ely, Joe	Mail Carrier	300 00	"	
Webb J. A	Issuer	600 00	"	
Bullshield, Joe	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Sister St. Eusèbe	Hospital Matron	180 00	"	
" Brannigan	" Nurse	120 00	"	
" Girard	" "	120 00	"	
Indian	Cook	120 00	"	
	Carlton Agency.			
Borthwick, T	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakoop's, Kapahawekenum's, Keneemotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux reserves.
Jackson, T. E	Clerk	840 00	"	
McKenzie, John	Miller	720 00	"	
Campbell, A. G	Farmer	480 00	"	
Dreaver, Jno	Interpreter	360 00	"	Keneemotayo's reserve.
Settee, J. R	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Montreal Lake.
Dreaver, H	Labourer	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Mistawasis.
Isbester, G. B	Farmer	540 00	"	Ahtakakoop's reserve.
Beverley, J	"	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Wahspaton Sioux reserve.
	Crooked Lake Agency			
Millar, M	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview, Sask	Ochapowace's, Kakewistakaw's, Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves.
Sutherland, J. A	Farmer	660 00	"	
Smith, I	"	600 00	"	
Hourie, Peter	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Teamster	480 00	"	
Saywell, G. F	Clerk	600 00	"	
Thornton, L. E	"	600 00	"	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Macarthur, Jas	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Checastapasin's, John, Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves.
Price, Jos. H	Clerk and Farmer	720 00	"	
Marion, Louis	Farmer	300 00	"	
Campbell, P	"	600 00	"	John Smith's.
Gardapie, H	Interpreter	420 00	"	
McLoy, J	Farmer	600 00	"	Jas. Smith's.
Hamilton, P. J	"	800 00	Melford, Sask	Kinistino's reserve.
Lepine, Maxime	"	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow's reserve.
Gardipie, E	Labourer	420 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Edmonton Agency.	$ cts.		
Verreau, Urbain	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Race, G. H	Clerk	780 00	"	
Hope, H	Farmer	480 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter	500 00	"	
Pattison, A. E	Farmer	540 00	"	
	Hobbema Agency.			
Mann, G. G	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Ponoka, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Mann, B. M	Clerk	360 00	"	
Perry, A. W	Farmer	600 00	"	
Lucas, T. W	"	600 00	"	
Gardner, W	Teamster & Int'rpr't'r	420 00	"	
Indian	Miller & Teamster	120 00	"	
"	Mail Carrier	120 00	"	
Ferguson, Geo	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Cory, Thos	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle, Sask	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's reserves.
Williams, E. O	Farmer	480 00	"	
Miller, F. C	Clerk	600 00	"	
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, W	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake, Sask	Seekaskooteh and Chipewyan No. 124, reserves.
Slater, T. J	Farmer	480 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	600 00	"	
Turner, L. E	Clerk	720 00	"	
Bangs, John	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Pratt, R	Asst. Interpreter	180 00	"	

	Peigan Agency.			
Yeomans, E. H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk and Issuer	780 00	"	
McKenzie, F.	Stockman	480 00	"	
Indian	Interpreter	360 00	"	
	Pelly Agency.			
Blewett, W. G.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Coté, Key's and Keesekoose reserves.
Crawford, A. A.	Clerk	600 00	"	" "
Starling, H. V.	Farmer	480 00	"	" "
Singoo h, John	Labourer	360 00	"	Key's reserve'
Chard, J. G.	Overseer	600 00	"	Valley River.
Kinnear, M.	Farmer	480 00	"	Côté's reserve.
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent	900 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase, Pee-peekeesis, Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's reserves.
Tye, A. W.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Brass, A.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Williamson, T.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Fraser, P.	"	480 00	"	
Miles, A. H.	"	720 00	"	
Matthews, W. E.	"	480 00	"	
Indian	Mail Carrier	96 00	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Batty, J.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Smith, U.	Farmer	540 00	"	
Whitford, S.	"	600 00	"	
Steinhauer, J.	Interpreter	540 00	"	
Carroll, I. W.	Clerk	360 00	"	
Erasmus, P.	Asst. Farmer	420 00	"	
Gordon, M. S.	Nurse	720 00	"	
Jackson, C.	Asst. Nurse	120 00	"	
Indian	Hospital Asst.	240 00	"	
	Sarcee Agency.			
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee reserve.
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
Onespot, John	Stockman	360 00	"	
Indians (3)	Herders	540 00	"	
Gordon, W.	Clerk	900 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1909.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Stony Agency.	$ cts.		
Fleetham, T. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Erasmus, G.	Interpreter	420 00	"	"
Christianson, S.	Labourer, Hospital	480 00	"	"
Buchanan, A.	Cook "	300 00	"	"
Grant, John	Stockman	600 00	"	"
Laing, K. M.	Nurse	400 00	"	"
	Touchwood Hills Agency.			
Murison, W	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kutawa, Sask.	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, and Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E	Clerk	720 00	"	
Robinson, W. B. H.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Pratt, Chas. T.	Teamster	420 00	"	
Putty, W.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Anderson, W. P.	"	480 00	"	
Field, Sep.	"	480 00	"	
	Medical Officers.			
Grant, W. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Norway House	Norway House.
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	"	1,000 00	Kenora	Kenora agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances agency.
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	900 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Clandeboye agency.
Grant, C. C., M.D.	"	480 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Red Deer industrial school.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood and Peigan reserves.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00	Brandon, Man.	Brandon industrial school.
Wotherspoon, C. G., M.D.	"	300 00	Birtle, Man.	Birtle Boarding school.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	350 00	Elkhorn, Man.	Elkhorn industrial school.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta.	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High River and Calgary industrial schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Monteith, R. E., M.D.	"	600 00	Lebret, Sask.	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Bird, James R., M.D.	"	600 00	Whitewood, Sask.	Crooked Lake agency.
Matheson, E., M.D.	"	300 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Onion Lake agency.

Labrecque, J. J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	Emmanuel College.
Thomson, A. W., M.D	"	500 00	Regina, Sask	Regina industrial school.
Reid, J. L., M.D.	"	600 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	John Smith's Sioux, Sturgeon Lake, W. Charles & Jas. Roberts reserves.
Beer, F. L., M.D.	"	300 00	Carlyle, Sask	Moose Mountain agency.
Des Rues, Gauthier, M.D.	"	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	Boarding school and reserves.
Larose, A., M.D.	"	900 00	The Pas, Sask	Pas agency reserves.
Giroux, A., M.D.	"	200 00	St. Albert, Alta.	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch.	"	250 00	Moosejaw, Sask.	Moosejaw Sioux.
Donald, W. B. L., M.D.	"	1,500 00	Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.	Treaty 8.
Wallace, J. J., M.D	"	500 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Pelly agency.
Bourgeault, V., M.D.	"	500 00	Marcelin, Sask.	Carlton agency.
Hawke, M. S., M.D	"	480 00	Melfort, Sask.	James Smith's reserve.
Touchette, N. H., M.D.	"	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okemassis and Beardy's reserves and Duck Lake boarding school.
Aylen, P., M.D.	"	1,500 00	Fort Saskatchewan	Saddle Lake hospital.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1908-9.

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Relief and medical attendance and medicines, Quebec.	12,400 00	12,390 13	9 87	
" " " " Ontario.	6,000 00	5,842 87	157 13	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.	500 00	498 50	1 50	
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	67,665 00	63,017 24	4,647 76	
Salaries, Chiefs Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent, St. Regis	150 00	100 00	50 00	
Payment of Robinson Treaty annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00		
Survey of Indian reserves	10,000 00	8,357 13	1,642 87	
Indian Land Management Fund	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Grant, Agricultural Society Munsees of the Thames.	90 00	90 00		
General legal expenses	13,500 00	3,707 23	9,792 77	
Improvements to roads, Golden Lake reserve	400 00	391 00	9 00	
Miscellaneous expenditure on Indian reserves	5,474 00	3,973 35	1,500 65	
Remuneration to F. Sutherland on account small-pox epidemic Chippewas of the Thames	200 00	200 00		
Repairs to roads Doncaster reserve	500 00	498 96	1 04	
Annuities and administration, Treaty 9	23,000 00	14,059 88	8,940 12	
	162,329 00	135,576 29	26,752 71	
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	1,275 00	1,275 00		
Relief and seed grain	6,909 00	6,908 52	48	
Medical attendance and medicines	5,829 00	5,827 09	1 91	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	462 00	461 42	58	
To perfect title to Indian reserve at Horton, N.S.	300 00		300 00	
	14,775 00	14,472 03	302 97	
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,808 00	1,602 10	205 90	
Relief and seed grain	4,391 72	4,391 72		
Medical attendance and medicines	4,058 28	4,232 90		174 62
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	600 00	620 96		20 96
Repairs to roads, Edmundston reserve	150 00	150 00		
Improvements, Tobique reserve	1,000 00	999 50	50	
To purchase land for Eel Ground Indians	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	13,008 00	12,997 18	206 40	195 58
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain	1,452 00	1,336 08	115 92	
Medical attendance and medicines	1,923 00	1,757 48	165 52	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	75 00	1 91	73 09	
Wharf and scow for Indians of Lennox Island	1,200 00	446 80	753 20	
	4,950 00	3,842 27	1,107 73	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1908-09.

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.				
Annuities and commutations	161,195 00	159,277 00	1,918 00	
Implements, tools and hardware	4,565 00	4,564 13	87	
Field and garden seeds	11,275 00	11,263 96	11 04	
Live stock	9,923 00	9,918 63	4 37	
Supplies for destitute Indians	163,062 00	163,151 77		89 77
Triennial clothing	2,676 00	2,429 23	246 77	
Day, boarding and industrial schools	285,592 00	270,258 18	15,333 82	
Surveys	17,561 00	17,545 80	15 20	
Sioux	10,470 00	8,300 38	2,169 62	
Grist and saw mills	4,497 00	4,497 00		
General expenses	217,187 00	217,358 89		171 89
	888,003 06	868,564 97	19,699 69	261 66
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Salaries	26,020 00	24,815 00	1,205 00	
Relief of destitute Indians	9,000 00	9,795 68		795 68
Seed and implements	1,000 00	1,003 09		3 09
Medical attendance, medicines and hospitals	36,600 00	33,515 07	3,084 93	
Day schools	12,300 00	11,739 25	560 75	
Industrial and boarding schools	85,600 00	72,155 99	12,844 01	
Travelling expenses	7,000 00	7,124 20		124 20
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	22,395 00	22,810 14		415 14
Surveys and reserve commission	2,500 00	1,681 57	818 43	
Steamboat, Northwest Coast agency	12,000 00		12,000 00	
Cleansing Indian orchards	1,500 00	1,315 33	184 67	
	215,315 00	185,955 32	30,697 79	1,338 11
YUKON.				
Destitute, &c., Indians	8,000 00	6,935 90	1,064 10	
Schools	15,000 00	3,297 00	11,703 00	
	23,000 00	10,232 90	12,767 10	
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors	4,300 00	1,791 65	2,508 35	
Salary for Indian superintendent, N.S.	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Salary for inspector for Manitoulin Island and north shore of Lake Superior and Georgian Bay	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	2,700 00	2,209 62	490 38	
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	48,150 00	1,850 00	
Printing and stationery	8,000 00	5,438 21	2,561 79	
Destitute Indians in remote districts	10,000 00	12,746 26		2,746 26
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	5,000 00	2,568 39	2,431 61	
	82,700 00	75,604 13	9,842 13	2,746 26

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1909.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1908		5,181,090 41
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees		1,138,993 84
Interest for year ended March 31, 1908, on above balance		200,512 86
Legislative grants to supplement the funds		24,899 43
Outstanding cheques for 1906-7		46 43
Expenditure during the year 1908-9	523,245 89	
Transfers to casual revenue	110 00	
Balance, March 31, 1909	6,022,187 08	
	6,545,542 97	6,545,542 97

For further details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund, see Part I of the Auditor General's report.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1909

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1909

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER.
President of the Council.

November 10, 1909.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

PAGE.

Commissioner's Report.. 9

Appendices to the Above.

Appendix A.—Superintendent R. B. Deane, Calgary.. 28

B.—Superintendent C. Constantine, Maple Creek.. 37

C.—Superintendent G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., Regina.. 41

D.—Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose, Macleod.. 64

E.—Superintendent A. R. Cuthbert, Fort Saskatchewan.. 81

F.—Superintendent J. O. Wilson, Lethbridge.. 92

G.—Superintendent J. V. Begin, Prince Albert.. 102

H.—Superintendent J. A. McGibbon, Battleford.. 112

J.—Inspector D. M. Howard, Athabaska Landing.. 120

K.—Staff-Sergeant F. J. Fitzgerald, Herschell Island.. 130

L.—Sergeant S. E. A. Selig, Fort Macpherson.. 132

M.—Surgeon G. P. Bell, Regina.. 135

N.—Veterinary Surgeon J. F. Burnett, V.S., Regina.. 138

PATROL REPORTS.

O.—Inspector E. A. Pelletier, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., to Chesterfield Inlet and Fullerton, Hudson's Bay, and return to Regina via Churchill, Hudson Bay.. 141

P.—Staff-Sergeant F. J. Fitzgerald, Fort Macpherson to Herschel Island, winter 1908-9.. 169

Q.—Staff-Sergeant F. J. Fitzgerald, Herschel Island to Fort Macpherson, May, 1909.. 171

R.—Sergeant S. E. A. Selig, Herschel Island to Fort Macpherson, April, 1909.. 173

S.—Staff-Sergeant K. F. Anderson, Peace River Crossing to Grand Prairie, August, 1909.. 175

T.—Sergeant R. W. Macleod, Fort Vermilion to Hay River, Jan. '09. 178

U.—Sergeant R. Field, Chipewyan to Fort Simpson, January, 1909.. 181

V.—Corporal H. L. Mellor, Smith's Landing to Fort Laird, July, '09. 185

PATROL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Appendix W.—Corporal H. L. Mellor, Smith's Landing to Buffalo Country, September, 1909.. 187

X.—Constable W. A. Johnson, Smith's Landing to Buffalo Country, March, 1909.. 189

Y.—Constable A. G. Gairdner, Fort Chipewyan to Buffalo Country, March, 1909.. 191

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

Schedule A.—Summer, 1909.. 195

B.—September 30, 1909.. 200

PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Report of Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, Commanding.. 207

Appendices to the above.

Appendix A.—Superintendent A. E. Snyder, Whitehorse.. 220

B.—Inspector T. A. Wroughton, Dawson.. 227

C.—Constable W. J. Dempster, Patrol Dawson to Fort Macpherson. 245

D.—Surgeon L. A. Pare, Whitehorse.. 252

E.—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.. 253

PART IV.

HUDSON BAY.

A.—Superintendent J. D. Moodie, Report on the accidental shooting of a native at Fullerton by Constable C. R. MacMillan.. 257

B.—Corporal F. W. Reeves, Report on the death by drowning of Sergt. R. M. L. Donaldson off Marble Island.. 259

C.—Corporal M. A. Joyce, Report on Fullerton Detachment.. 261

D.—Assistant Surgeon O. Lacroix, M.D., Medical Report.. 263

PART V.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

REGINA, November 1, 1909.

To the Right Honourable
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, together with the reports of officers commanding districts of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, and certain other reports covering work of a special nature which may be of public interest.

This report is closed this year one month earlier than last year, so that it only deals with eleven months' work, this change having been found necessary so that it may be ready for the meeting of parliament. This should be borne in mind when making any comparisons of statistics contained herein with former reports.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30 the strength of the force stood as follows:—51 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 558 horses. Compared with last year there is a gain of 2 constables and 35 horses.

The following table gives the distribution by provinces and territories:—

—	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Alberta			5	12	1	....	12	18	25	132	35	240	248
Saskatchewan	1	1	4	14	1	1	17	19	29	188	31	306	278
Northwest Territories	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	5	15	5	31	....
Yukon Territory	....	1	1	4	2	....	4	6	5	37	14	74	32
Grand total	1	2	11	31	5	1	33	46	64	372	85	651	558

In Alberta there are five divisional posts and 64 detachments; in Saskatchewan four divisional posts and 78 detachments; and in the Northwest Territories one divisional post and 6 detachments; a total of 10 divisional posts and 148 detachments.

The area covered by these detachments is very extensive, the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the districts of McKenzie and Keewatin in the Northwest Territories. The farthest flung detachment on the Arctic ocean is 2,500 miles from headquarters, and it takes two months to make the journey.

The main strength is stationed in the southern portion of the two provinces, and is distributed in the different districts according to the work which varies with the character of the population, and the trend of settlement. Every officer commanding a district finds much difficulty in meeting the legitimate requirements of his district with the strength at his disposal. It is manifestly impossible to open a detachment at every village, or railway station, or in every isolated settlement They are increasing so rapidly that our strength would have to be doubled, should we meet all the demands made upon us.

I have many pressing applications from points all over the provinces. I am anxious to meet every reasonable request, especially those from isolated places. I have often felt in refusing that I am doing an injury to the force, because it tends to create a sentiment in the locality that the police are not doing their full duty, and that as far as their particular locality is concerned, they are of no value. This is a mistaken view to take, but I am bound to say a natural one.

It is not always understood that there are many burdens on our shoulders besides, what may be termed, regular police duties; the maintenance of common jails; the escorting of all prisoners to trial; the attendance upon all criminal courts; the service of all criminal processes; and the escorting of all lunatics require many men and much time.

I feel in duty bound to emphasize the fact that at the present time it is most difficult to properly perform our duties, and give satisfactory service.

The development of the western provinces will go on even more rapidly than before, and the police requirements must increase. We shall be relieved to some extent of the care of prisoners in Saskatchewan in the immediate future. A new jail has been completed at Moosomin, and will be opened shortly. This province will then have three jails, Prince Albert, Moosomin and Regina. but I expect our guard-rooms will still be required.

In Alberta, the new jail under construction at Lethbridge, will be completed in the course of a year. I understand that it is the intention of the government to commence the erection of other jails at different points. I therefore hope in the course of two years that our guard-rooms will not be used as prisons, except temporarily, and at very isolated points in the northern parts of the provinces.

The governments of the two provinces have asked that the present arrangement for the employment of this force, which expires on April 1, 1911, shall be continued for another five years, that is until 1916. I am not aware whether the government of Canada will consent, but I venture to express the opinion that it would be in the interests of Canada, as well as of the provinces concerned, that the contract be renewed.

CRIME.

The following statistics of criminal offences do not give the total for the two provinces, because they do not include those of the cities and towns which have their own constabulary. Only indictable offences, where the accused are committed for trial, come under our notice.

During the eleven months 6,888 cases were entered; convictions resulted in 5,849 cases, being 86 per cent of cases tried; 893 cases were dismissed; and 146 cases were awaiting trial on September 30. Allowing for the additional month of last year, there is a slight decrease this year.

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta from November 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909:—

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	6	*1	2	3	8	‡3	§ 3	2	14
Murder, attempted	4	2	2	..	4	1	2	1	8
Infanticide	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Manslaughter	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Threatening to kill	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Shooting with intent	9	3	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	10
Wounding	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	4
Threatening to do bodily harm	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Assault, common	449	399	48	2	361	291	70	.....	810
" aggravated	5	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	8
" causing bodily harm	11	9	1	1	10	5	2	3	21
" indecent	13	8	5	.....	9	6	3	.....	22
Rape and attempted rape	17	10	5	2	9	3	5	1	26
Attempted suicide	5	5	.....	.....	6	4	1	1	11
Concealment of birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Abortion	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" attempted	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Supplying instruments to procure abortion	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bigamy	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Abduction	3	2	1	.....	6	.....	4	2	9
Defiling children under fourteen	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
" " " attempted	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Carnal knowledge	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
" attempted	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Non-support of wife or family	2	2	.....	.....	6	2	4	.....	8
Wife desertion	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Child "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Criminal neglect	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Intimidation and threatening	7	6	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	10
Defamatory libel	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4
Extortion under threats	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	3
Leaving excavation unguarded	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5
Miscellaneous	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Offences against the property—									
Theft	482	379	96	7	353	257	82	14	835
Theft from H.M. mails	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" by juvenile	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Horse-stealing	34	19	11	4	52	25	12	15	86
Cattle stealing	18	5	7	6	22	9	7	6	40
" killing	3	1	1	1	21	11	7	3	24
Fraudulently in possession of cattle or horses	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	5
Shooting and wounding cattle or horses	12	5	5	2	11	5	1	5	23
Poisoning horses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
" aiding and abetting to	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Illegally branding stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Cruelty to animals	46	43	3	.....	32	26	6	.....	78
House and shop breaking	18	13	5	.....	10	5	3	2	28
Burglary	5	5	.....	.....	13	8	5	.....	18
Fraud	12	5	7	.....	24	15	7	2	36
Conspiring to defraud	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
False pretenses	58	33	20	5	47	22	22	3	105
Forgery	14	9	3	2	22	13	6	3	36
Embezzlement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Robbery	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
" with violence	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

* Committed to life imprisonment. ‡2 executed, 1 convicted of manslaughter. § One suicided before arrest could be made.

—	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the property—*Con.*									
Receiving stolen property	3	2	1	.....	4	2	2	.....	7
Having stolen property in possession	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wilfully damaging property	29	19	10	....	37	31	6	.....	66
Counterfeiting	1	...	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	4
Arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	3	2	7
" attempted	5	.....	4	1	...	.....	.....	.....	5
Mischief	51	38	13	..	29	26	5	4	80
Breach of contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	..	.....	1
Trespass	8	6	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9
Killing or wounding dogs	5	5	..	..	4	2	1	1	9
Miscellaneous	8	8	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	11
Offences against the public order—									
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	14	14	.....	..	20	20	.....	.....	34
Pointing fire arms	15	10	5	...	5	3	2	.....	20
Discharging fire arms	4	4	..	.....	2	1	1	.....	6
Having revolver on person when arrested	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Affrays	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	195	189	6	.....	329	299	28	2	524
Drunk and disorderly	514	509	5	.....	386	377	9	.....	900
Causing disturbance	57	53	4	.....	75	71	4	.....	132
Swearing, insulting and threatening language	29	28	1	.....	8	7	1	.....	37
Indecent acts	31	28	3	.....	25	20	5	.....	56
Selling obscene pictures	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Buggery	4	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5
Incest	5	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	7
Seduction	2	.....	1	1	4	1	2	1	6
Seduction under promise of marriage	3	.....	...	2	3	...	2	1	5
Keeper house of ill fame	33	33	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	78
Inmates " "	42	42	.....	.....	103	103	.....	.....	145
Frequenters house of ill-fame	9	9	.....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	38
Prostitution	4	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5
Procuring	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Living on avails of prostitution	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Keeping gaming house	3	3	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	9
Frequenters gaming house	12	12	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	13
Gambling	5	3	2	.....	17	11	6	.....	22
Selling lottery tickets	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Nuisance	7	6	1	.....	6	6	.....	.....	13
Miscellaneous	4	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6
Misleading justice—									
Perjury	11	3	6	2	19	2	11	6	30
Perjury, inciting to commit	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Corruption and disobedience									
Disobeying summons	1	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	1
Contempt of court	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5
Escaping from custody	5	5	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	12
Assisting prisoner to escape	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jail breaking	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Obstructing peace officer	13	13	.....	.....	12	8	4	.....	25
Assaulting " "	9	9	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	14
Refusing to assist peace officer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Resisting arrest	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Evading justice	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Counselling and procuring the commission of crime	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Stealing rides	42	42	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	68
Trespass	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

—	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the Railway Act —*Con.*									
Railway employees drunk on duty	5	3	2		1	1			6
Supplying liquor to operator on duty	1	1							1
Obstructing railway	1	1			2	2			3
Breaking into bonded railway car					2	2			2
Theft from railway car	1		1						1
Theft from railway station	1		1						1
Violation of order of railway commissioners					3	3			3
Gambling in railway car	1			1					1
Miscellaneous	1	1							1
Offences against the Customs Act	9	9			9	9			18
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	25	21	4		47	39	8		72
Indians intoxicated	23	23			150	141	9		173
Intoxicated on reserve	7	7			17	12	5		24
Liquor in possession	5	5			10	9	1		15
Liquor in possession on reserve	3	3							3
Trespassing on reserve	3	3			7	7			10
Truant school children					1	1			1
Refusing to disclose where liquor obtained					1	1			1
Prostitution	1	1							1
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations					38	34	4		38
Offences against the Fisheries Act	21	21							21
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act	4	3	1		8	6	2		12
Offences against the Election Act	2		2		4	3	1		6
Offences against the Dominion Lands Act	2		1	1					2
Offences against the Lord's Day Act	17	17			2	1	1		19
Offences against the Manitoba Grain Act					16	11	5		16
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and Servants	314	282	32		153	116	37		467
Game	43	41	2		35	31	4		78
Hide and brand	3	3			16	12	4		19
Prairie and forest fires	58	57	1		83	72	11		141
Liquor license	129	125	4		168	158	9	1	297
Insanity	65	*62	3		88	*72	15	1	153
Horse breeders	12	12			2	2			14
Estray animals	35	33	2		42	32	9	1	77
Entire animals	4	4			3	2	1		7
Pound	39	33	6		2	2			41
Herd	7	7							7
Fence	2	2			3	3			5
Village ordinance	23	23			16	14	2		39
Livery stable	12	12			4	4			16
Public works	1	1			15	11	4		16
Medical profession	14	11	3		3	2	1		17
Veterinary Surgeons	2	2							2
Druggists					3	3			3
Engineers	2	2							2
Public health	14	14			13	11	2		27
School	1	1			3	3			4
Hawkers and peddlers	12	12			9	9			21
Noxious weeds	1	1			34	30	3		35
Pollution of streams					24	24			24
Steam boiler	29	29			22	18	4		51
Motor and vehicles	4	3	1		5	5			9
Vital statistics	1	1			2	2			3
Miscellaneous	23	22	1		43	37	6		66
Total	3,464	3,031	381	52	3,411	2,807	510	94	6,875

*Sent to Asylum.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered and Convictions made in Northwest Territories from November 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

—	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	2	2		
Offences against the N. W. Territory Ordinances—				
Illegally importing intoxicants into prohibited territory	7	5	2	
Illegally in possession of intoxicants in prohibited territory	4	4		
Totals	13	11	2	

RECAPITULATION of Summary of Cases entered and Convictions made in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Northwest Territories, from November 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Cases entered in	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	3,464	3,031	381	52
Province of Alberta	3,411	2,807	510	94
Northwest Territories	13	11	2	
Grand total	6,888	5,849	893	146

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Convictions between Years 1900 and 1909, under General Headings.

—	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906	1905.	1904.	1903	1902.	1901.	1900.
OFFENCES AGAINST:—										
The person	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The property	1,603	1,066	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public order	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and morals	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading justice	5	6	3	6	3	4	7			3
Corruption and disobedience	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act	18	18	4	17	11				2	
Indian Act	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious, Diseases Act	9	3	6	28	24	9				
Fisheries Act	21	28	11	11	6					
Dominion Lands Act				2						
Election Act	3			4	2					
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	34	10	20	25	1					
Militia Act						4				
Inland Revenue Act			2							
Penitentiary Act			1							
Lord's Day Act	18	12	10							
Manitoba Grain Act	11	2								
Trades Union Act		1								
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances	1,470	1,569	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Convictions made in N.W. Territories	11	10								
Total	5,849	6,377	5,685	4,256	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

* Eleven months.

Fourteen cases of murder were dealt with during the past eleven months, which includes three cases shown as awaiting trial in annual report, 1908, leaving eleven actual new cases entered during the present year.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Angelo Mont* (Italian).—Acquitted of murder, but convicted of manslaughter; sentenced to 15 years, Alberta penitentiary. Was charged with the double murder of two of his countrymen, the brothers Antonio and Salvator Castania, with whom he was employed in the coal mines at Lille, Alta., where the crime was committed. Outcome of a simple quarrel, resulting into a fight among them, and finally into shooting and killing of the Castania brothers at the hands of the accused.

2. *Rex vs. Mah Hong* (Chinaman).—Convicted and executed. Cold-blooded case of fratricide. Mah Hong had a dispute with his brother, Mah Ling, who conducted a laundry at Blairmore, Alta., in partnership with the accused, over their joint savings for which Mah Ling could not account what had become of the money. Hence the murder.

3. *Rex vs. Oliver.*—Jury acquitted. Crown presented a very weak case, owing to death of principal witness, the chief of city police, Strathcona, Alta., before case came up for trial, and who was the only person conversant with the details and had arrested the accused at Stratheona, where the crime occurred. Case being handed over to us later on instruction of Attorney General.

New cases entered:—

4. *Rex vs. Tetrault.*—Convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Commuted to life imprisonment. Crime was committed at Paynton, Sask., resulting out of drunken brawl.

5. *Rex vs. Vadnais.*—Nolle prosequi entered. Wife being accused of murder of her husband, Richard Vadnais, who was shot and mortally wounded while sitting at supper with his wife and little son in his house on his ranch at near Boundary Creek, Alta. Husband made ante-mortem statement, exonerating wife.

6. *Rex vs. Kulczychi* (Slav).—Awaiting trial. Another case furnished from the Crowsnest Pass at Frank, Alta. Result of brutal assault with a knife on fellow miner.

7. *Rex vs. Umperville, Turner, Ballandine and Dubois* (Half-breeds).—Dismissed at preliminary hearing. Charged with murder of one, John Anderson, found battered to death in streets of Kinistino. Only evidence available being purely circumstantial. Liquor whole cause of trouble.

8. *Rex vs. Pope.*—Awaiting trial. Result of interfering in quarrel between one Arthur Seaillet (the victim) and his son-in-law, M. Derimeux, of Buffalo, Sask., at whose homestead the murder occurred, and in whose employ Pope was at the time.

9. *Rex vs. Hainer.*—Awaiting trial. Stands indicted with murder of one Fraser, of near Margo, Sask., a neighbour of Hainer. Refusal of payment of debt appears motive.

10. *Rex vs. Waldrich.*—Case of uxoricide. Never came up for trial, as Waldrich suicided after commission of crime, before arrest could be effected. He shot and killed his wife at his homestead near Stettler, Alta., and afterwards suicided by drowning himself in an old disused well of a neighbour.

11. *Rex vs. Barrett.*—Convicted and executed. A particularly cold-blooded murder. Barrett deliberately and without the least provocation killed in the Alberta penitentiary the deputy warden, where he was serving life sentence for murder of stepson at the time.

12. *Rex vs. Morris.*—Jury acquitted. Case of fratricide. Crime occurred some 15 miles west of Milestone, Sask., where Chas. J. Morris (the murdered man) was

proving up a homestead, and where his remains were found among the smouldering ruins of his burnt shack with a bullet wound through his skull. His brother, Ernest Morris, was charged, but defence successfully pleaded alibi.

13. *Rex vs. Roper.*—Awaiting trial. Stands charged with murder of his employer, a farmer named Andrew H. Harris, of near Fort Qu'Appelle, who it appears censured Roper about his work.

14. *Rex. vs. Vbyhley* (Galician).—Awaiting trial. Another case of uxoricide. Has since been tried, convicted, and at present under sentence of death in Fort Saskatchewan guard-room. He brutally assaulted his wife with an axe on his homestead near Mundare, Alta., inflicting fatal wounds. Result of family quarrel.

Attempted Murder.—Six old awaiting trial cases were disposed of this year, and two new cases entered, making a total of eight cases under this heading.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1-2. *Rex vs. Charchuk and Worobetz* (Galicians).—Jury acquitted. Stabbed a bartender at Duck Lake, Sask., who refused to serve them with more liquor.

3-4. *Rex vs. Snow and Burton.*—Convicted. Snow sentenced to two years, and Burton to three years in Alberta penitentiary. They were indicted with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder one, James Moore. They had been treated to a drink or two in one of the hotels at Saskatoon, Sask., by Moore, a farm labourer who came into town on the morning of the occurrence. They later on during the day enticed him under some pretext to come down with them to the Saskatchewan River at Saskatoon, and there under cover of trees and bushes assaulted him, one stunning him with a bottle, while the other gashed his throat with a razor, inflicting horrible wounds, nearly severing his windpipe, and then rifled his pockets. At one time Moore's life was despaired of, and the accused were indeed fortunate that they had not to answer to a capital charge. When one considers the motive of this fiendish assault was the paltry gain of a few dollars, it is hard to believe that human beings could resort to such brutality.

5-6. *Rex vs. Vadnais and Bissette.*—Jury acquitted. The accused, Eloise Vadnais, wife of Richard Vadnais, stood here jointly charged with one, Theodule Bissette, for the attempted murder of her husband. After the disposal of this case another attempt was made on the life of Richard Vadnais, resulting fatally.

New cases entered:—

7. *Rex vs. Pokaski* (Galician).—Convicted. Result of family quarrel. Victim being step-son whom he attempted to murder at Edmonton, Alta. Jury trial, found guilty as charged, and sentenced to seven years, Alberta penitentiary.

8. *Rex vs. 'Sun Calf'* (Blackfoot Indian).—Awaiting trial. Stands charged with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder Indian 'Old Bull,' on Blackfoot reserve.

Manslaughter.—Three indictments for manslaughter were preferred this year:—

1-2. *Rex vs. Relph and Relph* (husband and wife).—Awaiting trial. Accused of having performed an illegal operation upon the person of one, Mrs. Dyck, at Rosthern, Sask., death resulting.

3. *Rex vs. Tadei.*—Nolle prosequi entered on instructions of Attorney General. Tadei was charged with having shot and killed one, W. T. Ames, found burglarizing a store at Rosthern, Sask., while attempting to effect his arrest. Defence successfully put forward plea of justifiable homicide.

A close scrutiny of the murder and attempted murder cases shows that they were chiefly the result of human passions, aroused by domestic troubles, maddened by drink, or incensed over business relations. They indicate that with the influx of immigrants, there have come some regardless of human life, who have to learn that under our laws it is sacred.

The number of cases is large, and I would not minimize the seriousness of them; but they do not indicate a lawless state in the two provinces, nor affect the good name of this country for law and order.

There is a decided increase in the offences against women; 81 cases were entered, resulting in 41 convictions, as against 45 cases and 21 convictions last year. Five cases of incest are awaiting trial, and one of rape of the most abhorrent character.

That these revolting cases should be so decidedly on the increase is, I think, the most serious condition I have to bring to your attention. The baseness of the offenders is sad enough, but infinitely sadder are certain cases where the unfortunate victims, girls of tender ages, have shown such gross ignorance as could only result from an absolute lack of moral training in the home.

The convictions for offences against property have increased. The crop of horse thieves does not fail, yielding 44 convictions this year, as against 29 of last, with 19 still awaiting trial. Particularly good work was done in bringing to trial and convicting five cattle thieves, operating in the Red Deer River district, Alberta. For some years complaints had been made, and stock detectives employed without success. Finally Detective Sergeant Ensor was detailed for this duty, and through persistent and energetic work he accomplished the most satisfactory results. The nature of the work may be best understood by one instance, where he clipped and examined the brands on 338 head of range cattle, taking a full description of each and being able to give evidence as to each brand, whether genuine or 'worked.' There were 636 convictions for theft; most of the cases were of trival character and dealt with summarily.

There were 34 convictions for carrying offensive and concealed weapons, as against 31 of last year. This is not a common offence.

Vagrancy, drunk and disorderly, causing disturbance, swearing, &c., and indecent acts, all practically caused by excessive drinking, account for 1,561 convictions.

There were 273 convictions in connection with the social evil, which is found in nearly all towns, and even in some of small villages.

Resisting or assaulting peace officers is on the increase, there being 35 convictions as against 19 last year.

There were 1,470 summary convictions under provincial statutes and ordinances for offences which are not criminal in their nature

There were 129 convictions for prairie and forest fires. Some of the prairie fires were very destructive and in some cases lives were sacrificed. These fires are the result of carelessness, and I regret to say that often the offenders are only punished with a small fine; the area burned over and the amount of damages being considered which is not the intention of the law.

One hundred and thirty-four persons were escorted to the asylum at Brandon, as against 127 last year. I have no information as to the number who recover after treatment.

The Alberta government is now erecting an asylum at Ponoka. When this is opened, it will relieve us of the very trying and unpleasant duty in Alberta of escorting these unfortunates on the long journey to Brandon.

At the end of the year there were 146 criminal cases awaiting trial before the Supreme and District Courts.

I am justified in reporting that the force has shown energy and ability in dealing with all cases of crime coming under their notice. The departments of the Attorney General in both provinces have afforded every support, and have not hesitated in authorizing the pursuit of criminals who have fled from their jurisdictions, no matter how great the expense.

COMMON JAILS.

Our guard-rooms at Regina, Battleford, Maple Creek, Moosomin and Yorkton, in Saskatchewan, and, at Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan and Lesser Slave Lake, in Alberta, are used as common jails. I have already referred to the steps being taken to provide provincial jails, which will practically relieve us of this duty.

The guard-rooms at Calgary, Macleod, Fort Saskatchewan and Regina have been overcrowded; at Calgary prisoners were refused, as they could not be accommodated.

One thousand nine hundred and forty prisoners were received.

There were in our custody on September 30, 182 prisoners.

Thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-six prisoners have been in our custody during the past ten years.

SCHEDULE of prisoners committed to and released from Mounted Police Guard-rooms between November 1, 1908, and September 30, 1909.

—	SASKATCHEWAN.						ALBERTA.							N. W. TERRITORIES.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Regina.	Moosomin.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabasca Landing.	Lesser Slave Lake.	Total.	Norway House.	Barrows.	Total.		
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Oct. 31, 1908.	22	6	6	2	6	42	21	51	39	33	.....	.....	144	.....	1	1	187	
Total number of prisoners received.....	218	77	76	57	116	544	231	543	233	340	36	4	1,387	1	8	9	1,940	
Total number of prisoners discharged. ...	229	79	71	52	111	542	*220	†558	229	346	36	4	1,393	1	9	10	1,945	*1 executed; †2 died while in Guard-room.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on Sept. 30, 1909.....	11	4	11	7	11	44	32	36	43	27	.....	...	138	.....	.....	.....	182	

COMPARATIVE statement of prisoners received in Mounted Police Guard-rooms between years 1900 and 1909.

—	*1909	1908	1907	*1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Total number of prisoners received...	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	541

* Eleven months.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

The Hudson Bay district is under the command of Supt. J. D. Moodie, whose annual report has not yet reached my hands. I, however, forward special reports on various subjects.

The strength stationed at Fort Churchill is 2 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers and constables, and at Cape Fullerton 3 non-commissioned officers and constables.

The latest reports from Supt. Moodie are dated September 1, 1909. At that time all members of the force were in good health.

A draft of 6 non-commissioned officers and constables was sent from headquarters on July 13, via Norway House and York Factory under Inspector Pelletier, who accompanied the party as far as York Factory, and then returned via God's lake and Sandy lake in Keewatin.

The supplies for Hudson Bay were sent in by ss. *Pelican* of the Hudson Bay Company, and the ss. *Adventure* of Revillon Bros.

There has been difficulty in the fuel supply at Fort Churchill. We have a large quantity of coal at Cape Fullerton, but found it impossible to arrange for its transportation to Churchill. Last winter wood was used which had to be hauled about ten miles with dogs. This entailed much hard work on our men.

Valuable assistance was rendered to the Hudson Bay railway surveys. The chief engineer of the survey wrote me as follows:—

'The kindness of your officers in furnishing us with supplies very materially assisted us in our work, and is greatly appreciated.'

Mr. Hazen Drury, the divisional engineer in charge of the northern end, wrote:—

'I must say that much of our success in pushing our line through to Churchill was due to the great kindness and help given us by the R.N.W.M. Police, most especially to Major Moodie, S.-Sergt Butler and Sergt. Smith. Everywhere on coming in contact with your force the helping hand was given us. To Major Moodie, and the supplies he so kindly advanced us, is no doubt due the through line, because, although I had plenty of supplies on hand at Split lake, I could not transport them owing to the shortage of dogs.'

I regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 3566, Sergt. Donaldson, by drowning off Marble island on August 14, 1908, where they sighted a large herd of walrus on a low-lying island about a mile away. They killed several, returned to the sloop, and then went to secure some of the heads. On their way back the small dingy was struck by a walrus which stove in a hole 6 x 3 inches; the boat began to fill; Sergt. Donaldson and Corporal Reeves jumped overboard, and started to swim ashore. Corporal Reeves, finding he could not make it, returned to the dingy, calling to Sergeant Donaldson to do the same, but he did not answer. That was the last seen of him.

He was an excellent non-commissioned officer who had rendered very valuable services. His untimely death is much deplored.

Special Constable Ford who was with the party, is reported as having saved Corporal Reeve's life by exchanging his warm dry clothing for his wet clothes.

The accidental shooting of a native named 'Charlie' by Constable McMillan took place at Cape Fullerton on June 22 last. What was thought to be a seal was seen on the ice opposite the barracks; with the permission of the n.c.o. in charge, Constable McMillan stalked it and killed it. To his horror, on going up to the object, he found he had killed a native. It was not possible to hold a coroner's inquest because there is no coroner nearer than Fort Churchill.

Although I have no doubt, but that the reports contain an accurate account of this regrettable accident, I have ordered an officer to proceed there at the earliest opportunity and hold an inquiry.

It has been stated that the Americans intend to abandon whaling in this portion of Hudson Bay. If the whalers discontinue their visits to Cape Fullerton, or that vicinity, a serious condition will arise among the natives. They depend upon them to obtain ammunition to hunt, on which their livelihood depends. They have forgotten the use of the bow and arrow, and must have ammunition. As the police have established themselves there, it will now be very difficult to withdraw and leave the natives to their own resources. If the Hudson Bay Company, or some other reliable trading firm, would establish themselves on Chesterfield Inlet, or farther west on Barker lake, it would be a great boon to the natives.

As in other parts of the world, the contact between the natives and the whites, has not been an unmixed blessing for the former. Disease has been introduced. A police sergeant will visit the camps near Fullerton as soon as possible to report upon the extent and take steps to check it.

An amendment to the Northwest Game Act is desirable, to make the law clear that game cannot be killed out of season, except for food, and not for sale or barter. Owing to the changing conditions, which have resulted from the proposed construction of the Hudson Bay railway, many persons are now going into that portion of the territories.

Supt. Moodie reports as follows:—'The Indians are making a big killing of deer between here and Split lake this year. The deer are working north. I should be glad to know if the close season for these is to be enforced next winter. So far, it has not been. If, however, the railway survey is to be carried on, and Revillon Bros. come in, unless such close season is enforced in every case, the deer will soon be driven out of the country. Something like 1,000 deer tongues were brought in last winter (1907-8) and these would represent only a portion of the number killed in this vicinity.'

The service in the Hudson Bay is oftimes perilous, and always monotonous. Officers and men are called upon to make long winter trips with dogs, and dangerous voyages by sea in summer. I attach a report by Corporal Reeves on a voyage from Fort Churchill to Cape Fullerton. The navigation of the west coast of the Bay is most dangerous, and is especially so for small boats. We are not properly equipped for this work. I recommend that a large staunch ketch be supplied, capable of weathering any sea, and well found in every particular for the comfort of the men.

Communication was kept up last winter with Fort Churchill. Several mails were sent through, which called for unusual exertion from the men stationed at Norway House and Split lake, the connecting posts with Churchill. We are indebted to the engineers of the H. B. R. survey for carrying many of our mail packets.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Inspector Jennings is in command of this subdistrict, and with him are 6 non-commissioned officers and constables, distributed between Fort McPherson and Herschell Island, which is in the Arctic Ocean, 90 miles N. W. of the mouth of the MacKenzie.

Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald was relieved by Inspector Jennings last summer. This non-commissioned officer has served many years at Herschell Island, and has done good work. The whaling fleet did not winter at Herschell Island, 1908-9, nor in Canadian waters. Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald remarks: 'Herschell Island is one of the most lonesome places when there are no ships. There is no place one can go, except to visit a few hungry natives, and there is no white man to visit nearer than 180 miles.' For Constables Carter and Kinney, who were with him, he has only the highest praise.

The Esquimaux were very short of food last winter, and had to eat boiled seal skins. Food was issued from police stores in cases of absolute want to prevent starvation. No deaths occurred.

The Indians at Fort McPherson also suffered from want of food. Several deaths occurred from disease.

All the members of the force had good health. We have never had any serious illness among our men. The service in the far north calls for men of robust health, and sanguine temperament. They have dangerous journeys to make. In Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald's report (attached) of his trip made by sled and by boat, he says: The heavy ice between Kay and King point formed large pools of water, and we struggled with the large sleds all day, sometimes up to our waist in water.'

These outlying detachments maintain the dignity of Canada in these far regions in protecting her native subjects, and affording them aid in time of want.

WOOD BUFFALO.

The detachment at Smith's Landing, Fort Chipewyan and Fort Vermilion are especially charged with the protection of the herd of wild buffalo. Frequent patrols have been made to locate as nearly as possible the boundaries of the ranges, and to prevent illegal killing. One patrol in September, 1908, approached very close to a band of 75. They were in fine condition; only 4 calves were seen. Another patrol in March saw many tracks north of Peace Point, but only overtook one large bull.

The results of the patrols, so far made, are as follows:—

1. That the range lies between the Slave River on the East, and the Caribou mountains and Buffalo Lake on the west, and the Peace River on the south, and the Salt River on the north.

2. That the herd is not increasing, because the calves are being killed by wolves.

3. That there is no illegal killing.

I would recommend that the area above described, be set aside as a reserve for the wild buffalo; that no hunting or trapping be allowed on this reserve except by license; and that the use of poison be permitted within the area, for the purpose of killing the wolves.

Bounty, amounting to $2,650 has been paid by the Indian Department through us, since 1905, on 154 wolves. Bounty on 55 wolves was paid at Fort Vermilion. I do not think that these wolves are killed on or near the buffalo range, as the country to the north and east of Fort Vermilion is almost impassible, and is not visited by the buffalo. They do not range as far west as the Hay river. This is established by a patrol made by Sergeant Macleod last January from Fort Vermilion to Hay river, and down it to its mouth. He found that it had been years since any of these animals had been seen within two days' journey of Buffalo lake, which is a considerable distance east of Hay river. The area, over which bounty should be paid, ought to be re-defined.

SPECIAL PATROLS.

In June, 1908, a patrol was ordered to be made across the northern part of Canada:—

1. To affirm Canadian jurisdiction over this area.

2. To report upon the country, and the possibility of a feasible route from the MacKenzie river to the Hudson Bay.

3. To report upon the number, the location and condition of the natives.

4. To ascertain whether any permanent detachments of police should be established.

Inspector Pelletier was selected for the command. Accompanied by Corporal Joyce, and Constables Conway and Walker, he left Fort Saskatchewan June 1, for Athabasca Landing; thence they proceeded, partly by steamer and partly by canoe, to Great Slave lake.

They left Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake on July 1, and travelled via Pike portage, Artillery Lake, Hanbury river and Thelon river to Chesterfield Inlet on the Hudson Bay, where they arrived on August 31.

At this point they were met by the coast boat *MacTavish* which was chartered by Superintendent Moodie from the Hudson Bay Company for the purpose.

On the voyage to Fort Churchill, the *MacTavish* was wrecked, and the party was obliged to go to Cape Fullerton, where there is a police post and await the freezing up. On November 29, they started with dog teams for Fort Churchill, travelling along the west coast, and arrived on January 11. On February 7, they continued their journey, and reached Gimli, a railway station on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, on March 18.

The total distance travelled was 3,347 miles. No natives, or guides were employed from Great Slave lake to Hudson Bay, and this portion of the journey, owing to Inspector Pelletier's experience in canoe work, was accomplished without any mishap.

The most difficult and dangerous portion of the journey was from Fullerton, where the party were joined by Sergeant McArthur and Corporal Reeves, to Churchill, the party being reduced towards the end to eating raw deer meat. Of the many long and arduous patrols made by the force, this has been the most extended and difficult, and you were pleased to commend Inspector Pelletier, and the following non-commissioned officers and constables: Sergeant McArthur, Corporals Reeves and Joyce, and Constables Walker and Conway.

I also desire to bring to your notice a patrol made by Sergeant Field and Corporal Mellor from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Simpson and return, a distance of 1,400 miles in January last. The weather was very cold.

The dog train used on this patrol also travelled 740 miles on other patrols, making a total of 2,140 miles during last winter.

Owing to complaints of foul play having been made in February, 1909, by the relatives of two brothers, W. M. and Frank Macleod, who lost their lives on the South Nahanni river, 1905 or 1906, where they had gone prospecting, Corporal Mellor was ordered to patrol up the Liard river to inquire into the circumstances of their death. He ascended the Liard river as far as Fort Liard. I attach an interesting account of his trip. He found that the unfortunate brothers had starved to death.

As illustrating the value of the patrol work, I inclose a copy of an exhaustive report by Staff-Sergeant Anderson, who visited Grand Prairie in the Peace river country, in which he deals with the capabilities of that country for settlement and its present development.

I give more prominence to the patrols in the unsettled regions, as they are in a country little known, and, therefore, of more public interest; but the patrols along the boundary in the sparsely settled districts and along the railway construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific are of greater value and call for equal hardihood from those engaged. The pack train patrol on the Grand Trunk Pacific operates as far west as the contractors are at work. It moves in all weathers and over at times almost impassible trails. Inspector Tucker, who is in charge, reports that the camps are peaceful, the workmen well behaved and an entire absence of serious crime.

Along the boundary, in the Wood mountain subdistrict, there have been some bold thefts of large bands of horses. The thieves have been followed into the United

States, and four have been brought back and are now serving sentences in Alberta penitentiary.

Inspector Richards, who is in command there, has shown energy and zeal in pursuing and bringing to justice those border criminals.

In the isolated settlements the police, as far as their time will allow, aim at seeing settlers every month or two. No point in the two provinces is very far from a post of our men, to whom any settler may apply in case of need for advice or assistance.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our outposts at Marienthal (formerly Dupuis), Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes are ports of entry and the police are acting customs officers.

I would like to be relieved of this work as it too closely confines the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge and interferes with their police duties.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts attended the treaty payments whenever required. Detachments are maintained on or in the vicinity of the large reserves.

The Indians are well behaved, as a rule, but they will get intoxicants if possible. On the Blood reserve the excessive use of liquor has recently resulted in one murder.

The small towns in the vicinity of the reserves have increased the opportunities of getting liquor.

Many of the young Indians dress like white men, speak English fluently and cannot be distinguished from halfbreeds, so that the difficulties in enforcing the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to them are increasing.

The practice of encouraging the Indians to parade on public occasions at the large cities or towns is undesirable, because of the drunkenness which follows, and it should be prohibited.

There were 260 convictions under the prohibitive clause of the Indian Act, of which 60 were for supplying.

ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

Engagements, &c.—	
Engaged constables	164
Engaged special constables	95
Re-engaged after leaving	8
Surrendered from desertion	2
Total increase	269
Re-engaged without leaving	64
Discharges, died, &c.—	
Time expired	35
Purchased	30
Invalided	6
Pensioned	9
Died	4
Deserted	31
Dismissed for bad conduct	37

Dismissed for inefficiency	6
Unsuitable for further service	1
Specials discharged	106
Specials, died	2
Total decrease	267

Difference in numbers from 1908, two constables more.

DIED.

Reg. No. 2299, Staff-Sergeant Bates, G.
Reg. No. 3566, Sergeant Donaldson, R.M.L.
Reg. No. 4744, Constable Farnham, C.F.
Reg. No. 4643, Constable Hodgkinson, T.H.
Special Constable Parsons, F.
Special Constable Stockwell, H.

PENSIONED.

Reg. No. 1103 Sergeant Major Brooke, A. R.
Reg. No. 2357, Sergeant Major Bowbridge ,W. J.
Reg. No. 1288, Sergeant McLellan, A. K.
Reg. No. 1811, Corporal Geoghegan, J.
Reg. No. 1956, Corporal Mathews, J. J .
Reg. No. 1651, Constable Rogers, M.
Reg. No. 1334, Constable Taylor, J.
Reg. No. 1969, Constable McCulloch, D.
Reg. No. 2145, Constable Lattimore, A.

APPOINTED.

Inspector W. O. McCarthy.

RESIGNED.

Inspector A. E. Shaw.

One hundred and sixty-four recruits were engaged, resulting in a net gain of 2. The preventable loss was 105, made up as follows:—Purchased, 30; deserted, 31; dismissed, 37; inefficient, 6; unsuitable for cause, 1. Last year the preventable loss was 117.

I cannot add anything to the views I expressed in last year's report on this subject. Drunkenness is still the cause for nearly all the serious breaches of discipline. Men who, if sober, would be the most valuable members of the force seem unable to resist.

The average length of service of the deserters was 8 months; the average length of service of the dismissed was 1 year 6 months; the average length of service of the inefficient was 6 months.

I beg to repeat my recommendation that the term of engagement be reduced to three years, and that the rate of pay for trained, efficient men be increased. I do anticipate that, even with more inducements, we shall still have the dissatisfied, the dissipated, and even bad characters, but we shall have a larger and better class of recruits to choose from, and less will wish to purchase out before completion of their engagements.

I regret to have to record six deaths, four regular members and two supernumeraries. I have already referred to Sergeant Donaldson's untimely end. Staff-Sergeant Bates had almost completed his 20 years' service for pension. Constables Farnham and Hodgkinson were bright, efficient young men.

HORSES.

Eighty-eight remounts were purchased during the year at an average price of $136.20, which is $8.66 more than last year. The loss was 53, making a gain in strength of 35. Thirty-seven were cast and sold, fetching an average price of $72.92. Four ponies were sold at an average price of $37.33. Nine horses died and 3 were destroyed on account of accidents.

It is more difficult each year to purchase suitable remounts. Breeders are going in for heavy horses for which there is a steady, active demand. This year I was obliged to go to British Columbia to secure the full number of remounts required.

The force is well mounted, but more horses are required every year because of the increased work. Every man on detachment can use two horses.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The instruction of recruits has been carried on systematically at the depot, but it has too often been hurried because of the requirements of the divisions. Owing to the wide distribution little or no training can be carried on except at the depot.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice, as required by the regulations, was performed by the whole force as far as conditions permitted.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good repair, well painted and sufficient for all requirements.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good condition and sufficient.

Fifty new saddles will be required this coming year to replace old worn out saddles which have been in use for over 25 years.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

RATIONS.

Provisions have been purchased under contract. The quality is excellent.

FORAGE.

Forage is also purchased under contracts awarded by public tender.

BUILDINGS.

The police posts and buildings are generally in an excellent state of repair. The post at Battleford was overhauled and painted. The barracks at Macleod and Maple Creek were painted.

I have submitted an estimate of the new buildings and the repairs which will be required next year.

GENERAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Countess Grey visited Edmonton and Regina in connection with the ceremonies attendant upon laying the corner stones of the new legislation buildings at the capitals of the two provinces. Mounted escorts were supplied, and at Regina the police battery fired the usual salute.

The rules and regulations of the force have been consolidated and revised and came into force by order in council on October 1, 1909. Supt. W. H. Routledge was employed on this work and the comptroller was good enough to place on record his recognition of his services.

In closing my report, I feel that I have not fully brought to your attention the many services of the force during the past year. I am able to assure you of the devotion of all ranks to their duty.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, ALTA., October 1, 1909.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ended September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers are pouring into the district from all sides, and the year 1909 will surely go down to history as a record year for crops.

At this date nothing in my garden has suffered from frost except the very tender flowers and vegetables, such as nasturtiums and French beans.

The fact that the Equinox should have passed without any symptom of the usual storms is unprecedented so far as my experience has gone.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding eleven months:—

	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Forfeited bail.	For Trial.
Offences against the person—						
Assault, common	51	43	8			
" causing bodily harm	6	4				2
" indecent	2	2				
" aggravated	1	1				
Abduction	2		1			1
Attempted suicide	2	1	1			
" murder	1					1
" carnal knowledge	1	1				
Rape and attempted rape	3		2			1
Criminal neglect	1					1
Intimidation	1	1				
Offences against the property—						
Cattle stealing	2	1	1			
" killing	2	2				
" wounding	2	2				
Cruelty to animals	7	6	1			
Horse-stealing	15	6	4	1		4
Burglary	7	4	3			
Shopbreaking	2	2				
Theft	118	93	15	4		6
False pretenses	11	3	4	4		
Forgery	7	4	1			2
Embezzlement	1					1
Receiving stolen property	2		1	1		

	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Forfeited bail.	For Trial.
Offences against the property *Con.*						
Robbery	1					1
Arson	3	2	1			
Mischief	7	5	2			
Counterfeiting	3		3			
Damage to property	9	8	1			
Breach of contract	1	1				
Offences against law and justice—						
Counselling and procuring the commission of a crime	1		1			
Assaulting a peace office	2	2				
Perjury	1		1			
Offences against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons	3	3				
Offences against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy	177	162	15			
Drunk	108	107	1			
Gambling	4	4				
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	4				
Inmate of house of ill-fame	11	11				
Prostitution	1	1				
Procuring	2	2				
Indecent exhibition	2	2				
Incest	1		1			
Offences against Railway Act—						
Stealing ride	15	15				
Breaking into bonded car	2	2				
Offences against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk	61	53	8			
Supplying liquor	9	9				
In possession of liquor	2	2				
Trespassing on reserve	1	1				
Offences against any other Act—						
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	38	34	4			
Animal contagious disease	4	3		1		
Offences against Northwest ordinances—						
Prairie fires	25	23	2			
Liquor license	37	35	2			
Master and servants	25	20	5			
Insanity	28	21	7			
Brand	6	4	1	1		
Game	1	1				
Steam boilers	2	2				
Polluting running stream	1	1				
Estray animals	12	11	1			
School	2	2				
Druggists	2	2				
Noxious weeds	2	2				
Public works	2	2				
Pound	1	1				
Miscellaneous	6	6				
Totals	872	742	98	12		20

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary:—

Number of convictions	742
Number of fines imposed	363
Sentences to jail	328
Suspended sentences	40
Sentences to penitentiary	11

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court, number of convictions, number of fines, number of imprisonments in jail, suspended sentences, number sent to the penitentiary, number acquitted, and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1909.

Number of cases before Supreme Court or District Court	72
Number of convictions	47
Number sentenced to imprisonment in jail	29
Number sent to penitentiary	11
Suspended sentences	5
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor	5
Forfeited bail	..
Acquitted	20
Conviction, afterwards quashed by court en banc	..
Number of cases awaiting trial Setpember 30, 1909	20

The total number of cases entered being, as I have said, 872, the number of convictions thereout stands at 742, with twenty cases still awaiting the decision of the courts. Roughly speaking that is a little better than 85 per cent of convictions. The percentage of convictions before the Supreme Court is 65, but that number includes cases sent up for trial by the city authorities. The number of cases sent up by ourselves was 43 with 31 convictions, which percentage works out at 72.

I may quote an example of a class of case that I am trying to control:—

Last July a settler in the distant country reported to the Berry Creek police detachment that a steer calf of his (previously unbranded) had come home with a fresh brand on his side and both ears split. The brand in question belonged to a settler living a few miles away.

The owner of the brand, when questioned, said that he and his brother had branded the animal in question as being one of a bunch (as he believed) which he had bought in the month of June. He said that if the claimant was certain that the yearling was his he was content to give it up, but the claimant, who appears to be rather a truculent individual, would not accept my suggestion that he should go and talk it over with the owner of the brand, and now at this late date declares his intention of laying an information against the other man.

The police detachment have orders not to take the matter up, but if the claimant can find a country J.P. who will take his information, the case may be sent up for trial without my knowing anything about it, notwithstanding that there is not only no evidence of guilty intent, but that the claimant is more to blame than any one else for allowing his beast to roam the range unbranded.

The false pretense class of offence is very troublesome. Only three convictions resulted in eleven cases, and most of the others were fore-doomed to failure.

There have been no causes célébres during the past 11 months, and there is nothing to call for special comment.

It will be observed that there have been very few cases of cattle stealing and killing, but the entries of horse-stealing have jumped from 4 in 1908 to 15 in 1909, and I may touch briefly hereupon. There have been six convictions and four cases are awaiting trial. Of the remaining five one was withdrawn and the other four were dismissed by the courts; one of these was a case of disputed ownership at Red Deer which, the judge said, was not a case for a criminal court, and the others were dismissed on their merits.

Constable Meehan, of Cochrane detachment, did a good piece of work, which was generously recognized by the owner of the stolen animals.

Mr. Angus Macpherson, of Cochrane, had engaged a labourer temporarily, had paid him off and last saw him on the railway platform at Cochrane waiting for the train to Calgary.

That night a gelding and a well-bred mare were taken out of his stable and he offered $50 reward for their recovery.

The theft was reported to Constable Meehan on the morning of the 14th May, and he proceeded to make inquiries all round his station. In the course of the next day he learnt from some Stoney Indians that on the day before they had seen a man, with a led horse, riding south, and Constable Meehan journeyed southwards until his horse played out and night overtook him in a violent snow storm.

Next day (16th), with a fresh, borrowed horse, he started again at daybreak. Tracking was difficult in the deep snow, but in a couple of hours he and a rancher named Sibbald, who had provided his remount and was accompanying him, came to a ranch where they found the two stolen horses in a pasture and the thief in bed. At his trial Dennis pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

It turned out that we had been previously acquainted with James Dennis, for, in March, 1908, we had arrested him upon an extradition warrant for horse-stealing in Choteau county, Montana. His name then was Hugh W. McCabe. For some reason or other the prosecution was abandoned by the Montana authorities.

We were fortunate enough to convict two burglars, full-blooded negroes named Jackson and Jones, who visited Carstairs on October 27, 1908. They stole some articles from a general store by breaking the front window and fired two shots at Dr. Laidlaw who was sleeping over the store and who put his head out of the window to see what was going on. In the north they obtruded themselves so much upon police notice that they found their way into the penitentiary, whence we brought them here for trial. On conviction in the district court on May 8, 1909, Jackson was awarded two years and Jones two years and seven months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The social evil has been somewhat in evidence recently here as elsewhere. The Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of East Calgary represented to me that the existence of a colony of sporting women at Nose creek was prejudically affecting the morals and welfare of the community at East Calgary, and I promised to do what was possible in that connection.

In company with the sergeant major I visited each one of the houses and saw the respective proprietresses and told them that they must choose some other locality to live in or they might get themselves into serious trouble. They all took the hint and departed, except one, who sent me a doctor to explain that she was not able to move just then. I found that they were paying the most extravagant rents—$100 and $150 a month in advance, and the landlords seem to be little better than sharks.

It is needless to say that every house has since been reoccupied—the landlords and their agents saw to that—and my inward conviction is that the most effective manner of dealing with this troublesome question is to make it unlawful for a person to let a house for the purposes of prostitution.

The real owners of some of these places would be ashamed to have their names known, and, to my mind, very much more effectual pressure can be applied along that line than along any other.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been thirty cases of prairie fire and three of forest fire.

The three latter occurred at Castle Mountain, Devil's Canyon, and near Bankhead. It was not possible to trace the origin of either.

Twenty-five fire cases were tried in court and 23 convictions resulted. One case was dismissed by the magistrate because no mischief had been done, and another was similarly disposed of because the offender was a new settler, and the spark that did the mischief possibly came from his chimney.

Of the five other cases, one was doubtless started by lightning, and another by a careless smoker passing along a trail, but no information could be gathered as to the origin of the other three.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Guard-room and Common Jail.

CALGARY, October 1, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Guard-room Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1909.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room and female jail for the past eleven months has been very good, outside of the ordinary trivial complaints.

Two prisoners died during the past year; one was a male lunatic, named Gunda H. Holland, who was confined in the hospital ward of the female jail under observation; he died on November 10, 1908, and an inquest was held by Dr. Sanson, coroner. The verdict given was:—'Death due to exhaustion brought on by tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines.'

The other, a male prisoner James Lowry, who was awaiting trial here on a charge of theft with violence. He was taken ill and was placed in the hospital ward of the female jail for treatment. He died on June 19, 1909, and an inquest was held by Dr. Sanson, coroner, a verdict of 'Death from natural causes' was returned. Both these men were under the care of Dr. Rouleau, the jail surgeon, and Mrs. Stuttaford, the matron.

The number of entries in the punishment book for the past eleven months is 24, which, considering that the daily number of prisoners has averaged 54·60, is very small.

The guard-room, female jail and out buildings are in first class repair, the female jail was kalsomined and repainted during the year, and the guard-room has just been kalsomined and the laundry repainted.

A noticeable improvement has been made in the guard-room in the ventilation of the cells, &c., four ventilators, each six feet long, have been placed in the two corridors; these allow a better circulation of pure air into, and the escape of impure air from, the cells. It is healthier for the prisoners, especially when the windows have to be kept closed during inclement weather.

Another improvement has also been made in the sewerage system from the guard-room and female jail. The pipes which previously had run into the Elbow river had become blocked on September 13, 1909, and by consent of the commissioners of the city of Calgary, connection was then made with the city system.

There are twenty-two cells in the guard-room on the male side and eight cells on the female side, making a total cell accommodation for thirty prisoners,—males, females, and lunatics. On the female side there is what is called a hospital ward, capable of containing four beds and this accommodation has been strained to the utmost during the past eleven months.

The cells being full, I have to let the prisoners at large sleep in the laundry of the guard-room.

The female jail, hospital ward and lunatic ward are still under the capable management of Matron Mrs. S. L. Stuttaford, whose long experience of handling prisoners and attending to the sick and insane is invaluable.

The number of lunatics admitted during the past eleven months was 49. There has not been very much delay in the disposal of them to Brandon, with the exception of one, Nicholas Blaes, who was admitted under observation for insanity on the 6th July, 1909, from Didsbury, and who is still here. This man is well now, but I believe

correspondence is taking place between the department of the Attorney General and the United States authorities to have him deported, and we are awaiting instructions from the department of the Attorney General *re* his disposal.

Prisoner John Conway, sentenced to one year for house-breaking and theft, went insane while confined here, and is at present confined in the lunatic ward under observation pending instruction as to his deportation. Female prisoner Mukitza Snechna, sentenced to a two months' imprisonment for vagrancy, went insane and was taken up to Brandon on a warrant from the Attorney General.

Four juvenile offenders were admitted during the past eleven months. Boy, Chas. Smith, admitted on April 16, 1909, was dismissed and sent to R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of the Industrial school at Edmonton. He made his escape from his guardian, Chief Lancey of the police, on June 24, 1909. He made his way from Edmonton to his mother's home in Calgary and was arrested there on July 12, 1909, on two charges of house-breaking and theft at Didsbury. He was taken to Didsbury on July 13, 1909, for his preliminary trial, and was committed for trial by Jas. J. Brewster, J.P. At present he is confined in the female jail awaiting his trial in the District Court on October 8, 1909.

Boy, Norman McPherson, admitted on April 21, 1909, was sent to R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of Industrial School, Edmonton.

Boy, Peter Trupezak, admitted on September 25, 1909, charged with theft, is at present confined in the female jail here on remand until October 2, 1909.

Prisoner Leslie W. Wilson was released on August 17, 1909, on ticket of leave by an order of the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

By virtue of an order in council, twelve prisoners were transferred to Macleod and one to Lethbridge on September 24, 1909.

Ample supply of clothing has been furnished to the prisoners, male and female, during the past eleven months.

Attached are guard-room statistics of the division.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. R. TUCKER, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

ADMITTED.

Males.		*Females.*	
Whites	320	Whites	21
Halfbreeds	22	Halfbreeds	12
Indians	34	Indians	17
Negroes	7	Negresses	4
Chinese	1	Lunatics	17
Boys	4		
Lunatics	32		
Total	420	Total	74

Number of prisoners in guard-room November 1, 1908 51
Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1909 36

Daily average	54·60	
Maximum number	85	21st June, 1909.
Minimum number	36	15th, 20th, 21st February, 1909, and 30th September, 1909.
Serving sentence	27	
Awaiting trial	8	
Under observation	1	

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room	49
Males	32
Females	17

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

Male.		*Female.*	
To Brandon Asylum	22	To Brandon Asylum	13
Discharged as sane	6	Discharged as sane	3
Discharged to relatives	1	Discharged to relations	1
To Sanitarium	1		
Under observation	1		
Died	1		
Total	32		17

PRISONERS who have undergone or are undergoing sentence from November 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

CHARGES.	Number of sentences.	Average months.	Terms: days.
Males—			
Horse stealing	3	6	10
Housebreaking and burglary	2	9	
False pretenses	4		45
Theft	61	2	11 5/61
Robbery			
Forgery	2	10	15
Assault	17	3	12 4/17
Selling liquor without license			
Drunk	62		13 2/31
Stealing ride on C. P. R	9		12 5/9
Trespassing on C. P. R	1		7
Carrying concealed weapons	1		14
Vagrancy	59		17 1/59
Cattle killing	1	3	
Neglecting family	1	2	
Resisting officer	2	6	
Threatening bodily harm			
Tendency to corrupt morals			
Escaping lawful custody			
Working stray horses			
Extortion	1	18	
Liquor to interdicted person	1	6	
Damage to property	1	2	
Procuring girl for brothel	1	12	
Females—			
Theft	5	1	8 4/5
Drunk	7		28 1/7
Assault			
Vagrancy	4	1	22 2/4
Keeping bawdy house	2	3	15
Prostitution	5	3	4 2/5
Selling liquor without license			
Posing for obscene pictures	1	6	
Boys—			
Theft			
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Indians, intoxicants in possession	2	2	15
Having intoxicants on reserve			
Indians drunk	22	1	2 3/5
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	4	4	7 1/2
Females—			
Indians, intoxicants in possession			
Indians drunk	10	1	1 2/5
Trespassing on reserve			
Supplying liquor to Indians	2	4	

As the figures given in the provost's report will show, our prison accommodation during the past summer has been strained to the utmost.

With only 30 cells wherein to house males, females and lunatics our daily average of prisoners since November 1, 1908, has been 54·60. On June 21 last the number ran up to 85, and on that date I had to refuse admission to 13 vagrants from the city for want of accommodation.

Pursuant to an order in council we transferred thirteen prisoners to Macleod and Lethbridge on September 24, and thus obtained a little temporary relief.

The prison staff have done yeoman service, and have amply proved their capability in the stressful times through which we have passed.

I am sorry to have lost Sergt. Peters, who gave up the provost's place here to accept promotion, but his successor, Corporal Tucker, is equally capable and attentive.

The women and lunatics have been controlled by the matron with firmness and discretion; so much so that no single case of breach of prison discipline has been reported from that side.

The complaints from the male side have also been very few and far between, and this unquestionably speaks well for the prison staff and escorts.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Fifty-three Indians have been convicted of drunkenness, of whom 22 males and 10 females have expiated their offence by imprisonment.

The Indians generally are extremely well-behaved, except when their inordinate thirst gets them into trouble.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses
Calgary	1	2	2	.....	3	15	4	27	21
Gleichen	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	4	4
Berry Creek	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	.....	2	4
Trochu Valley	...	.....	.. .	.....	...	2	.. ...	2	4
Olds	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Innisfail	. .	... .	....	.. .	.....	1	.....	1	1
Red Deer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Banff	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1	.. ..	2	2
Bankhead	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	...	1	1
Canmore	.....	. .	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	1
Cochrane	.....	.....	.. .	....	....	1	.....	1	1
Okotoks	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	1	.....	1	1
High River	.....	.....	.....	1	....	... ..	.	1	1
Strathmore	.. . .	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	1	2
Totals	1	2	3	1	6	27	6	46	46

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

We have had as much drill, both mounted and dismounted, as circumstances have permitted. The remounts have learnt something of the intricacies of the ménage, and revolver target practice has been carried out.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Without disparaging the graceful turn of phrase which so usefully records the 'support of all ranks,' I am justified in saying of the members of 'E' Division that every member thereof has pulled his honest pound. The men on detachment have wits and use them, and the public service duly benefits thereby.

HEALTH.

The health of the Division has been excellent. Const. Plant, who has been, during the last few months, on detachment at Red Deer, has been taken into the hospital there suffering from typhoid. The cause thereof has yet to be ascertained.

HORSES.

We began the year on November 1, 1908, with 50 horses and have received four remounts. Per contra we have lost and sold three, and transferred five to other Divisions, and begin another year's campaign with 46. I estimate that we shall, in the not distant future, have to sell some of these and shall require six remounts for saddle and four for team purposes.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We are much in need of two light wagons to replace a couple which might, with advantage to the public service, be disposed of.

We have all the harness and saddlery that we want.

CANTEEN—READING ROOM, &C.

The canteen flourishes, and the monthly library subscription from all ranks keeps the Division supplied with the latest literature.

BUILDINGS, &C.

For the sum of $275 we pulled down and, by our own labour, rebuilt the detachment buildings at Canmore, and they now afford good accommodation for man and beast.

At Gleichen, arrangements have been made whereby the detachment will be properly housed at a rental of $20, but the buildings at Banff remain in their usual dilapidated condition, only rather more so.

GENERAL—ENTWISTLE.

At the beginning of July I was ordered to hold an inquiry under oath into certain complaints, which had been scattered abroad, respecting the village of Entwistle and the mounted police connection therewith.

The inquiry was made as exhaustive as was possible under the circumstances, and, having taken the sworn testimony of all sorts and conditions of residents, I found that Entwistle was a much maligned little village, and that the complaints as made and published consisted of exaggeration, misrepresentation, and invention.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, Supt.,
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1909.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'A' Division for eleven months ended September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the rains this year the crops have been excellent. There were several sharp hail storms during the summer. They were, however, not general, but passed over strips of the country, and the loss from this cause was comparatively small. We also had some untimely frosts, but there was no damage therefrom.

The following entries for homesteads, &c., were made at the local land offices:—

Maple Creek, 650 homesteads; Swift Current, 779 homesteads and 889 pre-emptions; Herbert, 1,588 homesteads and 794 pre-emptions; Gull Lake, 596 homesteads and 741 pre-emptions.

The majority of the incoming settlers are reported to be Americans.

The following shipments were made from Maple Creek during the past year:—5,000 cattle, 2,000 horses, 6,000 sheep and 150 hogs.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceeding eleven months:—

Crime.	Cases Entered	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the Person—					
Shooting with intent	1	.....	1	.....	Shown last year as waiting trial.
Assault common	16	11	5	.....	
" aggravated	1	1	.....	.....	
Intimidation	1	1	.....	.....	Conviction afterwards quashed.
Leaving excavations unguarded	1	1	.....	.....	
Offences against Property—					
Theft	27	19	7	1	1 shown waiting trial last year, 2 suspended sentences, 1 absconded bail.
Horse stealing	8	3	2	3	
Cattle stealing	1	1	.....	.....	Shown last year waiting trial.
Cattle killing	1	.....	.....	1	
Cruelty to animals	1	1	.....	.....	
False pretenses	3	1	2	.....	
Shooting and wounding cattle and horses	1	.....	.....	1	
Burglary	1	1	.....	.....	Suspended sentence.
Wilfully damaging property	5	3	2	.....	
Attempted arson	3	.....	2	1	

Crime	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting Trail.	Remarks.
Offences against Public Order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	1	1			
Offences against Religion and Morals—					
Vagrancy	15	15			
Drunk and disorderly	19	18	1		
Causing disturbance	3	3			
Incest	3			3	
Seduction under promise of marriage	1			1	
Keeper house of ill-fame	1	1			
Inmates "	2	2			
Gambling in railway car	1			1	
Nuisance	1	1			
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Escaping from custody	1	1			
Offences against the Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	4	4			
Trespass	1	1			
Operator, drunk	3	1	2		
Supplying liquor to operator	1	1			
Theft from railway station	1		1		
Offences against the Customs Act	1	1			
Offences against Dominion Lands Act	2		1	1	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and and Ordinances—					
Masters and servants	9	4	5		
Game	6	5	1		
Prairie fires	13	11	2		
Liquor license	4	4			
Insanity	6	4	2		
Horse breeders	1	1			
Estray animals	7	7			
Pound	2	1	1		
Public health	4	4			
Protection of sheep and other animals from dogs	1	1			
Total	185	135	37	13	

Total cases tried before Supreme Court or District Court:—

Number of cases	11
Number of convictions	9
Number of fines	0
Number of imprisonments	3
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	4
Suspended sentence	1
Acquitted	2
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30	13

Out of 185 cases entered, 135 convictions were obtained. There is a commendable decrease under the heads of 'vagrancy,' and 'drunk and disorderly.'

Nye and Miller, two notorious horse thieves were brought from the United States, and each sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary. They stole two saddle horses from a ranch near Gull lake, and skipped across the line.

Louis Boyer, who has given us a lot of work, was sentenced to two years on each charge, that of horse stealing and escaping from custody, sentences to run concurrently. The judge in passing sentence said he took the youth of the prisoner into consideration.

We have three cases of incest, waiting trial; a father and his two sons. They are Mennonites.

There are thirteen cases altogether waiting trial at time of writing, made up as follows:—

One theft.
Three horse stealing.
One cattle killing.
One shooting and wounding cattle.
One attempted arson.
Three incest.
One seduction.
One gambling on Canadian Pacific Railway car.
One offence against Dominion Lands Act.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have not been so numerous in this district this year, owing to the moisture. There have been but thirteen cases. In eleven cases convictions were obtained.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies have been supplied at the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts.

Our guard-room is the common jail of the district. It has ten cells, some of which, and also portions of the building are badly lighted, and the conveniences are not modern. A steel cage was installed a short time ago, and it has been found to be a great convenience for the keeping of our important prisoners.

CUSTOMS.

Sergeant Maclean, in charge of Willow Creek Detachment, acts as sub-collector of customs.

INDIANS.

The Indians in this community are non-treaty, and are not numerous. They are self-supporting, and fairly well conducted.

DISTRIBUTION of Strength on September 30, 1909.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Maple Creek	1	1			1	1	2	8	2	16	15
Town Station							1			1	1
Gull Lake								1		1	1
Swift Current						1		2		3	5
Herbert								1		1	2
Saskatchewan Landing								2		2	3
Pelletiers Lake								1		1	1
Ten Mile							1	1	1	3	1
Willow Creek						1		1	1	3	4
East End							1	1	1	3	4
Montgomerys Landing							1	1		2	2
On furlough						1		1		2	
Total	1	1			1	4	6	20	5	38	42

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, &C.

Owing to the amount of work to be done, and the weak strength of the Division, it was found impossible to get much drilling done.

The annual revolver practice is in progress.

The Division is armed with the Winchester carbine.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the Divisions has, on the whole, been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the Division has been good.

HORSES.

Six remounts were purchased here by you, and they were posted to this Division. Two horses were sent to Regina. Two horses were cast during the year as being unfit for service.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The transport saddlery and harness are in good order, and sufficient.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen prospers, and is a convenience for its few customers. The recreation room was painted and fixed up during the summer, and has been brightened up considerably thereby.

STORES.

The supply of forage and rations, &c., were satisfactory.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Prisoners.

Total number confined on October 31, 1908	2
Total number of 11 months (male)	57
Total number on September 30, 1909 (male)	7
Daily average	4·79
Maximum number on any day	12
Minimum number on any day	0
Number awaiting trial	2
Number serving sentences	5
Number of lunatics received and sent to Brandon asylum (male)	2

GENERAL.

The barrack buildings are being painted a grayish colour and gives the post a much smarter appearance. The post at Willow Creek is also being painted.

The N.C.O.'s and men of the Division have worked well and hard.

In conclusion, I can only repeat what I said in my last report as to the paucity of men for the work to be done.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., REGINA.

REGINA, Sask., October 1, 1909.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report for Depot Division and Regina Police District covering eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

The district supervised by Depot Division has an area of 40,000 square miles: more than a third of the agricultural portion of the province of Saskatchewan. The growth of population has steadily continued, and the difficulties met with in providing adequate police protection have, as in the past, been a constant source of perplexity. One of the chief causes is the closing up of one detachment in order to place it at a more important point; a change of that kind is invariably opposed vigorously by the town or locality from which it is proposed to move the constable. With the same number of men, and ever-increasing demands, it is impossible for us to keep men in the older established towns and villages, but they have become so accustomed to the presence of a member of the force amongst them that they almost demand his retention as a vested right. There are very few towns which have their own constables, and I would strongly recommend that the provincial government do something to make them supply the deficiency. These towns, if in a province with a provincial police, would be obliged to have their own constables, but here they depend on our force and take up a great deal of our time with trivial matters which often interfere greatly with more important work. The apparent lack of knowledge of what our men are doing throughout the country, both by the general public and by government officials, leads to many unfair demands being made on us, demands which would never have been made had not the parties making them been quite ignorant of the fact that practically every minute of the time of our men on detachment is fully occupied with their own particular duties. As I write I have a case in point wherein an official of an important department of the Dominion government, and who has been in the west for many years, has asked me to send the constables of two of my detachments to devote a fortnight entirely to some of the ordinary work of his own department.

During the year we have removed detachments at the following places:—Carlyle, Grenfell, Kutawa and Whitewood. The Mackenzie River detachments at Fort McPherson and Herschell island have been handed over to 'N' Division. New ones have been opened at Outlook on the Canadian Pacific Railway extension northwest from Moosejaw, at Wynyard on the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Yorkton, at Wolseley, at Windthorst on the Wolseley-Reston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at Melville and Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific. A new detachment will shortly be established at Gravelbourg, a French settlement southwest of Moosejaw, and at Nokomis, the junction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Kirkella branch and the Grand Trunk Pacific. I would also strongly recommend a detachment at Stoughton, which has become a busy point since it became the junction of the Arcola branch and Weyburn extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The whole country is in a much more prosperous condition than it was last year; a fairly good harvest in 1908, and an excellent crop this season has gone far to obli-

terate the ill effects of the failure of 1907. There is much activity in all branches of business, and the increased amount of building as compared with the previous year is very marked. Immigration, which fell off in 1908, now gives promise of being larger than ever. It is estimated that some 25,000 people have been added to the population of the province of Saskatchewan since the bginning of the year; the greater portion of these have gone into the outlying districts. In the country round about Wood Mountain upwards of 3,000 people have settled, and with a few exceptions they are all well equipped to meet the conditions of a new country. Between Wood Mountain and the Soo Line (Canadian Pacific Railway) there has also been quite an influx of settlers, the majority are Americans, but amongst them are quite a large number of French, those around Gravelbourg being almost entirely of that nationality. The immigration into this part of my district has been caused by the anticipation of a railway, and there is much disappointment that the Canadian Pacific Railway extension from Weyburn to Lethbridge has not been pushed. The settlement now in should encourage the railway company to build a good portion of this road next year. The Great Northern is also expected to cross into Canada just east of Wood Mountain. The Canadian Northern have already partially constructed a line from Maryfield to Midale, and this road will eventually continue on towards Lethbridge, through the Wood Mountain district.

Hardly ever have conditions been so favourable for a good crop as the present year; owing to a fine autumn, ploughing was possible until nearly the end of November, and the mild weather continued till Christmas; there was no snow, and it rained on Christmas eve. Seeding operations were delayed a little by heavy snow storms in the beginning of April, but from that on the weather was just what was reqnired, the harvest being safely gathered before there was any sign of frost. Some little damage was done by hail, but nothing compared to what is often experienced.

Marvellous crops of oats are reported, one averaging 127 bushels to the acre, but the average crop throughout my district, judging from the various reports I have received will be wheat 25, and oats 80 bushels to the acre. Flax is also a very good crop, especially in outlying districts away from the railway, where the growing of wheat is not so profitable. More mixed farming is being done, but still a large majority of farmers depend entirely on growing grain. This will probably rectify itself in time, when they have the necessary funds to purchase stock.

The only signs of lack of progress to be seen are in some of the small towns along the older lines of railways. These have, in many instances, had their contributary districts curtailed by the establishment of other towns on new railways, and, as a result, are suffering from temporary depression.

CRIME.

It is impossible to make an exact comparison with the crime during the last eleven months and that of last year, but taking a monthly average the number of cases entered is practically the same; at any rate there is not the general increase to record of former years. The percentage of convictions, however, is greater, it being 92·51 per cent as compared with 91·09 per cent in 1908, and 91·38 per cent in 1907.

A comparative statement of crime in this district from 1904 to the present year is contained in the following table:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909 11 mos.
Cases entered	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271
Convictions	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101
Dismissals or withdrawals	231	246	250	186	190	154
Waiting trial	16	12	20	24	26	16

An analysis of the classified summary of crime, given further on, discloses the following:—

Offences again the person.—Crimes under this heading are greatly in excess of previous years. This is most marked in serious crimes such as indecent assaults, carnal knowledge of girls, and rape; of this latter offence two of the most revolting cases in the history of this country occurred. I refer to the crimes of Joseph Chatain and Alva Neff; the former has been tried and sentenced and the latter is awaiting trial. The case of homicide entered was dismissed at the preliminary hearing, there being absolutely no evidence.

Offences against Property.—There is not much change in the number of crimes of this class from former years, except many more cases of horse-stealing and convictions for the same.

Offences against Public Order.—Less than last year.

Offences against Religion and Morals.—There is a slight falling off in these offences, principally in those which come under the vagrancy section of the Criminal Code. Indecency has increased, and we have a charge of incest in which the accused has been found guilty and sentence reserved.

Offences against Railway Act.—These are about half those of last year.

Offences against Indian Act.—Much fewer infractions of this act occurred than last year, the offence of 'drunk on an Indian reserve' being mainly responsible for the decrease.

Offences against Provincial Statutes and Northwest Ordinances.—The cases under this heading are about the same as in 1908. It is satisfactory to report that there have been half the number of prairie fire convictions. Infractions of the Liquor License Act and Steam Boilers Act are much more numerous.

The following comments on some of the more serious crimes dealt with may be of interest:—

Murder of Charles J. Morris.—The victim was a farmer living about 15 miles west of Milestone, and on the morning of April 6 his neighbours discovered his house, a mere shack, burnt to the ground, and the remains of a human body in the smouldering ruins. No suspicion of foul play was at first aroused, and Constable Morse, who had gone from Milestone, with some difficulty persuaded the coroner to hold an inquest. Careful investigation by the constable resulted in proving the body to be that of Charles Morris, that death had resulted from a bullet in the head, and the house burnt afterwards to hide the crime. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown. Ernest Morris, brother of the deceased, gave evidence at the inquest, and from the nature of his evidence and other suspicious circumstances, he was arrested for the crime. Corporal Howard was detailed to work on the case with Constable Morse, and after the accused was committed for trial a detective was employed to work independently. When the case came up for trial on May 31 the chain of circumstantial evidence seemed complete, but the defence were able to throw a doubt on the time the accused arrived at a farmer's house nine miles away from the scene of the tragedy on the night in question. It was a point we were unable to combat on account of the well-known difference of time kept by farmers away from the railroad. The accused, therefore, was acquitted, and when asked by the deputy attorney general to investigate further I assured him there was absolutely no suspicion against any other person but the man who had been tried.

Constable Morse did some excellent work on this case.

Alleged murder of Mrs. Kent.—On April 3 this lady, while in the house of friends, was suddenly taken ill, and in a short time died. She made, before her death, a peculiar statement about having taking some medicine from a friend. The matter

was investigated by the city police of Moosejaw and an inquest held. The coroner's jury, after a lengthy sitting, returned a verdict of murder against some party or parties unknown.

After a considerable lapse of time this case was turned over to the mounted police at the request of the Attorney General's Department. Very exhaustive investigation was made and every possible clue traced, but without result.

This case, to say the least, was most mysterious and intricate, and I am loth to express any definite opinion as to how this unfortunate lady really met her death. All I can say, however, is that the best the police and experienced detectives could do was done in the matter.

Murder of Andrew H. Harris.—On Tuesday, August 31, Staff-Sergeant Dubuque, in charge of the Indian Head subdistrict, was at South Qu'Appelle. He there learned that a farmer living some twelve miles north of town by the name of Andrew Harris had been found in a bluff with a bullet hole in his head. Staff-Sergeant Dubuque, with a justice of the peace, at once left to see Harris. He was conscious and made an ante-mortem statement in which he said that on Friday, August 27, he and Roper had a row about the work, which culminated in blows being struck, and Roper afterwards shooting him. Roper had come to town on the Friday afternoon and presented a cheque, ostensibly signed by Harris, for $60, which was cashed. He told a number of people in Qu'Appelle that he was through with Harris, and that he (Harris) would come in for the horse which he had driven in and that he was going to meet his father or go back to the old country. Roper, it appears, had only come out from England in March last, and was a young man 19 years of age. He had come to work for Harris under an agreement for twelve months and was to receive $100 at the expiration of the year.

Roper went east at midnight of the 27th, having four clear days start of the police. A warrant was issued for attempted murder, and everything done to head off the fugitive. Detective Sergeant Nicholson from 'G' Division, who happened to be here and leaving for Winnipeg on other duty, was supplied with an accurate description, and instructed to thoroughly search that city.

Staff-Sergeant Dubuque was sent east on September 2, with instructions to pick up clue of this man, if possible, and follow. A strong presumption was that Roper was still around Winnipeg, as a man answering his description, but under another name, had been seen. With the advent of so many thousands of easterners to the western prairies for harvesting help I was afraid that he would get work on some farm, and be lost in the crowd.

However, on Friday morning, September 3, I received word that a cheque for $50 had been cashed at the Union Bank, Winnipeg, and that the name A. H. Harris had been used. I at once got hold of the Winnipeg police on the telephone, gave them this information, and asked that both Staff-Sergeant Dubuque and Detective Sergeant Nicholson be notified. Within fifteen minutes of my notifying the Winnipeg police I received word that Roper had been arrested by Detective Green, of the Winnipeg city police, and Staff-Sergeant Dubuque. He denied at first his identity, but afterwards admitted to Staff-Sergeant Dubuque that he was the man wanted.

Among his effects were found a Gladstone bag belonging to Harris and Harris' bank book on the Union Bank.

He was brought back to Regina, and brought before J. H. Heffernan, J.P., and remanded for eight days to see how the shooting would terminate. In the meantime, on September 6, Harris died, and the charge of attempted murder was amended to one of murder, and on September 10, the accused was committed for trial on this charge. This case will not be disposed of, so I understand, till the January, 1910, assizes.

J. C. Atkinson, grain and horse-stealing.—Amongst the cases of theft entered are an unusual number for theft of grain. This is due to the fact that farmers leave their grain in small granaries in the fields away from their houses, thereby offering a great

temptation to dishonest persons. During the winter and early spring the complaints for this offence were so numerous that we found it almost impossible to attend to them. A man called Atkinson at Moosejaw caused the most trouble. He kept a team and wagon in the town and used systematically to go out at nights robbing granaries all over the country and disposing of the proceeds at different elevators. Sergt. Mundy at Moosejaw began to receive daily complaints from farmers in all directions, and finally, about the middle of December, 1908, he began to suspect Atkinson. Careful watch showed that he was sleeping in the day time and driving out with his team at night, and he was caught selling grain at Pasqua. On being charged and committed for trial he pretended to be crazy, and made a daring attempt to break jail. At the January court he was acquitted on the charge of wheat stealing. Sergeant Mundy then had him arrested on a charge of oat stealing, and he was again discharged in the District Court. This was followed by his arrest on the charge of attempting to break jail for which he received two months imprisonment. Finding it difficult to prove the charges of grain stealing against him, owing to our being unable to show that the grain he disposed of belonged to any particular farmer, although it was fully established he had none himself; Sergeant Mundy discovered he had stolen a wagon and a horse from a farmer near Regina. These charges were laid against Atkinson on his discharge from prison, with the result that, though he got off on the wagon case, he was convicted for theft of the horse, and sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary, from which institution he subsequently escaped.

During the progress of this case, complaints were made against Sergeant Mundy by Atkinson's lawyers for persecuting Atkinson. This I investigated and reported to you that he was undoubtedly justified in all that he had done.

The final conviction also substantiated this. Sergeant Mundy was highly commended for the energetic manner in which he stuck to the case, as Atkinson is indisputably a criminal of the worst class.

W. L. Duff, horse-stealing.—On March 17, three valuable horses were stolen during the night from a stable in Moosejaw. Immediate search was made, and traces got of a man with horses answering the description near Lang. Sergt. Mundy got into communication with sheriffs across the line, and followed himself with the result that one William L. Duff, was arrested with the horses at Minot, North Dakota, by Deputy Sheriff Steinhoffer. Duff waived extradition.

We then discovered that Duff had left some horses at a livery stable in Regina just before committing the theft in Moosejaw, and inquiries showed he had stolen them in North Dakota. Duff pretended to be a farmer and used to disappear occasionally, evidently on horse-stealing trips, on both sides of the line. After he was sentenced to five years imprisonment he made a desperate attempt to break from the lock-up at Moosejaw, striking Constable Graham over the head with an iron bar. The constable, who is a powerful man, though partially stunned, managed to overpower him and place him in his cell. For this offence he received a further term of two years imprisonment. Duff is a desperate criminal and well out of the way.

C. Marker, horse-stealing.—This man was charged last year, allowed out on bail, and failed to appear, a bench warrant being issued. Corpl. Church, of Marienthal detachment has since been on the lookout, and although he knew Marker was just across the line in North Dakota he was waiting an opportunity to effect his arrest in Canadian territory. On September 22, he received word that Marker with a companion might cross over looking for stray horses. By using an enemy of Marker's to assist, Corpl. Church arranged to intercept him. Riding all night he met Marker's companion in the early morning of the 23rd, who stated Marker was sleeping in a shack two miles south of the line, and would probably cross into Canada about twenty miles further west. Going to this point, Corpl. Church and his companion, one Kelly, an American, cached themselves near a trail crossing the boundary.

About 10 p.m., of the 23rd, Marker and the man with him were seen riding over. Corpl. Church galloped up to him and ordered him to dismount. He wheeled, drew his revolver, and made for the south. Kelly headed him off, and Marker fired at him, missing. Kelly then charged knocking both Marker and his horse over. He quickly remounted and rode on, but Corpl. Church again headed him off, and told him he would shoot if he did not stop. Marker's reply was to point and pull the trigger of his revolver, but the cartridge failed. Corpl. Church then shot Marker's horse and later captured Marker making for the line on foot. Hiring a team, the corporal proceeded with his prisoner along the boundary to the police detachment. Unfortunately, the trail at one point crossed the line a few yards, and here Marker made a spring from the wagon and got into a house, slamming the door. To use Corpl. Church's words:—'I forced same open, and was met by a blow in the eye from Marker, who had taken his spurs off and used same as a weapon. I grappled with him and threw him on the floor and with assistance tied his feet and hands securely after a good rough and tumble scrape.'

Corpl. Church did excellent work in making this arrest, but there may be some question as to where the arrest actually took place.

Horse-stealing in Wood Mountain District.—As was the case last year I again have to report energetic work on the part of Inspector Richards, and the members of his detachments in the Wood Mountain subdistrict. In October last, they heard of two suspicious armed men travelling through. These were followed to Gull lake near Maple creek by Const. Oliver and it was discovered that they had stolen horses there and made off again to the boundary. 'A' Division then joined in the chase, with the result that the two men, Nye and Miller, were eventually arrested in Miles City, Montana, brought back to Canada, and given five years in the penitentiary. To the fact that these men were followed up so closely by the constables from Wood Mountain their arrest was mainly due.

Last year Inspector Richards reported all of the old gang of rustlers accounted for except Alex. Duffy and T. J. Birch. Birch was arrested and extradited this summer, and is now serving a term of our years at Edmonton for horse-stealing in 1907.

In the spring we heard of a large number of Canadian horses in Montana, supposedly stolen. Inspr. Richards went to Ambrose, N.D., and recovered 35 head belonging to the following Canadian owners, Mr. Ogle, Ryan and Fares, and J. Larivicre. He also ascertained that these horses had been driven across the line and their brands altered by three men living at Saco, Montana:—W. Fuqua, F. Crutchfield and M. Erickson. The last two were arrested shortly after, but successfully fought extradition. Fuqua was also arrested in California later, but escaped from the United States sheriff by jumping off the train when being brought back. Inspector Richards spent several weeks in Glasgow, Montana, on these extradition cases; the expense was heavy, and although we were not successful in bringing the men back for trial the determination of the Canadian authorities to follow these men up and bring them to book, if possible, was a most useful object lesson to the many crooks and horse-rustlers to be found south of the boundary in Montana and North Dakota.

Inspector Richards, in summing up his report on these extradition cases, says:—'However, the action of the Canadian authorities will be productive of good, and will show to the rustling element on the United States side that no reasonable expense will be spared on the part of our government to put down such lawlessness. There seems no end to the rustling element in Montana and the Dakotas. One gang is no sooner disposed of than another looms up. I am still in hope that Sheriff Small will yet pick up W. Fuqua, when the whole matter can be gone at again, and the three convicted.'

The escape of W. Fuqua was most unfortunate, as it enabled his two companions to throw all the blame on him and represent themselves in the extradition court as innocent parties working under Fuqua's orders.

The following is the classified summary of crime for the past eleven months:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawn, dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	2		1	1
Homicide	1		1	
Shooting with intent	6	1	5	
Threatening to kill	4	2	2	
Threatening to shoot	1		1	
Threatening to do bodily harm	1	1		
Assault, common	317	302	14	1
Assault, aggravated	3	2	1	
Assault, indecent	10	7	3	
Assault causing bodily harm	11	9	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	13	9	3	1
Excavation unguarded	2	2		
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14	5	3	2	
Defiling children under 14	2		2	
Carnal knowledge	5	3	2	
Supplying instruments to procure abortion	1	1		
Abduction	3	2	1	
Wife desertion	1	1		
Child desertion	1	1		
Neglect to support family	2	2		
Defamatory libel	2		2	
Intimidation	3	3		
Unnatural offence	1	1		
Attempted suicide	4	4		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	298	255	40	3
Theft from person	1	1		
Horse-stealing	23	13	9	1
Cattle stealing	6	2	2	2
Cattle shooting	3		3	
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cruelty to animals	29	29		
Wounding cattle	4	4		
Shop and house breaking	10	5	5	
Burglary	1	1		
Counterfeiting	1			1
Fraud	11	5	6	
Conspiring to defraud	1	1		
False pretenses	43	30	12	1
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1	1		
Forgery	7	4	1	2
Receiving stolen property	3	2	1	
Having stolen property in possession	2	2		
Wilful damage to property	15	14	1	
Attempted arson	2		2	
Mischief	32	29	3	
Trespass	5	4	1	
Killing dog	3	3		
Miscellaneous	8	8		
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	6	6		
Pointing firearms	9	5	4	
Having revolver on person when arrested	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	127	124	3	
Drunk and disorderly	340	337	3	
Creating disturbance	43	43		
Threatening language	14	14		
Indecency	27	25	2	
Buggery	3	2	1	
Incest	1			1
Seduction	1		1	
Keeper of gaming house	2	2		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	8	8		
Inmates of house of ill-fame	11	11		
Frequenters of house of ill-fame	6	6		
Frequenters of gaming house	7	7		
Gambling	3	3		

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawn, Dismissed, &c.	Awaiting Trail.
Offences against religion and morals—*Con.*				
Discharging firearms	3	3		
Nuisance	4	4		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	7	3	3	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Contempt of court	2	2		
Disobeying summons	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	7	7		
Refusing to assist peace officer	1	1		
Assaulting peace officer	7	7		
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Escaping from custody	3	3		
Jail breaking	2	2		
Juvenile offenders—				
Theft by juvenile	4	4		
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	38	38		
Placing obstruction on C.P.R. track	1	1		
Operators drunk	2	2		
Offences against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	8	8		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	18	18		
Indians, drunk	13	13		
Drunk on reserve	7	7		
Liquor in possession	4	4		
Liquor in possession on reserve	2	2		
Trespassing on reserve	3	3		
Prostitution	1	1		
Offences against the Fisheries Act	10	10		
Offences against Animal Contagious Diseases Act	3	3		
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Master and servant	204	198	6	
Game ordinance	23	23		
Hide ordinance	1	1		
Sunday observance	9	9		
Prairie fire	58	57	1	
Liquor ordinance	30	29	1	
Insanity	51	51		
Horse breeders	3	3		
Village ordinance	21	21		
Estray animals	20	20		
Entire animals	3	3		
Pound ordinance	23	23		
Fence ordinance	2	2		
Livery stable ordinance	3	3		
Engineers' ordinance	2	2		
Medical professions	3	3		
Veterinary surgeons	2	2		
Public Health Ordinance	1	1		
Hawkers and peddlers	9	9		
Noxious weeds	1	1		
Herd ordinance	6	6		
Steam boilers ordinance	29	29		
Brand ordinance	2	2		
Drunk while interdicted	40	40		
Selling liquor to an interdicted person	19	19		
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	4	4		
Breach of quarantine regulations	6	6		
Miscellaneous	14	14		
Local improvement ordinance	1	1		
Motor ordinance	3	2	1	
Total	2,271	2,101	154	16
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES:—				
Liquor in possession without permit	1	1		

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	90
Number of convictions	49
Fines	4
Sent to jail	23
Sent to penitentiary	18
Suspended sentence	4
Acquitted or charges withdrawn	28
Awaiting trial	13

Referring to the above, it should be noted that many cases are now dealt with by police magistrates which has reduced the number of Supreme Court cases.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The few prairie fires last fall did not do a great deal of damage, but this spring saw some very disastrous fires in the western part of my district, the greater portion of the country lying between Wood Mountain and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway being burnt over. One fire, starting near Wood Mountain on May 3, burning well up towards Moosejaw, caused the death of two human beings, in addition to a large number of cattle and horses. Other fires starting about the same time came in from between Swift Current and Mortlach. As a result of these fires a large number of the newer settlers were almost destitute, and the Immigration Department was obliged to send out assistance. Aid was also given by Moosejaw and other towns. A lot of hard work was done by our detachments at Wood Mountain and on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; they organized parties to fight fire, gave aid where they could and succeeded in obtaining a large number of convictions against parties accused of starting fires.

As is usual, many of the fires originated from the railways, but the law in connection with railways and prairie fires is in such an unsatisfactory state that we have not been able to bring any prosecutions against railway companies. The provincial government, I am glad to see, are sending out notices this fall warning people of the danger from prairie fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs Department.—At Wood Mountain Inspector Richards is acting collector of customs and at Marienthal Corporal Church performs the same duties. A large number of 'Let Passes' have to be issued, and this, with the other duties connected with a customs outport, take up a great deal of time. Corporal Church at Marienthal reports that his detachment is more of a customs office than a police detachment, and I would strongly recommend that arrangements be made for the customs to take over this office with one of their own men as soon as possible. Duty collected at Wood Mountain during eleven months is $1,410.69 and at Marienthal about $7,000.

In addition to the above our detachments have made several seizures of motors, horses, &c., for the Customs Department, and Captain Young, inspector of customs, who has spent a good deal of time along the boundary this summer has received a large amount of assistance from our various detachments in the south.

Indian Department.—Assistance to this department is mainly given in the form of preventing the Indians from obtaining liquor and attending treaty payments. Last year I reported a marked decrease in infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, and this year I am pleased to report a further falling off. Inspector Taylor and Constable Crampton left on June 13 to accompany the Indian agent of the Norway House agency on his trip paying the various bands of Indians located about Lake

Winnipeg. The journey was made on a steamer chartered by the Indian Department and occupied over a month. Some 2,000 Indians were paid and their complaints attended to.

Inspector Pelletier, who took a party of men for 'M' Division through to York Factory in July had instructions on his return to visit the Indians at God's lake and Island lake. The following is an extract from his report on this portion of his trip:—

'I remained one day and a half at God's river, saw the most important Indians there and held a conference with them. They had no complaints to bring up. Like most of the Indians in that district they have a code or custom of their own; which is mostly in accord with ours. There only remains to explain a few general points which apply specially to their case, and those are always explained to them; such as theft, infanticide, murder, providing for their wives and children, lying, obtaining goods under false pretenses, holding up to their contracts, &c., &c. They always listen attentively express their pleasure at being enlightened on the laws of white men, and promise to live better in the future. This, with a few formalities of handshaking, ends the conference. On the morning of the 26th we left for Island lake. This is a fairly difficult stretch to get over without a guide on account of large lakes and different channels and numerous islands. Spl. Towers informed me he had been over the road once about ten years ago. I considered this quite sufficient, and we left without outside assistance. We reached Island lake at about noon of August 29th, a cold, wet, drizzling day. This is a distance well travelled by natives, all supplies for Island lake going up that route. Some York boats laden with supplies were passed on the way.

'On the 30th, I saw the chief and councillors. One of the councillors was chief of the Crane band at Sandy lake at the time those Indian murderers were apprehended some two years ago. His band now is assimilated with the God's lake and are under treaty.

'The Sucker band 'Fiddler' refused to be brought under treaty and become part of God's Lake tribe. They wish their reserves in their own district and to be paid through Little Grand Rapids up Betens river. Their contentions were taken up by the Indian inspector who, I am informed, is going to lay the matter before the Indian commissioner.

These Suckers 'Fiddler Band' were away at Sandy lake and consequently I did not see them. I made inquiries and found that they have done very well last winter and that the conference held at Sandy lake in March, 1908, had a most salutary effect. No rumour of crimes of any import has circulated since.

The natives at Island lake are suffering from an epidemic of what is believed to be La Grippe. Some ten deaths occurred from that cause, and a good number are still laid up sick.

The Island lake Indians had nothing to bring forth. No complaints were laid before me.'

Interior Department.—We were not called upon last winter, as has been customary to send men to Manitoba on Crown timber duty. Our detachment at Arcola assisted the forest ranger in the Moose Mountain timber reserve, and issued permits for cutting timber. Owing to our reports some action was taken by the department to stop the indiscriminate cutting of timber at Wood Mountain. The police were instructed to assist one of the homestead inspectors in seeing that the law as regards Crown timber was rigidly enforced. It is hoped that what little timber is left in this district will be preserved.

Provincial Department of Agriculture.—During the summer, at the request of this department, we have hunted up some 150 owners of stallions who had not enrolled. This entailed a lot of work.

Outbreaks of smallpox near Canora and Estevan necessitated frequent patrols to prevent the breaking of quarantine. All cases of destitution are referred to us by

the health officer, and our men investigated each case and saw that supplies were furnished when authorized by the department.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The three jails in our charge are the guard-rooms at Regina, Moosomin and Yorkton. The guard-room here at times was much overcrowded, particularly in the hot weather, when we became alarmed for the health of the prisoners. Fortunatly, we had no cases of serious illness. The opening of the new jail at Moosomin, though expected at the beginning of this year, has not taken place yet. When it does occur we shall be relieved of the overcrowding complained of.

The number of prisoners confined in our care in the several jails during the past eleven months has been 405; slightly less than for the corresponding number of months in 1908.

The guard-room at Regina should be condemned and a new building erected. This has been asked for in the estimates for the coming year.

Detailed reports for each institution are submitted hereunder:—

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard-room for the eleven months ended September 30, 1909:—

Prisoners in cells October 31, 1908	6
Received during the eleven months ended September 30, 1909	76
Discharged	71
Remaining in cells at midnight, September 30, 1909	11

The following is a classification of prisoners received in the guard-room:—

Males—	
White	63
Indians	9
Half-breeds	1
Females—	
White	3
Total	76

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

November	4
December	10
January	8
February	5
March	5
April	11
May	8
June	6
July	16
August	0
September	3
Total	76

The 71 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Released, time expired	25
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	2
Sent to Regina jail	1
Sent to Regina guard-room	1
Sent to Brandon asylum	5
Fines paid	23
Acquitted	4
Bailed out	3
Released on suspended sentence	1
Released without trial by order of the Attorney General	3
Females.	
Sent to Brandon asylum	3
Total	71

The monthly average of prisoners has been	7·5
The monthly maximum of prisoners received	16
The monthly minimum of prisoners received	2
The maximum of prisoners in one day was	12
The minimum of prisoners in one day was	0
The average daily number has been	8

This guard-room only consists of eight cells, and in consequence we have very often to put two prisoners in one cell. There is no proper accommodation for female lunatics, who are simply locked in an ordinary cell, the matron sleeping in the corridor. Prisoners awaiting trial take their meals with the convicted prisoners. The greatest drawback to this guard-room is the absence of a jail yard, and once outside the prisoners are in the open. The want of a jail yard is particularly felt in connection with prisoners awaiting trial and who have to have walking exercise daily.

The general health of the prisoners confined here has been good. There has been no serious cases of sickness during the past eleven months.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The following schedules shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room are doing time, or were charged with:—

Males.

Assault	1
Assault on wife	1
Assault on police officer	1
Assault, indecent, on female	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	2
Cattle stealing	2
Drunk and disorderly	24
Forgery	3
Rape, and attempted rape	1
Placing obstructions on railways	1
Theft	12
Vagrancy	1
Intoxicated whilst interdicted	1
Obtaining by false pretenses	1
Uttering counterfeit token of value	1
Unlawfully entering dwelling house by night	1
Indecent conduct	1
Shooting with intent	1

Lunatics.

Males	6
Females	4

Indian Act.

Drunk	2
Supplying liquor to Indians	5
Indians in possession of liquor	3
Total	76

The following is the number of prisoners who have served sentences during the past eleven months, or are now doing so. Classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	1	1	
Assault on wife	1	6	14
Assault, indecent	1	4	12
Shooting with intent	1	1	
Theft	5	1	
Vagrancy	1	6	
Drunk and disorderly	9	2	
Forgery	1	6	
Indians in possession of liquor	3	1	14
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	2	
Unlawful entry by night	1		20
Total	28		

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, Inspector.
Commanding Yorkton Subdistrict.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA GUARD-ROOM, October 1, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the anual report of Depot Division guard-room, a common jail, for the eleven months commencing November 1, 1908, and ending September 30, 1909.

Prisoners in cells at midnight, October 31, 1908	22
Received during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909	218
Discharged during the eleven months ending September 30, 1903	229
Remaining in cells at midnight, September 30, 1909	11

The number of prisoners received last year (12 months) was 259, or 41 more than the number received this year (11 months).

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

Males.

White	193
Indians	7
Half breeds	3
Negroes	2
Lunatics	34

Females.

White	1
Total	240

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

November, 1908	25
December	15
January, 1909	5
February	12
March	25
April	32
May	22
June	20
July	28
August	21
September	13
Total	218

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Time expired	150
To Regina for trial	16
Other places for trial	10
To Edmonton penitentiary	7
To Prince Albert jail	1
To Regina jail	2
Fines paid	2
Released on bail	2
Released on ticket of leave	2
Released, conviction quashed	1
Released by order of the Attorney General	1
Released, being sensenced under town by-laws of Estevan, municipality refused to pay for maintenance	1
To Regina hospital	1
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	28
Lunatics released as sane	4

Females.

Released on bail	1
Total	229

The daily average number of prisoners has been 28.23
The monthly average number of prisoners has been 27.8
The monthly maximum of prisoners received 32
The monthly minimum of prisoners received 5
The maximum number of prisoners in any day 40
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was 10

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room, or doing time, were charged with:—

CRIME.	No.
Assault	6
Assault on wife	3
Assault, indecent	3
Attempting to break jail	1
Attempted suicide	1
Attempted murder	1
Brothel keeping	2
Bigamy	1
Breaking from custody	1
Buggery	1
Contravening Liquor License Act	1
Carrying loaded firearms	2
Cruelty to children	1
Drunk	20
Drunk and disorderly	10
Deserting employment	2
Extradited	1
Fraud	1
Failure to pay distress	1
Horse-stealing	5
Housebreaking	3
Illicit intercourse with female under age	1
Indecent exposure	2
Obtaining money under false pretenses	15
Obtaining money under false pretenses, attempted	1
Possession of liquor while interdicted	2
Perjury	2
Rape	3
Selling liquor to a minor	1
Stealing rides on the Canadian Pacific Railway	5
Supplying intoxicants to an Indian	1
Theft	31
Using obscene language	1
Vagrancy	67
Females.	
Theft	1
Lunatics.	
Males	30
Males, released as sane	4
Females	0

INDIAN ACT.

Males.

Drunk	2
Drunk and withholding information	1
Keeping tent of ill-fame	1
Drunk and in posession of liquor	1
Theft	1

Females.

NIL.

Total 240

The number of prisoners who have served sentence during the year, or are now doing so in the guard-room is 165; classification as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	6	1	10
Assault on wife	3	1	3
Attempting to break jail	1	1	.....
Carrying loaded firearms	1	.....	30
Contravening Liquor License Act	1	.....	30
Cruelty to children	1	3	.....
Drunk	20	.....	30
Drunk and disorderly	10	1	5
Deserting employment	2	1	.....
Failure to pay distress	1	.....	15
Housebreaking	1	6	.....
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	6	.....
Obtaining money by false pretenses	9	4	10
Possession of liquor when interdicted	1	.....	10
Stealing a ride	6	1	.....
Selling liquor to a minor	1	.....	10
Theft	25	2	15
Theft, attempted	1	2	.....
Using obscene language	1	.....	30
Vagrancy	59	1	20
Vagrancy and stealing rides	5	1	.....
Vagrancy and trespass	3	1	.....
Indian Act.			
Drunk and withholding information	1	3	14
Drunk and disorderly	1	2	.....
Keeping tent of ill-fame	1	4	.....
Supplying liquor to an Indian	1	4	.....
Possession of liquor	1	8	.....
Theft	1	2	.....
Total	165	.....	.....

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket of leave, viz.: Robert Chisholm, who was sentenced on April 21, 1909, to a term of six months hard labour for housebreaking; he was released on August 7, 1909, having served a period of three months and seventeen days; the other case, that of Thomas Jordan, who was sentenced on April 15, 1909, on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses,

to a term of six months hard labour, and was released on August 31, 1909, having served a period of four months and sixteen days. Another case I might mention was that of Fred. Young, who was sentenced on September 18, 1909, to a term of one month's hard labour for indecent exposure; he was released on September 27, 1909, because the municipality of Esteven refused to pay for his maintenance, he being sentenced under the Municipal By-laws of Esteven.

There was one escape during the year, that of Joseph Dunn, who escaped from his escort on the evening of July 14, 1909, while working in the division mess. He was captured a short time afterwards and taken to the guard-room. For attempting to escape he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Regina jail. Dunn was serving a sentence of two months imprisonment in the guard-room, when he attempted to escape.

The health of the prisoners for this year has been good. Considering the age and dilapidated state of the guard-room, the difficulty of heating, overcrowding and the bad system of ventilation especially at night, the small amount of sickness is remarkable. The inner guard-room has been kalsomined several times but does not make much improvement as it wears off.

Water has been laid on the guard-room during the year, the main being completed to the hospital allowing the water to be turned on.

During the summer the guard-room was infested with bugs, causing great discomfort to the prisoners at night, several remedies for killing them off were tried, but the result was a failure. I would call your attention to the fact that no accommodation is provided for female prisoners en route to Prince Albert jail and other places or for lunatics, or prisoners awaiting trial. Lunatics (male) are jailed in the guard-room where their noise at night prevents the other prisoners from sleeping, thereby causing numerous complaints. Accommodation is provided for only 21 prisoners. The largest number of prisoners confined for one night was 40—two short of double the accommodation. There is no accommodation for the provost, no washing room or bath for the prisoners, small tubs being used for bathing the prisoners, and no accommodation for drying the clothes in winter, they having to be dried in the place allotted for the purpose of taking their meals.

The prison yard is too small and of no use for exercising prisoners. The arrangement for the supply of hot water by a farmer's boiler in the prison yard for scrubbing and washing purposes, both in the prison and places outside the barrack building is totally inadequate, as it is impossible to keep a sufficient supply of hot water for the work required, especially through the winter months.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, 21 cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. BANHAM, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MOOSOMIN Guard-room, September 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the Moosomin guard-room, a common jail, for the eleven months commencing November 1, 1908, and ending September 30, 1909.

Prisoners in cells at midnight October 31, 1908	8
Recieved during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909	77
Discharged during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909	79
Remaining in cells at midnight September 30, 1909	4

The number of prisoners received last year was 110, or 35 more than the number received this year.

Males.

Whites	81
Halfbreeds	2
Total	83

Females.—Nil.

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

November, 1908	10
December	8
January, 1909	5
February	3
March	6
April	2
May	6
June	12
July	11
August	7
September	7

The 79 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	32
Fines paid	21
Discharged	4
Regina gaol	9
Admitted to bail	2
Released by order of Attorney General	1
Handed over to the Ontario authorities	1
Handed over to the Manitoba authorities	1
To Arcola for trial	1
To Brandon asylum	5
Lunatics released as same	2
Total	79

Females.—Nil.

The monthly average of prisoners has been	12·09
The monthly maximum of prisoners received	12
The monthly minimum of prisoners received	2
The maximum number of prisoners in any day was	11
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was	2

Of the seven male lunatics, five were committed to Brandon asylum, and two discharged as sane. Nine prisoners sentenced to Regina jail, average term being six months. Two prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year. J. Larson, who was awaiting trial for attempted suicide, and afterwards released by order of the Attorney General, from June 3 to August 18 in hospital. H. Benning, senteneed to two months hard labour for cruelty to animals, in hospital five days.

The following schedule shows the number of prisoners who have served sentences during the eleven months, or are now doing so, in this guard-room, and the crimes with which they are charged:—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	3	1	30
Attempted arson	1		1
Attempted suicide	1	2	17
Breaking jail	1	6	
Buggery	1		7
Carnal knowledge	1	6	
Cattle shooting	1		9
Cruelty to animals	1	2	
Drunk while interdicted	1	2	
Drunk and disorderly	16		10
False pretenses	1		3
Frequenting houses of ill-fame	1		2
Forgery	1	6	
Horse-stealing	3	3	7
Housebreaking	1		2
Illicit connection	1	1	
Insanity	7		3
Indecent assault	2	4	15
Maiming cattle	1		20
On suspicion	1		2
Obstructing peace officer	1	6	
Stealing rides	17		12
Theft	13	2	22
Vagrancy	6		10
Total	83		

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. J. HOGG, *Corpl. Provost,*
For Inspector Commanding Moosomin Dept.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the spring and summer a large number of recruits were received, and their training taxed the limited instructional staff to the limit. Inspector Church, who has charge of all drill and training, except lectures, was for a time assisted by two foot drill instructors, but this was only for a short period. For the greater part of the year the work has been done by himself and Sergeant O'Connell, foot drill instructor. When one considers five different squads were under instruction each day for some months and in addition 48 young horses were received, the task was not a light one.

Lectures were given regularly by Inspector Heffernan. During the winter the usual class for constables recommended for promotion was formed; twelve came from outside divisions and five from Depot. The three months' course comprised drill (mounted and foot), criminal law, Dominion and provincial statutes, constables' duties, shoeing and interior economy. Examinations, oral and written, were held at the conclusion, and all passed satisfactorily; Regtl. No. 4131, Corporal W. M. Sneddon, gaining the highest marks.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

We had very bad luck this year, both with our rifle and revolver practice, due to various causes. In the spring a farmer started to break the land immediately in rear of the butts; this stopped all shooting until arrangements could be made with him to keep clear on Wednesday of each week. It was impossible, therefore, to complete the annual course, and the Rifle Club were prevented from carrying out their usual bi-weekly matches.

As regards our revolver practice, the Colts ammunition we had on hand was found defective, owing to the lubricating oil on the bullets having affected the powder. The manufacturers agreed to change it, and until the new ammunition arrived in September we were unable to carry out the annual course, which is now in progress.

The fact that the land is being occupied in line with our rifle range is going to seriously affect rifle association, whom we have permitted to use our range. The country being so flat makes it difficult to obtain a suitable range anywhere within a reasonable distance.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I regret to say that the conduct of a large number of the recruits in the post this year has been very unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the N.C.O.'s and constables on the staff and on detachments have behaved remarkably well, performing their arduous duties conscientiously with only two exceptions.

The majority of the recruits came from seaport towns, and, although fine men physically, were, by their previous habits and associations, unfitted for the force. Discipline was irksome to them, and they could not keep away from liquor. The result was that a large percentage deserted or were dismissed from the service.

The deserters were twenty, as compared with six last year, and eleven men have been dismissed. Eight men at present are undergoing imprisonment; all but one of whom are to be dismissed at the expiration of their sentence.

Health.

The health of the division has been very good, and the sanitary conditions about the barracks excellent. The outbreak of the enteric fever last year was probably due to flies, and to keep them out, the renovated messroom has been well screened.

I regret to report two deaths. Reg. No. 2299, Staff-Sergeant Bates, on the 19th November, 1908, and Regtl. No. 4744, Constable C. F. Farnham on the 12th April, 1909. The latter was stationed at Lanigan, was a most promising man, and in spite of the doctor's warning, kept at his duty longer than he should, with the result that the disease which attacked him (pneumonia) got such a hold that he died in the Saskatoon hospital the day after he reached that institution.

HORSES.

We have 161 horses, including 2 pack ponies on the strength. Last year it was 128. Four or five horses on detachment should be replaced, and this can be easily done when the remounts are fit for general duty. One died whilst on patrol near Qu'Appelle in the extremely hot weather, and two were killed by unavoidable accidents. Forty-eight remounts were received, and all have turned out well, particularly those purchased in British Columbia.

The losses and gains during the year are shown by the following statement:—

Losses—

Transferred to 'F' Division	6
Died	1
Killed	2
Cast and sold	10
Total	19

Gains—	
Transferred from 'A' Division	2
Transferred from 'D' Division	2
Remounts	48
Total	52
Net gains	33
Strength on October 31, 1908	128
Strength on September 30, 1909	161

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The total of officers, N. C. Os., constables and special constables, shown on the attached distribution statement, is 202, three less than last year. This total will be reduced considerably in a day or two by a draft now in readiness to proceed to the Yukon. As I pointed out in a former report, the above figures do not by any means represent the actual strength of the division available for the work it has to perform. This can only be arrived at by striking off the staff, and others, who are shown on the Division books, and whose work lies entirely outside that of Depot Division and the Regina districts.

Canteen.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition; the business is carefully attended to, and stock taken regularly every month. Substantial grants have been made to the division for cricket, football, Xmas dinners, and the annual ball. A monthly grant of 50 cents per capita towards the messing has also been made to the constables mess. The total grants amount to $1,022.43.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The reading room and library are well equipped. New books are purchased from time to time, also several good sets of standard works and an encyclopedia have been added. The Wood Mountain subdistrict are the only members outside the post who subscribe for and receive books.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

During the past eleven months we have moved the old officers quarters from between the new buildings. The ground around the new buildings has been levelled up, and the roads inside the barracks inclosure covered with sand, two train loads of which were purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway and unloaded at the side of the track opposite the barracks.

Contracts were let for converting No. 5 barrack room into a bathroom, lavatory and latrine, the carpenter work and passages from the other parts of the building being done by our own men. The work should be finished in a few weeks, and will be a great comfort to the division. Hitherto our arrangements for washing and bathing have been of a very rough and ready description, and the cause of complaint for years past.

I have forwarded estimates for connecting the hospital with the sewerage system, painting the barrack buildings, hospital, stables, &c., and for the construction of the following new buildings: quarters for the commissioner, guard-room, married n.c.o.'s quarters, stables and ice house, all of which should, if possible be built next year.

Distribution State of Depot Division, September 30, 1909.

Name of Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	S. Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Regina	1	1	1	6	1	1	7	5	5	79	15	122	82
Moosomin	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	5
Broadview	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Esterhazy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Arcola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	3
Fillmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Yorkton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	6	6
Sheho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Kamsack	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Fort Pelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Canora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Melville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Wynyard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Indian Head	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	2	....	3	3
Fort Q'Appelle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Balcarres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
Punnichy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Strassburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Lanigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Craik	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Lumsden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Estevan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
Weyburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
North Portal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Carnduff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Marienthal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Oxbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Yellowgrass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Moosejaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	2
Mortlach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Milestone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Wolseley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Windthorst	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Outlook	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Wood Mountain	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	8	15
Willow Bunch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	5
Big Muddy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	6
Norway House	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	.....
Split Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	.....
Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1
Ottawa	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	6	2
On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	.....
Total	1	1	1	10	1	1	11	13	15	128	20	202	161

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the fact that the majority of our detachments consist of only one man, the work they accomplish under most trying conditions has often made me wonder how they succeeded so well in keeping it up, and at the same time render the numerous reports and returns required from them. The following extract from a report of constable (now corporal) Carter, when stationed at Milestone, gives a fair idea of the difficulties the detachments have to meet:

'I was working on different cases of crime every day throughout the month, except the 3rd and 4th, and most of the time I was away from the detachment. As the month progressed complaints of crime became more numerous, and on the

last day of the month I was busy investigating two complaints of grain stealing, both of them out in the country. These complaints took my attention up to the 3rd day of the present month, when I had to leave them to look after three other cases of theft which had been made to me in the meantime, one of these complaints took me 30 miles southwest of Rouleau, another 15 miles southeast of the same place. When I got to Rouleau, I found several other cases awaiting me which were also far out in the country, that is, I had to go far out to summon the parties. One case took me to Moosejaw and later to Regina. I regret the delay but what remedy could I apply under the circumstances and what am I to do in case I am required away from the detachment when I should be making out monthly returns? On account of the large amount of territory which this detachment covers and the many complaints that have been coming in of late, I find it impossible for me to deal with them all with satisfaction to myself, or others directly concerned. . . I am doing the best that I know how under the present conditions, and the delay in my returns was not caused by any inactivity on my part, but by the view I took of giving my attention to crime in preference to the clerical work of my detachment.

I am writing this report after handing over the command to my successor, and am about to leave for Athabaska Landing to assume command of 'N' Division, where you have kindly transferred me at my own request. Before closing therefore, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation of the loyal support I have received from the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables on the permanent strength of the division during my three years tenure of the command. Though, on account of the work affecting my health, my departure is of my own choosing, it is with many regrets I relinquish the command, and leave behind me many true, zealous and hard-working men, who are quietly doing their duty, and performing work of which the general public knows little, and in the performance of which I trust I have not failed in giving them all the encouragement in my power.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.,*
Commanding Depot Division and Regina District.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, MACLEOD.

Macleod, Alta., November 1, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of 'D' Division for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been one of steady growth and progress for this district; the influx of new settlers has continued, specially in the Northern and Western parts; railway construction is progressing in several localities and preparations for early construction in others are being made. New towns have come into existence along these proposed lines as well as on some of the older ones.

In the Claresholm subdistrict, which is the portion of the district between Townships 10 and 17 and is served by the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C. P. Railway. Woodhouse and Parkland are two new places on the main line; and Barons, Blayney, and Carmangay are new towns on the branch of the C. P. Railway from Lethbridge to Alderside. These last three places especially are booming, lots being bought and sold at high prices, and elevators, stores and hotels being built. The older towns on the C. and E. line have all made considerable progress. Beginning with the most northerly one; Cayley, this town has during the past year shipped 500,000 bushels of grain from tracks and three elevators, it is the chief cattle shipping point on this line of railway and the records for the last eight months show 3,684 head of cattle shipped. Nanton is the next town south, it is incorporated and shows great improvement in municipal and other works, the population has, during the year, increased 20 per cent, and 30 per cent increase in business is reported. This place has now five elevators and there is an increase of 20 per cent land breaking. Although the immediate vicinity was visited by a bad hail storm in August which caused considerable loss, the marketable grain crop is estimated at 70,000 bushels, the highest yield of winter wheat was 57 bushels to the acre, and oats have gone as high as 122 bushels. Parkland is a new village which comes next, 18 miles south; it is a new village with two elevators built during the past year. Stavely nine miles south shipped 567,000 bushels of grain last season, and it is expected that 600,000 will be this season's output, although a certain amount of damage was done by frost. The increase in breaking in the district tributary to this place is reported at about 35 per cent.

Claresholm, the next town, shows more signs of permanent municipal progress than any of the other towns, $136,000 has been expended in water and light plant, which will soon be in operation; one new elevator was built during the summer, and a $26,000 addition to the public school is now in course of construction. Here as all along the line, the railway company have had to increase their yard facilities, this yard having now a limit of one mile. The grain shipments from this point of last year's crop amounted to 917,259 bushels, notwithstanding that some grain was hauled from within two miles from the town, the whole way to Lethbridge on account of shortage of cars during part of the shipping season. Woodhouse is a new siding

about 5 miles south of Claresholm, where four elevators have been built during the past summer, they are now in operation, and will relieve the pressure during the shipping time from Claresholm and Granum.

Granum is the last village before coming to Macleod, it has made great progress, its population increasing 20 per cent during the year, and 700,000 bushels of grain being the amount sent out. Inspector Camies commanding the subdistrict reports that the crops this season were not such a great success as those of last year owing to the late frost and cold in the southern portion and hail and frost in the northern part, but that some compensation for this has been in the larger area cropped and the high prices received by those who held their grain. This season is three weeks or a month later than last. The grading of the grain will be lower. It is estimated that 50 per cent will grade No. 1, 2, or 3.

The outlook for next year's crop is at present very promising, the increase in acreage of land cropped will be about 20 per cent. Labour was scarce during harvest time as much as $3 per day being paid. The fact is that a large number of farmers undertake to farm much more land than they can do, without keeping a number of men all the year round, but they will not do this, many of them will scratch on the top and take chances of its amounting to anything or getting the necessary help to harvest it if it does. As soon as the harvest is over, the help is discharged, and after hauling his grain, the farmer commences to scratch in another crop. The result of this is one good crop after the first breaking, and the others not so good. The difference between this class of farmer and others who work their farms on better methods, is at once noticeable by the appearance of their buildings and the general condition around their places.

The Pincher Creek subdistrict, which is bounded on the east by range 28 and on the west by British Columbia, and includes between these two lines the townships from five to ten inclusively is engaged in grain and stock raising; from Lundbreck east, and from Lundbreck west to the line of British Columbia is almost entirely a mining district. It is traversed from east to west by the Crowsnest branch of the C. P. Railway.

Pincher Creek, the headquarters of this subdistrict, has now 1,600 of a population. A number of buildings were put up during the year, two of which are the handsome new buildings of the Bank of Commerce and Union Bank. A creamery and cement block factory are among the new industries; the flour mill established last year has done a good business, and it is reported will pay a dividend of 10 per cent to shareholders. The town has expended $20,000 on cribbing and straightening the creek, this will improve the appearance of the town and be a safe guard against floods, which always have caused some damage in previous years. Boring for oil has been going on for some time near the town, 1,500 feet have been reached, but so far without results. An electric plant is now in operation and is said to give much satisfaction. Although this town is at the disadvantage of being three miles from the railway station, it is considered a most attractive place, and a favourite spot especially amongst old timers. The land in the vicinity has steadily increased in price and numerous sales have been made, unimproved land bringing from $20 to $25 an acre, while improved land will go up to $40 an acre. The crops are heavy and good this year, some of the grain has been slightly touched with frost, but the damage is not serious. There is abundance of hay, both prairie and timothy, large quantities having already been shipped west, where good prices are obtained in the mining and lumber camps.

The baled hay industry is increasing, farmers find that there is no risk with this crop from frost, and that there is always a big demand and good prices for it. Cattle raising is decreasing and buyers are finding it hard to get enough beef to meet the demand. The ranges for cattle are gradually getting smaller, fences are going up everywhere, and the land is being broken up, there is no doubt that the rancher's day is a thing of the past in this part of the country.

Pincher City is about two miles from Pincher Creek and has its railway station sidetracks, &c., with a population of about 100 people. Cowley the next station west of Pincher Creek is the centre of a thickly settled farming country, where excellent crops are being produced every year. The town itself remained at a standstill during the year, owing to rumours that the railway would move the line a few miles south, but as the C. P. R. is said to have given assurance that no change should be made, no doubt that the place will go ahead.

Lundbreck, the first of the mining towns up west, has gone back instead of increasing, and the mines, which last year employed about 40 miners, employ now only about 15; to the south, however, near Mountain Mill, the Beaver Creek Mine is doing development work, they employ 25 men and are taking out some excellent coal, if prospects warrant it a spur line is to be built by the C. P. Railway at a future date.

The C. P. R. have put in extensive yards at Burmis, the next place in the Pass. They will concentrate all coal there and make up their trains at that point. The Burmis Mine has been opened up lately; a tipple and spur line are being constructed. The Leach collieries to the west of Burmis, are doing extensive development work; at Passberg they employ 65 men, and have built a number of new houses for the miners' use; they have two mines in operation at this point and another at Police Flat; their average pay roll is $5,000 per month, and their output of coal about 3,000 tons per month, an increase of 24,000 tons on last year, the Maple Leaf Mine situated a mile west of Passberg has 45 men working with an average output of 2,500 tons of coal a month and a pay roll of $3,000. Most of the miners in this mine live in Bellevue.

Hillcrest situated off the railway has now a population of 600 people which is double that of last year. The mine at this point produces an excellent coal, the output is about 15,000 tons a month and the pay roll has an average of $21,800, they own their own engine and haul their coal to the main line themselves. The Bellevue mine has been one of the most prosperous mines in the Pass, its output has averaged about 30,000 tons monthly, an enormous increase over last year and their pay roll runs about $32,000. The population of the village is now estimated at about 650 people, mostly French and Italians.

Frank has increased about 300 in population since last year, all houses are now occupied and new ones being built. There are four hotels and one liquor store, all of which seem to do a good business.

A proper electric plant has been installed and the streets lighted. The American Coal company employ 290 men at this point, an increase of 250 over last year. The year's output of coal was 75,167 tons.

Blairmore has gone ahead wonderfully, the population is estimated at 900 people. The western Canadian collieries started operations here in January this year and now employ 60 men, take out 200 tons of coal a day and have a pay roll of $8,000 a month. The new brick works opened here in June, they make 20,000 bricks of splendid quality a day, their pay roll is $3,000 per month. The Rocky Mountain Cement works are now nearing completion, when ready to turn out cement, 75 men will be employed. All the material for the manufacturing of cement is right at hand. The cost of this plant is said to be about half a million dollars.

Electric light plant is in course of construction, arrangements for waterworks being made and a syndicate has been formed to build a $15,000 opera house. This gives promise of being the best town in the pass.

West of Blairmore, P. Burns & Co., and the '41' meat market have their slaughter house, to supply all their stores in the Pass. McLaren's sawmill is also situated in the vicinity they employ 35 men.

Coleman is the largest town in the Pass, it has now a population of 1,800, what was known as Slav town has been annexed to Coleman. The International Coal Company operate the mines at this point, they have been working steadily except for three

months when the miners were out on strike, they employ 600 men. Their shipments during the year were 384,753 tons of coal and $450,000 was paid by them in wages for the same period. A fire hall for 25 men and 63 dwelling houses were built, the school house was enlarged to double the size, and several new stores opened up.

A new town site west called Carbondale has been surveyed, where the McGillvray Coal Company have opened up their mines, they now employ 25 men and ship about 40 tons of coal a day, a tipple, power house and narrow gauge road are under construction, which give employment to 150 men and will cost $175,000.

Lille is situated about seven miles north of Frank and is connected by a spur owned and operated by the Western Canadian Collieries, who also own the townsite, they employ about 250 men and their average monthly output is over 3,000 tons of coal and about 900 tons of coke.

On April 2 last, all the miners in the pass with the exception of those at Frank went out on strike and did not return to work until July 2. This meant nearly 2,000 miners, most of them an ignorant class of foreigners with nothing to do but idle around the town where unfortunately, with the numerous places licensed to sell liquor, it is only too easy for them to get intoxicated and lose their heads. All the detachments in the Pass had to be reinforced during that period, this of course could only be done by withdrawing men from other detachments, owing to the shortage in strength of the division.' I am glad, however, to say that the three months of this strike passed off without any serious crimes or breach of the peace.

The Cardston subdistrict includes the four first townships north of the boundary line of the United States, from range 23 to British Columbia, the only town of any importance is Cardston itself, which has now a population of about 1,500, it has water works, electric light and a handsome new court house, built by the provincial government. Mormons form the bulk of the population in this district. Most of them live in small villages which are situated in central positions from a number of farms. The principal ones are Kimball, Aetna, Taylorville, south of Cardston, and Caldwell and Mountain View and Twin Buttes to the west.

The crops in the immediate vicinity of Cardston and south of it are reported to be exceedingly good, especially fall wheat. Oats are not expected to turn out quite so well. The increase of acreage now under crop is said to be large. In the western part, however, farming does not appear to have been so successful. Spring was late and crops in many cases did not mature before frost. There are only a couple of cattle ranches of any size in this part of the district and one of them Mr. H. M. Hatfield has sold his cattle to Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides. Mr. J. Bevan in the Kooteney Pass is doing some work on a copper claim on Pass creek. Assays it is claimed show the ore to be of paying grade. Drilling for oil has been carried on by Mr. Drader, but as yet no paying quantities have been found.

The raising of horses has increased in the district south of Cardston, settlers are breeding their mares to well-bred stallions and are getting a good class of colts.

In the Macleod subdistrict the only town is Macleod itself and its detachments are at Peigan, on the Peigan reserve, and Kipp and Standoff at points near the Blood reserve. Macleod has improved very much during the year. It owns its waterworks and electric light plant, which give excellent service and are said to pay. A number of fine store buildings have been erected on the main street and a large number of residences in other parts of the town. The new railway connections are promised for the near future and the people are hopeful of the prospects of the town.

CRIME.

Speaking generally of crime, I should say that it was on the increase (that is of indictable offences) as in the eleven months just passed we had 62 cases entered, in the Superior courts as against 57 cases entered during the twelve months of 1908, and

I do not think that this is to be wondered at considering that amongst the immense number of people coming into this province, there must of necessity be a certain proportion of crooks who are always to be found in goodly numbers, where prosperity exists.

I would again call your attention to my remarks of last year asking that a change might be made in the Speedy Trials Act, to cause men on bail remanded for trial to come forward and make their election within a certain limited time as to how they were going to be tried, and thus save us an enormous amount of extra work in the travelling necessary to subpœna the witnesses twice.

Offences.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	4	2	1	1	
Attempted Murder	2		2		
Manslaughter	Nil.				
Shooting with intent	1	1			
Wounding	2	1		1	
Threatening to do bodily harm	1	1			
Assault, common	99	86	13		
Assault causing bodily harm	2		1	1	
Rape	1		1		
Rape, attempted	3	1	2		
Neglect to support family	2	1	1		
Intimidation	2	1	1		
Abduction	2		1	1	
Offences against the property—					
Theft	61	39	18	4	
Horse-stealing	16	4	2	10	
Cattle stealing	4		1	3	
Cattle killing	3		2	1	
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	1		1		
Wounding cattle and horses	2	2			
Cruelty to animals	10	7	3		
House and shop breaking	4	3		1	
Burglary	4	3	1		
False pretenses	14	6	5	3	
Forgery	2		2		
Receiving stolen property	2	2			
Wilfully damaging property	18	17	1		
Mischief	12	8	3	1	
Killing dogs	2		1	1	
Offences against public order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	6	6			
Pointing fire arms	2	1	1		
Affrays	4	4			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	28	27	1		
Drunk	134	131	3		
Creating disturbance	65	61	4		
Insulting language	4	4			
Indecent exposure	14	9	5		
Selling obscene pictures	1	1			
Keeper of house of ill-fame	4	4			
Inmate of house of ill-fame	8	8			
Frequenter of house of ill-fame	24	24			
Keeper of gambling house	2	1	1		
Gambling	9	3	6		
Selling lottery tickets	1		1		
Nuisance	6	6			
Administration of Law and Justice—	8	1	7		
Perjury	1			1	
Inciting to commit perjury	2	2			
Escape from custody	8	5	3		
Obstructing peace officer	2	2			

Offences.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against Railway Act—					
Offence against Railway Act	2	2			
Stealing rides	7	7			
Violation of Orders of Railway Com'rs	3	3			
Offences against Customs Act	7	7			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Liquor to Indians	17	15	2		
Indians drunk	22	22			
Indians drunk on Reserve	16	11	5		
Violation of Indian Act—					
Liquor in possession	1	1			
Manitoba Grain Act	5	5			
Dominion Election Act	16	11	5		
Lord's Day Act	1	1			
Offences against Statutes and Ordinances—	1	1			
Masters and servants	42	34	8		
Game Act	11	7	4		
Hides and brands	3	3			
Prairie fires	27	22	5		
Entire animals	3	2	1		
Liquor license	45	41	3	1	
Insanity	6	4	1	1	
Village ordinance	14	12	2		
Estray animals	14	10	3	1	
Fences	1	1			
Public Works	8	5	3		
Hawkers and peddlers	6	6			
Noxious weeds	8	5	2	1	
Steam boilers	14	10	4		
Motor vehicles	5	5			
Coal mines	2	2			
Pollution of steam	22	22			
Health ordinance	8	7	1		
Protection of cattle	3	2	1		
Vital statistics	2	2			
Livery stable ordinance	1	1			
Total	952	774	145	33	

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Cases entered	62
Convictions	39
Fines	1
Imprisonment and fine	2
Imprisonment	26
Penitentiary	7
Suspended sentence	3
Acquittals	12
Nolli Prosequi	10
Executions	1

MURDER OF THE CASTANIA BROTHERS.

The trial of the Italian Angelo Mont whose case was reported in last year's Annual Report, for the brutal murder of two Italian brothers named Antonio and Salvator Castania opened at Macleod on the 12th November, 1908, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury, and was concluded on the 13th November, 1908, when the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter and the prisoner was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

CHARLES VAN CAMP—PERJURY.

On Friday 16th October, 1908, one E. E. Vian, who is both a farmer and a policeman, of Frankburg, near Nanton, Alta., went to Van Camp's place, near Frankburg, to serve him with a summons, having with him in his wagon three other men. On approaching the house of Van Camp, and within a few yards of the door, the latter called upon him to stop. Vian explained his errand, but notwithstanding this, Van Camp ordered him away, and at the same time fired two shots at him from a gun or a revolver, and Mrs. Van Camp called out that Vian would come nearer at his peril.

It was during the trial for this outrage, and for which Van Camp received a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour, that the perjury complained of was committed, viz.:—In giving false answers when under oath to some of the questions asked him.

Accused was committed for trial and on the 8th April, 1909, he was brought before Mr. Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury of six men. The latter after deliberating for about an hour, found him 'guilty,' and on the 10th April he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, in the Macleod guard-room.

HARRY LIVINGSTONE—HORSE-STEALING.

On the 6th July, 1909, E. L. Bodgener, a farmer, living near Macleod, reported that his hired man, H. E. Livingstone had gone off with one of his (Bodgener's) horses, a saddle saddle-blanket, bridle, three dollars in cash, a pair of new gloves, and a watch and chain.

Full description was forwarded to all of the R. N. W. M. Police Detachments in this division immediately, and patrols at once set out to look for him.

On the 8th July the horse was traced to Whitney's livery barn at Lethbridge, Alta., where it had been placed by the town police, they having found it tied to a telegraph pole near the town, with the saddle and bridle lying upon the ground near it. It had evidently been there for a couple of days.

Warrant having been issued for Livingston's arrest, he was traced to Marquis, Saskatchewan, on the 5th September, 1909, where he was arrested and brought to Macleod. On the 6th September, 1909, he appeared before C. Starnes, Esq., J.P., for preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial.

On September 11, 1909, he appeared before His Hon. Judge A. A. Carpenter, and pleaded 'Guilty' on both charges, and was remanded for sentence.

On September 13, 1909, he appeared before His Hon. Judge A. A. Carpenter, who, taking into consideration his youth, and the fact that it was his first offence, only sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for theft of the horse, and six months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of the other articles mentioned. The latter sentence to run concurrently with the former.

JAMES WILSON WEBB *alias* J. L. WILSON *alias* JAMES LEWIS—ESCAPE FROM LAWFUL CUSTODY.

On the morning of the 16th November, 1908, the above named man was being taken from Macleod to Claresholm by Constable A. G. Smith, to receive sentence, for having stolen a sheep skin lined coat from one W. L. Berger, living east of Claresholm, when the train was about one mile and a half north of Granum, Webb asked Constable Smith to take him to the W. C., and they started for the closet, which was at the end of the car, the prisoner in front and the constable close behind him. As soon as the prisoner passed the inside swing door, he let it swing violently back in the constable's face, and quickly opening the outside door of the car, stepped down the car steps, and jumped from the train which was moving at about 20 miles per hour. Constable Smith at once pulled the air cord to stop the train, and as it did not appear to be coming to a stop he bravely jumped from the train to go after his prisoner, and was

badly bruised and shaken up by the fall which he received when he reached the ground. However, he quickly got to his feet and gave chase, and when within hearing of the prisoner, called upon him several times to stop, but the prisoner took no notice, until as a last resource Smith drew his revolver and threatened to shoot, when Webb stopped and threw up his hands, and the constable thereupon re-arrested him and took him back to Granum, and from there conveyed him by team to Claresholm. Webb received a sentence of six months' imprisonment at Macleod for the aforementioned theft.

Information was laid against him for escape from lawful custody, and Webb was committed for trial by E. J. Camies, J.P.

On November 24, 1908, J. W. Webb appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart at the Supreme Court at Macleod, and was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Alberta Penitentiary at Edmonton.

WILLIAM SMITH—THEFT OF ROBES.

On the 1st of October, 1907, Mr. Plunkett, of Pincher Creek, Alta., went to Scott's blacksmith shop at that place to get his buggy repaired; and during the time that the repairs were being done a robe and whip were stolen from the buggy. Smith was noticed near the buggy shortly before the articles were missed.

In August, 1908, Corporal Moses, R.N.W.M. Police, who was executing a search warrant in the house of William Smith at Mountain View for a rifle which had been used in killing certain cattle, noticed a goat skin robe which, upon making inquiries, he found to be the one belonging to Mr. Plunkett, which had been stolen on the 1st October, 1907.

Smith was arrested and brought before J. J. Scott, J.P. on August 22, 1908, who remanded the accused until the 29th of the same month, upon which date he was committed for trial.

On November 7, 1908, William Smith appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at the District Court at Macleod.

W. W. Campbell, Esq., for the prosecution.

Mr. Colin Macleod for the defence.

Upon all the evidence pro and con being heard, the accused was found 'guilty' and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

MAH HONG—MURDER.

As previously reported in last year's annual report, Mah Hong murdered his brother, Mah Ling by shooting him with a .38 calibre Colt revolver. Mah Hong and Mah Ling conducted a laundry between them at Baltimore, and it appears that Mah Hong entrusted Mah Ling with a considerable portion of the joint savings; and that Mah Ling would not give an account of what had become of the money, hence a quarrel and subsequently the crime.

As stated in the annual report of 1908, this man was committed to be tried at the November (1908) sessions at Macleod.

On November 10, 1908, at Macleod, Chinese prisoner, Mah Hong appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury, on a charge of murder as above.

Part of the evidence for the prosecution was taken, and the court adjourned until 10 a.m., November 11, 1908.

At 10 a.m. November 11, 1908 court was resumed and Mah Hong was sentenced to be hanged at the barracks at Macleod on the 5th January, 1909. On which date he was executed by the Official Hangman Radcliffe; superintended by Sherriff Campbell, life being pronounced extinct in nine minutes; he met his death bravely as he walked to the gallows unassisted, and appeared quite unconcerned.

TOM PURCELL AND NEWTON DAVIES—HORSE-STEALING.

On October 14, 1908, two men, J. A. Johnson and Fred Skinner, living near Nanton, started out to search for a black filly colt which had been lost by Johnson's father, and on their way they met the Rev. Mr. McLean, who, on being questioned, said that he had seen the colt, and that it was at Tom Purcell's ranch, on the Little Bow River. Mr. McLean stated that on the previous Sunday, a boy named Williamson was out riding on a small pony and returned home with the colt in question following him, said colt had been badly cut by wire, and he (McLean) put the colt in Williamson's barn and treated it for the wire cut, where it remained.

On the following Monday, a half-breed, who was working for Purcell, came to Williamson's and claimed the colt as Purcell's and took it away with him.

On leaving Mr. McLean, Johnson and Skinner rode on to Purcell's and saw him, they stated that they desired to buy some horses, but Purcell said that he had none for sale. He, however, invited them to put their team up in the barn, and give them a feed, which they did, and whilst doing so they saw the colt they were looking for, and as it was tied near their horses, Purcell drove it out into another barn. Johnston remarked to Purcell that it was a nice colt, and offered to buy it, but Purcell refused to sell.

On Johnson and Skinner leaving there they went to Williamson's and stayed the night. Returning to Claresholm next day, Johnson laid an information against Purcell before E. J. Camies, J.P., for theft of the colt and obtained search warrant, but in spite of the same being executed most thoroughly, no trace could be found of the colt, and it was the general opinion of several neighbouring people that it had been killed and buried.

Purcell and Davies having been arrested on the information laid, the preliminary investigation was heard at Stavely, before E. J. Camies, J.P., on October 24, 1908, and upon the evidence of several witnesses being taken, who furnished conclusive proof that the accused were guilty, they were committed for trial.

On November 21, 1908, the two prisoners were brought before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart, and a jury at the Supreme Court and they were found guilty of theft of the colt, and remanded for sentence.

On November 24, 1908, Purcell was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary, and Davies was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the guard-room at the barracks Macleod.

Tom Purcell is the man who served several years at Stony Mountain penitentiary for the murder of Dave Akers at Hoop-up and is getting to be quite an old man.

McQUILLAN AND PHILIP CRAINE—BURGLARY, SAFEBLOWING.

During the night of September 21, 1908, the offices of the Pincher Creek mill were broken into and an unsuccessful attempt made to blow open the safe. This matter was reported to the police next morning when discovered and Inspector Belcher taking corporal Moses with him went vigorously to work on this case. Having received information of two suspicious characters having been seen on the railway track they rode rapidly east along the track as far as Brocket and not seeing or hearing anything of these two men naturally came to the conclusion that the men they wanted had left the track and were cached somewhere along Pincher creek.

The inspector and corporal then proceeded to work back to the town following the creek and noticed two men crouching down behind the inside wall of a deserted cabin near Mr. Connelly's place, so rode towards them and upon coming closer the inspector recognized one of the men as an ex-convict and burglar, named McQuillan, so he held them both up and as they refused to give a satisfactory account of themselves he made prisoners of them both and brought them to Pincher where they were tried as vagrants and each sentenced to one months imprisonment with hard labour.

Detective sergeant Piper then went to work on the case, and first made a thorough search of the deserted cabin and found burglar's tools, revolvers and other small articles which had just been recently concealed there, he then kept continuously working on the case picking up a little by little until October 21, 1908, when he placed a charge of breaking and entering, &c., against these two men and they were committed for trial.

On November 19, 1908, they were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury and were found 'guilty' and on November 21, 1908, they were sentenced, McQuillan, to eight years and Craine, to six years in the Alberta penitentiary.

This was a most important case as there had been a number of places in the district broken into and the safes attacked—and I am satisfied by these two same men. The case upon which they were convicted was purely circumstantial, but complete in every way with not a link in the chain of evidence missing.

BERT ENGLISH—HORSE THEFT.

About 1 p.m., November 2, 1908, as Corporal Mercer was returning to barracks, he noticed an Indian on foot running after a white man who was galloping fast on a pony, the Indian kept calling upon the white man to stop, which he finally did and upon the Indian coming up with him, the white man was made to get off his pony and the Indian made the complaint to the corporal that the white man had stolen his horse and was making off with the same. Corporal Mercer questioned the white man who admitted that the horse was not his, but stated that it had been loaned to him by an old Indian, to ride to the Blood agency (which is about 16 miles south), and shortly afterwards he stated that he was on the way to the Canadian Pacific railway station to get an express parcel for a friend. As his answers were very unsatisfactory, the corporal placed him under arrest, and confined him in the guard-room where he gave the name of Bert English and said that he was an American cowboy. On the same afternoon a preliminary inquiry was held and he was committed for trial on the charge of horse-stealing.

On November 3, 1908, the accused appeared before Judge A. A. Carpenter and elected to be tried by His Honour, pleaded 'not guilty,' and was remanded until next day in order to procure witnesses.

He had his trial on November 4, 1908, and was found guilty and on November 7, 1908, he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

This was one of the most barefaced crimes which has ever taken place in this country and punishment to suit the case speedily followed.

WILLIAM WEECH, FRANK WILCOX AND GILBERT FRAMPTON.—THEFT OF DAVE NELSON'S WHEAT.

On June 11, 1909, Dave Nelson who lives eight miles south of Claresholm complained to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Claresholm that his granary had been broken into and a considerable quantity of wheat amounting to some 80 bushels had been stolen therefrom.

The case was immediately taken up and by means of tracing the wheel wagon tracks and particularly noticing the fact that whoever stole the wheat was driving one team of horses at least, which were heavy draft, and were shod with heel caulks only, on their shoes and no toe caulks (a rather unusual thing for the time of the year).

Upon making exhaustive inquiries the theft was at last traced to the above-named three men.

Information was laid and Weech, Wilcox and Frampton were arrested. A search warrant was issued and executed on both Wilcox's and Weech's farm (Frampton evidently being only a hired man), where the wheat was discovered and identified by Dave Nelson as his; forty-four bushels were in the possession of Weech, and thirty bushels were at Wilcox's place. This was seized and taken to the Police Detachment at Claresholm.

The three accused appeared before C. S. Hotchkiss, J. P., on June 17, 1909, at Claresholm, and the case was remanded.

Wilcox and Frampton were allowed out on bail, but Weech was refused bail on account of other serious charges pending against him.

On June 21, 1909, the three accused men appeared before C. S. Hotchkiss and W. Moffat, J.P.'s at Claresholm.

On the evidence being taken, Frampton was dismissed on grounds of insufficient evidence, and Webb and Wilcox were committed for trial.

On the 22nd June, 1909, before His Hon. Judge A. A. Carpenter, at the District Court at Macleod, William Weech and Frank Wilcox came up for trial, both accused pleading guilty to the charge.

Weech was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour in the Macleod guard-room. Wilcox was sentenced to three months, with hard labour in the Macleod guard-room.

JOHN AND C. HERMANN KROESSING—WILFULLY INJURING CATTLE.

On June 7, 1908, Henry Riviere complained to the R.N.W.M.P. at Pincher Creek, that he suspected the above named had castrated about eight head of his stud colts.

This case was immediately taken up and thoroughly investigated and the police were successful in getting a signed statement of confession from John Kroessing that he and his brother Hermann did castrate the horses; and by dint of persuasion and the fact that we had already got John's confession, obtained a similar statement from Hermann. This was fortunate because, there being no witnesses to the deeds, it would have been practically impossible to have worked up a successful case against these young men.

Mr. Riviere laid information, and John and C. Hermann Kroessing appeared before T. S. Belcher, J.P., on the 20th June, 1908, and were remanded until June 22, when the accused again appeared before T. S. Belcher, at Pincher Creek, and were committed for trial at the next court of Competent Jurisdiction.

They were liberated on personal security of $1,000 and two sureties of $500. John Smith and the Kroessing's father went as bondsmen.

On April 16, 1909, John and Hermann Kroessing appeared in the Supreme Court before the Hon. M. Justice Stuart on the above charge. The defence put up a plea that the accused were quite within their rights castrating the horses as they were worrying their mares, and had put two of them in foal. However on the full evidence being heard pro and con, the Judge reserved his decision and later fined both of the prisoners $50 with one week's imprisonment each in Macleod guard-room.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to say that in this district we have been most fortunate in this respect, as the number of cases have decreased from 69 in 1908 to 27 in 1909, and it may be that the large number of convictions made in 1908, has very materially helped to stop these dreadful scourges.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for sittings of the Superior Courts and also for the sittings of the police courts in different parts of the district. Prisoners were escorted to and from the courts, they were brought to the guard-room at Macleod, from different parts of the district, when committed for trial or sentenced to imprisonment, those sentenced to penitentiary were escorted to Edmonton. We took charge of all prisoners committed for trial or sentenced to imprisonment and furnished escorts for those with hard labour; we have kept track of ticket of leave men, who report monthly, and reported same to the Dominion Police at Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

I attach a detailed report from the Provost, showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past eleven months.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Macleod, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

Twenty-one prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year; fourteen sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and seven awaiting trial; two hundred and thirty-one prisoners were admitted, making a total of two hundred and fifty-two prisoners confined during the eleven months.

Males.

Whites	180
Indians	34
Half-breeds	12
Negroes	1
Chinese	2

Females.

Whites	1
Half-breeds	1
Total	231

Twenty-six prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of nine days; eleven were admitted to bail.

Daily average number of prisoners	23·26
Monthly average number of prisoners	21·27
Maximum number of prisoners in any day	36
Minimum number of prisoners in any day	15
Maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in September	32
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in January	12

Males.

Time expired	73
Fines paid, cases dismissed on bail, &c	56
Released on ticket of leave	3
Sent to Alberta Penitentiary	6
Sent to the Brandon Asylum	2
Handed over to the immigration agent for deportation	4
Released by order of the Secretary of State and sent to Edmonton farm	1
Sent to other places for trial	1
Awaiting orders of Attorney General	1
Executed	1
Handed over to the town authorities for trial	70
In cells at midnight, Sept. 30, 1909	32

Females.

Sent to Calgary guard-room	1
Handed over to the town authorities for trial	1
Total	252

Average sentence of prisoners sent to Alberta Penitentiary, six years and two months.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year and who are at present serving sentences. The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 88, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	6	2	15
Drunk and disorderly	8		28
Obtaining by false pretenses	4	4	22
Horse-stealing	3	9	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	1	1	
Procuring	1	12	
Theft	26	5	11
Vagrancy	14	1	27
Unlawful shooting	1	6	
Indecent assault	1	6	
Extortion	1	18	
Burglary	1	3	
Shop breaking	2	7	15
House breaking	2	3	
Intimidation	1	1	1
Evading Customs	1		30
Unlawfully wounding	2	10	15
Trespass	1		30
Forgery	1	18	
Carrying a pistol	2	1	
Liquor to interdicted	2	4	15
Indian Act.			
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	3	24
Having liquor in possession	1	1	

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. HASLETT, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The non-commissioned officer at Twin Lakes on the boundary line still acts as sub-collector of customs at that point, and reports to the collector at Lethbridge. Our patrols keep a lookout for smuggling along the boundary line and throughout the district. Several prosecutions were entered and convictions obtained under this head.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reports of the weather and temperature have been forwarded weekly to the Meteorological Department at Edmonton and during the summer months the temperature was telegraphed to Winnipeg at 8 o'clock every morning.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We have a detachment at Standoff near the Blood Reserve and one on the Peigan Reserve, and men from these detachments attend the weekly issue of rations.

We have done our utmost to prevent Indians from obtaining liquor in the towns and on every occasion, when some special celebration or a circus attracted a number of Indians to the town special men were told off with all our scouts, to be on constant lookout. The criminal returns show that 15 convictions were made against parties supplying liquor to Indians, 5 against Indians having liquor in possession and 22 against Indians being drunk outside the reserves. In all cases where offenders were convicted of supplying liquor to Indians, severe sentences were imposed. In most cases the Indians will go to a half breed or whiteman to whom they will give money this man will go and buy the liquor and give it to the Indian. Convictions have been obtained when the Indians were caught soon after procuring the liquor but when any time elapses the Indian will not give the party away.

We employ two Indians as interpreters and four scouts, these mens' duties consist principally in looking after the Indians and are paid by the Police Department.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The population of the two Indian reserves in the Macleod District has remained about the same as last year, the Bloods being about 1,200 and the Peigans about 464.

Their behaviour on the whole has been very good; drunkenness and horse-stealing being almost the only offences of which they have been guilty. One Indian was sentenced for house breaking but this must be put down to liquor, as the Indian was drunk at the time. The increase in the white population and in the number of small towns where liquor is sold make it easier for the Indians to procure liquor and harder for the police to keep supervision.

On the Blood Reserve a fair yield of wheat is expected from the 600 acres of land which was put in crop. Large quantities of hay have been cut by individual Indians and put up on their respective places for winter use; they have also put up a large amount for the McEwan Cattle Company who have the lease of the reserve for grazing purposes. Their ranching is prosperous, it is expected that they will have 300 head of beef steers for the export trade this year and about 300 head have been butchered for the semi-weekly issue of rations. A number of these Indians continue to go to Raymond during the season where they obtain good wages working in the beet fields.

The Peigans did little farming this year, but they have been selling hay; firewood, logs and horses. A great number of them find employment with farmers around Pincher Creek and Cowley and have been a great help during harvest time.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF 'D' DIVISION DURING SUMMER, 1909.

—	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Totals.	Horses.
Macleod	1	1	1		3	2	3	15	6	32	33
Pincher Creek		1						1		2	3
Frank							1	2		3	3
Coleman							1	1		2	2
Lille						1		4		5	7
Lundbreck								2		2	2
Cardston						1			2	3	3
Twin Lakes							1	1	1	3	4
Big Bend								1		1	3
Stand Off							1		2	3	4
Kipp								1	1	2	1
Peigan								1	1	2	2
Nanton								1		1	2
Staveley											
Claresholm		1					1	1		3	4
Granum								1		1	1
On command							1	1		2	
Totals	1	3	1		3	4	9	33	13	67	68

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF 'D' DIVISION ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

—	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Totals.	Horses.
Macleod	1	1	1		3	3	2	16	5	32	31
Pincher Creek		1						2		3	4
Frank							1	1		2	2
Coleman								2		2	1
Lille								2		2	1
Lundbreck											
Cardston		1*				1		1	1	4	5
Twin Lakes							1	1	1	3	4
Big Bend							1	1		2	3
Stand Off							1	1	2	4	5
Kipp								1	1	2	2
Peigan								1	1	2	2
Stavely								1		1	1
Nanton								1		1	2
Claresholm		1					1	1		3	4
Granum											
On command											
Totals	1	4	1		3	4	7	32	11	65	67

* Attached from "H" Division Inspector Demers.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The distribution state for September 30 shows a decrease of five in the strength of the division from what it was at this time last year. With the number of prisoners in the guard-room the strength of the post must be kept at a certain number so as to have sufficient men for escorts and night guards and that they get a reasonable number of nights in bed. In consequence any reduction in strength must be taken from detachments, at present the following detachments are vacant: Kootenai, Porcupine Hills, Boundary Creek, Reeds Hill, Lundbreck and Granum. There is no reserve in case of emergency. It has been found absolutely necessary owing to the rough element to be dealt with to have at least two men at each of the detachments in the mining towns of the Crowsnest Pass, but one of them Lundbreck had to be closed up on account of shortage of men.

The number of men in the Claresholm and Cardston subdistricts is altogether inadequate; in the former there is one officer and four non-commissioned officers and constables, with a large population of practically new settlers, who require considerable education in the laws of their adopted country. Many of these people came from places where they have never seen a policeman, and their lack of knowledge in all things, except getting money, is sometimes extraordinary. It is now that the country needs the services of efficient policemen and vigorous enforcement of its laws, a few years hence it might be too late. Nanton, Stavely and Claresholm should have each one more man. Granum should be re-opened and new posts should be established at Cleverville, Carmangay and Barons.

The Cardston subdistrict has only one post on the boundary line; this is inadequate for such an extensive line of patrol, and there is no doubt that horse-stealing and smuggling is facilitated by the want of sufficient supervision on the line.

Inspector Demers was transferred from the Yukon and arrived here on September 9, he has taken over charge of the Cardston subdistrict.

Inspector T. S. Belcher has charge of the Pincher Creek subdistrict, and Inspector Camies the Macleod in addition to the Claresholm subdistrict.

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

During July and August all available men in the post were put through arm and squad drill three times a week in the early morning. This was all the drill that could be done owing to the amount of other work.

The annual revolver practice was commenced on September 13. Squads of six men were put through successively, until the whole division had completed the practice; men from detachments were brought in in turns; the scores made were on an average very good.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division was good. There were two or three serious breaches of discipline, but in each case the offenders were dismissed from the force, in addition to the other punishments inflicted.

HEALTH.

The health of the division was very good, there were the ordinary amount of trivial ailments and a few accidents, but nothing of a serious nature.

HORSES.

The horses in the division are in good condition and serviceable. Seven were purchased during the year and two died. The total mileage for the eleven months, is:—176,485, an average of 2,542 miles for each horse.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport is in good order and serviceable although two of the heavy wagons will probably have to be replaced during the coming year.

The harness on charge is in good repair and sufficient with the exception of two sets of single harness required to replace the ones condemned by last semi-annual Board.

CANTEEN.

The canteen continues to do a fair business and is a great comfort to the men, the usual grants towards messing and amusements were made from its profits.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The number of books in the reading room has been increased and are greatly enjoyed by both the men on detachments and those in the post. The illustrated papers are regularly received from Ottawa; these remain in the reading room for one week, after which they are sent to the detachments.

BUILDINGS.

The whole of the buildings in the Macleod post, were repainted during the summer; the colour is now light grey. This has added greatly to the appearance and cheerfulness of the barracks.

I would bring to your notice that at the present time the bulk of our clerical work is about the interior economy, maintenance, &c., of the force and the payment of the accounts of same, and I would urge your earnest consideration of the subject of cutting down of this immense amount of clerical work, with a view of being able to devote more attention to the public and criminal matters. I would further invite your attention to the fact that as yet no system of identification of criminals has been introduced for use into the force, and would ask that this matter might receive your consideration as there is much need for the same.

With a less number of men there has been a greater amount of work done during the past year by the division and therefore my remarks of last year apply to an even greater extent, in bringing to your notice the good work which has been done by all ranks in putting down crime and protecting life and property.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'D' Division.

To the Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. ROSS CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1909.

To the Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the eleven months ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The present season has been one of the best from the farmer's point of view ever experienced and the result is apparent in the bountiful harvest throughout the district and the optimistic tone prevading the entire community, for the success of the farmer means the prosperity of the whole district, urban and rural.

In spite of the late spring, delayed seeding and anticipatory forebodings the perfect growing weather of the summer months and the absence of damaging frosts while the crops were at a dangerous stage have accomplished wonders and belated farmers who had planted in the hope of reaping green feed have been harvesting and are now threshing a fully ripened crop of phenomenally heavy yield. All crops whether wheat or coarser grains, or roots have done well.

In addition to the success of the farmer there has been an abundance of work available for the labourer all over the district due to the normal growth and expansion and railway construction. Both the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway have been carrying on construction work in the district and among the new roads being built or extended are the Vegreville to Calgary line via Camrose, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Stettler to Castor line and the Great Waterways railway intended to serve the country to the north between Edmonton and Fort McMurray. The construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific has reached the Macleod river and steel has been laid to the Pembina river, the bridge across which is now being built, when this is completed in a few weeks time it is intended to push the track as far west as possible at once. The Canadian Pacific Railway is also actively engaged in the construction in this district of their line from Saskatoon to Wetaskiwin.

With all the above contributing causes at their best it may be superfluous to add that the district is prosperous and hopes for the future of Northern Alberta unbounded.

From the standpoint of police matters it may be said that the growth of this district, increase in population and therefore of crime and the necessary extension of our detachments render an increase in our numbers imperative if the fullest control of the conditions that require police attention is to be maintained.

The following table gives the summary of cases entered and dealt with by 'G' Division for 11 months ended September 30, 1909:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed Discharged.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	4	1	2	1
Attempted murder	1	1		
Assault	137	104	33	
" aggravated	2	2		
" indecent	5	3	2	
Rape and attempted	2		2	
Seduction	3	1	1	1
Attempted suicide	2	1		1
Abduction	1		1	
Concealment of birth	1	1		
Attempted abortion	1			1
Defamatory libel	1			1
Extortion by threats	2		1	1
Offences against property—				
Theft	101	72	29	
Horse-stealing	13	11	2	
Cattle stealing	11	7	2	2
Wounding cattle	3		1	2
Illegal branding	3		3	
Injuring stock	3	1		2
Fraudulently taking cattle	1		1	
Cruelty to animals	7	5	2	
Poisoning dogs	2	2		
Shopbreaking	1		1	
Arson	4		2	2
Fraud	24	15	7	2
Forgery	13	9	3	1
False pretenses	16	8	8	
Mischief	8	7		1
Trespass	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	5	5		
Pointing firearms	1	1		
Discharging firearms	2	1	1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	26	24	2	
Drunk and disorderly	74	74		
Swearing, threatening and insulting language	3	2	1	
Indecency	8	8		
Incest	1			1
Keeper of house of ill-fame	34	34		
Inmate " "	68	68		
Frequenter " "	2	2		
Keeping gaming house	4	4		
Gambling	3	3		
Non-support of wife	3	1	2	
Disturbance	9	9		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Corruption of disobedience—				
Escaping from custody	4	4		
Obstructing peace officer	2	1	1	
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	6	1	1	4
Railway Act—				
Railway employee drunk	1	1		
Stealing ride	2	2		
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor	6	4	2	
Indians drunk	23	23		
Drunk on Reserve	1	1		
Trespassing on Reserve	5	5		
Deserting school	1	1		
Animals, contagious diseases	2	1	1	
Election Act	3	2	1	

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed Discharged.	Waiting trial.
Provincial ordinances—				
Masters and servants	43	34	9	
Game	12	12		
Sunday observance	1		1	
Prairie fire	8	5	3	
Liquor license	58	56	2	
Insanity	40	34	6	
Estray animals	3	2	1	
Livery stables	1	1		
Medical	3	2	1	
Public health	5	4	1	
Hawkers and peddlers	1	1		
Noxious weeds	4	4		
Fence ordinance	1	1		
School ordinance	1	1		
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Poisons ordinance	1	1		
Coal Mine Act	1	1		
Order in vicinity of public works	3	3		
	864	702	139	23

Number of cases sent up to Supreme and District Courts	64
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	17
Number of sentences to imprisonment	124
Number of fines imposed	529
Number released on suspended sentence	17
Sentenced to death	1
Sent to Calgary guard room	5

Among the more important cases dealt with during the last eleven months are the following:—

FRANK POKASKI—ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

This was an attempt by the accused to kill his step-son as a result of family quarrels. Pokaski as a result of self-inflicted wounds with the same rifle which he had endeavoured to commit the murder, was a long time under treatment in our custody, but was finally brought to trial on the 7th November, and having been found guilty by the jury as charged, was sentenced to seven years in Alberta penitentiary.

JAMES LANDON—HORSE-STEALING.

The above-named is an individual of many aliases and his case was referred to last year under that of Ryder, but Landon has since been ascertained to be his correct name. He was first merely taken into custody for the theft of one horse, but it subsequently developed that he was deeply involved in this method of making a living, and when finally arraigned in November, the following charges were held against him:—

1. Theft of eighteen horses in April, 1908.
2. Theft of a wagon in September, 1907.
3. Theft of a harness in September, 1907, also a miscellaneous collection of other articles which he needed.
4. Theft of a horse in March, 1908.
5. Theft of a mare in September, 1907.
6. Perjury in connection with some other cases against an accomplice.

He pleaded not guilty to number 4, which was the first charge called. This was apparently by way of a feeler to find out if the facts against him had been properly ascertained. On the case going to proof no doubt was left on that point and he was

found guilty and remanded for sentence. On the balance of the indictments he pleaded guilty to all and the court taking this into consideration in his favour, sentenced him to six years in Alberta penitentiary.

Sergt. Ensor had worked persistently and well on this case from its inception, when Landon was arrested fully prepared to resist, had he not been taken unawares.

THOMAS OLIVER—MURDER.

On October 30 last, the above-named was in custody for the murder at Strathcona of an old man named Thomas Burns, but his case was finally disposed of some weeks later. He had been arrested at the instance of the Strathcona chief of police, who alone knew the grounds for connecting Oliver with the crime. The chief died suddenly before Oliver was given a hearing, whereupon the case was taken over by us at the request of the Honourable the Attorney General. The evidence we were able to obtain against the accused was circumstantial only and inconclusive and his trial resulted in acquittal.

JONES AND JACKSON BURGLARY.

In November last some burglaries were reported along the C.N.R. east of Edmonton, at various points. At the same time a report was received from Carstairs, in the Calgary district, of a burglary there accompanied by shooting by one of the two men concerned some days previously. From the articles taken from a store in Carstairs and the methods followed there, it looked very much as if the same men were operating in this district. Our efforts were redoubled and finally two very suspicious characters, negroes, were arrested while stealing a ride on a C.N.R. train, and charged with vagrancy pending investigation. When their belongings were examined nearly all the articles stolen in the various burglaries were found, including two caps and some other articles from the store at Carstairs. There was no difficulty in the identification of the articles, and trial resulted in their being sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for offences in this district, and subsequently an additional term for offences at Carstairs. These men had all the ear marks of hardened crooks from across the border, and Jones and Jackson they admitted were assumed names. Jackson has since succeeded in escaping from the penitentiary.

SCHAFER AND MORROW—HORSE-STEALING.

Schafer, it may be recalled, was involved last summer in some horse stealing exploits of the notorious King. His trial has since resulted in a sentence of two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Morrow is now serving a three years' sentence for a similar offence.

CLARKE—FORGERY AND HORSE-STEALING.

In January, C. J. Clarke was arrested at Vegreville on a charge of forgery committed at Edmonton. On his re-appearance at Edmonton he was identified by a livery stable owner as the man who stole a team of horses from him in December, 1908, for which offence we had been looking for him under the name of C. W. Stuart. He admitted that his right name was Stuart. But when hiring the livery team in December he had given his name as McLean. He was at the time a paroled convict, only recently released. He is now serving another sentence of three years for this last offence.

NICHOLSON—FORGERY.

This is one of the many offences of forgery occurring in the district for some considerable time past, but one of the few that has resulted in a penitentiary conviction. Nicholson, like many another, realized how easy a matter it was to raise money by

merely signing some one else's name to a cheque and obtaining the cash from the nearest trusting merchant as change on a goods purchase. In this particular case the cheque found its way to the bank before Nicholson had disappeared and the result was a two years sentence in the penitentiary.

WEDIN—FALSE PRETENSES.

This man obtained a sum of money at Stettler by representing that he had a bank account at Calgary and drawing a cheque against it. When the cheque came back in due course Wedin had left Settler, but as we were able to stop him at Calgary. On his trial he pleaded guilty and said in extenuation that he had been drinking and just happened to be short of money at the time. The record of a previous conviction on which he had been released on suspended sentence in 1905, was, however, produced, and the court took a more serious view of his offence, and he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

ZUCHT—MANSLAUGHTER.

This case was the result of a fight in an hotel at Stony Plain between Edward Inglis and Joseph Zucht. While this was in progress Gus Zucht, son of Joseph, attacked Inglis with a hammer, striking him on the head several times. This brought the fight to an end but Inglis at the time did not appear to be seriously hurt. This occurred on the 3rd April, and as the result of a complaint of aggravated assault, Gus Zucht was on the 7th April convicted to pay a fine. Inglis, however, began to suffer severe pains in the head and shortly afterwards became unconscious. He was brought to an Edmonton hospital on the 12th April and died on the 14th as a result of a fractured skull. Meanwhile Gus Zucht had disappeared from the district. He was, however arrested at Calgary and brought back and found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in Alberta penitentiary.

KING—HORSE-STEALING AND FRAUD.

W. O. King, alias Koenig, alias Keller, alias Schultz, and many other names, has given us a lot of trouble for a long time. He is a German, but a naturalized subject of the United States. He appears to have been for a couple of years past the head of a gang of crooks subsisting by their wits, and the source of many crimes. He was finally arrested for horse-stealing, but escaped from custody while under escort in the bush he stated he could find. This was in the latter part of last year. He was in the country, ostensibly for the search of the remains of a man whose resting place recaptured on the 23rd April last and finally brought to trial on four charges of fraud and two charges of horse-stealing as well as the charge of escape from custody. He was sentenced to seven years in Alberta penitentiary. Sergt. Nicholson has done most excellent work in putting an end to this man's career for a time at least and there is a likelihood that present investigations into his record will bring to light still graver crimes.

BRUCE—FORGERY.

On the 5th of July last a cheque for $180 drawn on the Bank at Lacombe and made payable to one Jackson and signed by two other names, was paid into a hardware store at Stettler for a purchase of about twenty dollars. The change being obtained in cash. Another store on the same date at the same place was victimized in the same way with a worthless cheque for $100. The man who presented these cheques was unknown at both stores, but does not seem to have had much difficulty in obtaining what he asked for on the strength of his worthless paper. When the fraud came to light he had of course disappeared but by no means with the proceeds of his above-mentioned enterprise alone. Many other complaints from other trusting persons

followed. From the description of the stranger supplied to the Stettler detachment and the investigation that resulted, Reginald Bruce, a resident of Lamerton, it was concluded was the offender. It was ascertained that Bruce had gone to Calgary but inquiries there failed to bring him to light. The chief of police at Winnipeg was communicated with and the arrest was made there on the 25th July. Bruce's intention apparently was to raise as much as he could in a short time and enjoy the proceeds somewhere else. The first part of his plan worked admirably and it is almost incredible that crude methods such as these should succeed so well. He was brought to trial on the 31st ult. We were able to bring twenty charges of forgery and uttering against him to each of which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary on each charge which, however, are to run concurrently.

WALDRICH—MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On the 1st July, Anton Waldrich, living near Stettler sent his four children away from home and then shot his wife. He placed the body in the cellar and on the children's return told them their step-mother had gone away and he was going to look for her the next day. The next morning at 3.00 a.m., he called the eldest girl to get breakfast and told her not to go down into the cellar for potatoes as he did not want any. He then left the house. Sometime during the day one of the children noticed blood on the floor. A neighbour was notified and on looking through the place found the woman's body in the cellar. As soon as possible we were notified but subsequent investigations failed to locate him but he had been seen near a neighbour's after the crime and had left a letter there addressed to a relative in Chicago to the effect that he had killed his wife and would be himself in eternity the next day. Search was continued and every effort made to locate him, if alive, and find his body, if dead. No further trace of him was obtained until the 1st September when his body was found in an old well about two miles from Stettler. He had apparently taken carbolic acid, a bottle of which he was known to have taken with him, and then jumped into the well.

BARRETT—MURDER.

G. R. Barrett, a convict in the Alberta penitentiary, serving a life sentence for the murder of his step-son, the death penalty having been commuted to life imprisonment, killed Deputy Warden Steadman on the 15th April last. While the latter was in the carpenter's shop speaking to Instructor Pope, Barrett struck him at the base of the skull with an axe he had been sharpening a moment before and almost severed the head from the body. The only provocation that could be alleged for the act was that the Deputy Warden refused to allow Barrett to see the institution's doctor without going on the sick list. He was tried for the offence in May, was found guilty and hanged in July last.

HOLT—CATTLE STEALING.

For some time prior to the present year complaints had been received from time to time that cattle disappeared mysteriously in the southern portion of this district but efforts to discover the thieves resulted unsatisfactorily and it became apparent that an organized gang of cattle thieves existed there and that they were pastmasters at the business. There was a general agreement as to the identity of these clever operators and their methods also were fairly well known but it seemed for a time impossible to obtain the necessary evidence to bring matters to a head. Private owners and stock associations were complaining bitterly when Sergt. Ensor was relieved of other duties on 1st December last and given instructions to devote himself and his time exclusively to this matter. I am pleased to say he has been eminently successful and as a result of persistence and untiring efforts, continued for months, and involving among

other duties the covering of hundreds of miles of territory in search of cattle whose brands had been tampered with, the roping and clipping of several hundred head of cattle whose description was taken and for whom legal owners were found. Six arrests were made in March last, and as a result of these arrests and the charges disposed of up-to-date, some of the trials having taken place in May and June, Irvine Holt was sentenced to nine years, and James Holt, cattle stealing to two years in the penitentiary; Louis Salway, cattle stealing, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Jack Dubois, has up-to-date been committed for trial on two separate charges of cattle stealing and is serving sentence of nine months in jail for unlawfully being in possession of estrays. Joe Cardinal, one of the other men arrested got off with a three months sentence as he was merely employed by the others without being quite aware of what he was doing.

Abe Salway, brother of Louis, was released as he did not appear to have been involved.

Jack Dubois and Irvine Holt have unenviable records in the United States.

Since March last when the arrests were made there has been no complaint of cattle stealing in that portion of the district. When the pending cases against Dubois are disposed of it will be possible to refer at greater length to this particular cattle man's case.

ZYHBLEY—MURDER.

On the 13th inst. I was notified by the telephone operator at Mundare that a report had been brought to him to the effect that a Galician settler living ten miles north of Mundare named H. Zyhbley, had murdered his wife. The nearest available constable to this point was at Vegreville and he was despatched to the scene as also a party from here. It was found on arrival that Zyhbley had assaulted his wife inflicting fatal wounds on the skull with an axe, that she was still living but unconscious and that Zyhbley had inflicted wounds and seriously mained himself in the interval. Both were taken to the hospital at Vegreville and Zyhbley kept under guard there. The woman never quite regained consciousness and died on the 18th inst. As a result of the preliminary investigation held the 22nd inst. when Zyhbley had recovered from his self inflicted injuries, he is now being held for trial on a charge of murder.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The number of fires last spring was small and of little consequence. This was due to the absence of favourable conditions rather than greater care on the part of the settlers or others usually responsible for them. This autumn conditions are different and very favourable owing to the continued dry weather, and both prairie and bush fires are numerous and some of them very extensive.

A bad fire has been burning for some time in the government timber reserve in the Beaver Hills. This has been beyond control practically from the start and will continue until it rains or snows. Its cause is so far unknown.

A prairie fire which occurred in the neighbourhood of Daysland due to the carelessness of a threshing outfit caused the loss of a number of grain stacks, many stacks of hay and one settler's buildings besides destroying the winter feed over a large area. It will very likely be possible to obtain a conviction in this case.

A fire which came up from the south from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to the Canadian Northern Railway has caused a good deal of damage also, and the loss of one life, a young girl who had carried refreshments to her father and others who were employed at the time in protecting their property from fire. She was on her return to the house overtaken by the flames and burned to death.

When reports are all in it will be found that losses have occurred in many directions.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.

Orderlies have been supplied to all sittings of the Supreme Court and nearly all district court sittings.

Prisoners were escorted to and from courts, to and from places outside the district, including Brandon asylum and in the case of arrests outside the province. We have taken charge of all prisoners sentenced to less than two years and supply escorts and guards for the period of their sentences.

Paroled prisoners actually in this district are reported to the Dominion police authorities.

Justices of the peace and coroners throughout the district have been supplied with the necessary police assistance.

Subpœnas are served and estates of deceased persons when not otherwise looked after are reported to the public administrator.

The following is the report of the provost for the eleven months ending this date:—

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Sept. 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'G' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' Division jail for eleven months ending this date:—

Below is a classified summary of sentences which have been served in the guard-room during the past eleven months:—

CRIME.	No. of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Theft	52		3	12
Assault, common	11		1	22
" indecent	2		7	
" aggravated	2		6	
Shopbreaking	1		6	
Cattle stealing	3		8	
" maiming	1		2	
Carnal knowledge	1	1	9	
Manufacturing obscene photos	2		6	
Drunks	5		1	6
Drunk interdicted	1		1	
Shooting game out of season	1		4	
Mischief	1		1	
Escape	3		10	10
Abduction	1		4	
Seduction	1		1	
Stealing ride	2		1	
Horse-stealing	7		8	13
Assault, causing bodily harm	2		7	15
Vagrancy	32		1	2
Forgery	5	1	1	18
Trespassing on reserve	3		2	
Fraud	6		5	25
Liquor to Indians	1		3	
Liquor without license	1		2	
Concealed weapons	1		1	
Illegal practice of medicine	2		1	
	150			

Total number of prisoners in cells, October 31, 1908—Males, 39.

Total number of prisoners confined during 11 months—Males, 232; females, 1; total, 233.

Total number of prisoners in cells September 30, 1909—Males, 43.

Daily average number of prisoners	41·87
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day	61
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day	33
Number awaiting trial	12
Number serving sentence	31
Number of lunatics received	40

Disposal of same—

Males.

To Calgary	6
To Brandon	16
To relations	2
Discharged	5
Deported	2
	31

Females.

To Calgary	1
To Brandon	7
Discharged	1
	9

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. MacBRAYNE, Sergt.,
Provost.

It will be noticed that sixty-one prisoners have been accommodated at one time in a small guard-room having thirty-four cells. Such a condition is undesirable from every point of view, and steps should be taken to provide adequate jail accommodation.

The conduct and health of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory. Last spring an outbreak of mumps occurred among them, but there were no serious consequences.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On behalf of the Provincial Health Department we have had a great deal to do in *re* quarantine matters and in the investigation and issuing of relief in cases of destitution. In certain portions of the district we are never quite free from these duties, while at times special distributions of men must be made to deal with the conditions brought about by the people concerned by a total disregard of sanitation and reasonable precautions to guard against infection.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

We have reported to this department infractions of the license ordinance coming to our notice. There have been many such instances, and in certain cases on railway construction the prosecutions have been entered by us, liquor seized and destroyed.

CUSTOMS.

We have no special duties in *re* this department, but our patrols have dealt with some cases of smuggling and collected dues on stock brought in as settlers' property and subsequently sold in violation of the Customs Act.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Special escorts were provided to accompany Indian agents at treaty payments, and special steps taken to prevent the disposal of liquor to Indians.

State of the Indians.—There are several small Indian reserves in this district on which, for the most part, the Indians appear satisfied to remain. They do not visit the towns to any great extent, and are quite contented to keep to themselves and out of trouble. Some of them will at times obtain liquor and get drunk, but generally speaking we experience very little trouble from them. There were about the usual number of convictions in this connection this year.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Detatchment.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Saddle Horses	Team Horses.	Ponies.	Mules	Total.
Fort Saskatchewan	1	1	3	1	....	17	3	26	16	7	....	....	23
Edmonton	....	1	....	1	1	3	2	8	2	3	....	....	5
St. Albert	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Morinville	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Stony Plain	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Lac St. Anne	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Entwistle	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	5	8	....	1	1	10
Wetaskiwin	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Camrose	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Daysland	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Hardisty	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Provost	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Lacombe	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Stettler	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	3	....	....	....	3
Castor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vegreville	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Vermillion	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Tofield	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Viking	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Wainwright	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Brosseau	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Andrew	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
	1	3	3	5	5	37	5	59	46	10	1	1	58

The above is the permanent distribution of the division on this date, no account being taken of the temporary disposal of men in connection with the ceremonies at Edmonton incidential to the laying of the corner stone of the parliament buildings by His Excellency the Governor General to-morrow, for which the division is supplying an escort.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Seven men deserted during the last eleven months, all but two as a result of misconduct and presumably to escape its consequences. All were more or less unsuitable for duty in the force. Three men were dismissed for cause. Otherwise the conduct and discipline of the division was satisfactory.

HEALTH.

Reg. No. 4559, Constable Taaffe, A.V., was sent to headquarters for invaliding on account of chronic rheumatism. An outbreak of mumps and measles last spring threatened to curtail our usefulness for a time, but there were no serious consequences. Otherwise the health of the division has been very good.

HORSES.

In March last pack horse Reg. No. 61 was destroyed on account of injuries received from barbed wire. In January one horse was cast and sold, the price obtained being $41. In May five horses were cast and sold, the average price being $63.70. The horses purchased locally and those supplied from Calgary this past summer are turning out very satisfactorily.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment under this head is in serviceable condition. Nothing further is required in the way of saddlery.

CANTEEN.

The activities of our canteen are limited. As there are so few men in the post it is inexpedient to keep a large stock. A few articles of every day use are kept, and fruit when obtainable. The canteen is in good financial standing.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

I am pleased to be able to report that some much needed furniture was purchased for this room during the summer and it now provides a moderate degree of comfort. The fine fund was never drawn upon for a more deserving object.

STORES.

Supplies and stores obtained locally or from other sources are of good quality.

GENERAL.

Buildings.—The need for an office building in this post is becoming more pressing every day. The roofs of nearly all buildings are badly in need of painting.

For some months the patrol with pack train equipment has been maintained on the G. T. P. construction west of Stony Plain with an officer in charge.

The proportion of our strength on detached duty is now a total of 33 compared with 29 last year. All other duties have also increased. Under the circumstances every man is working over time in an endeavour to keep up with the requirements but the limit of our capacity with the present strength has now been reached.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 7, 1909.

The COMMISSIONER,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'K' Division, Lethbridge, for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally has enjoyed a most prosperous year. The crops have been exeellent. In the Lethbridge district a portion of the fall wheat was winter killed, but most of this was ploughed and reseeded with spring wheat. The crops from Taber east to the Saskatchewan boundary are the best ever raised. Stock of all kinds came through the winter practically without loss, and the shipments of cattle this fall are said to be as fine as ever left the province.

Horses have been in great demand and prices very high, it is estimated that about 2,000 horses have been shipped out of Medicine Hat during the season. The day of the raneher is about over, he is being rapidly crowded out by the settler, and thousands upon thousands of acres hitherto only considered fit for grazing are producing from 30 to 40 bushels per acre of Alberta Red.

The immigration into this district has more than doubled that of last year and the people appear to be of a good class: they are at any rate greatly pleased with their prospects.

New villages are springing up throughout the district: Coaldale, Taber, Grassy Lake, Burdett and Bow Island are the largest of the towns on the Crow line between here and Medicine Hat. They have made very rapid progress.

On the A. R. & I. Co.'s railway to the south, the principal places are Stirling, New Dayton, Warner, Milk River, and Coutts. Great improvement can be noticed in these places and a large amount of wheat is now being shipped out on the Cardston branch. Raymond, Magrath and Spring Coulee have improved greatly but I should say the greatest change has been in the country to the north up to the Bow river. The whole district, which two years ago, was almost void of settlement is now as thickly settled as most of the older parts of the province along the railways. Most excellent crops have been raised in this part and it is expected that as much grain will come out of this northern section as from the south.

The two largest places in the district are Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, the latter's growth has been phenomenal. The building permits for 9 months exceeds one million dollars and the population something over ten thousand.

Medicine Hat has prospered greatly owing to the magnificent crop in its vicinity.

The C. P. R. bridge over the Belly river has been completed and trains are now crossing. The track has been laid to the Old Man river and upon the completion of the bridge over this river the old route to Macleod will be abandoned.

The new line to Calgary north has been graded almost to Carmangay, a spur from this line had been completed into Diamond city where a town is rapidly growing.

Several tracts of country were thrown open for settlement this summer, and for two days before the opening of the Land Office, crowds gathered in front of the building waiting the chance for entry. Owing to disturbances, at the request of the Land Agent, I supplied men to maintain order. One of the best evidences of the prosperity of the country is the opening of so many branch banks throughout the district.

CRIME.

I am pleased to report the absence of serious crime in this district which speaks well for the class of settlers coming into this section of the province.

The number of cases entered for the eleven months is 590 as against 677 for the year ending October 31, 1908, this would show a small decrease.

The number of cases entered in the Medicine Hat subdistrict has shown a marked decrease in comparison with last year's report, I find decreases under the following headings, public order, administration of justice, person and reputation and rights of property, with slight increases against religion and morals and the Indian Act.

On the night of August 6, the safes of the Taylor Milling Co. and Pioneer Lumber Co., at Lethbridge were blown open, and a small amount of cash with some papers were taken. Two or three arrests were made but we were unable to locate the guilty parties. It was supposed to have been done by some persons either with or following Cole Bros. show, which was here at the time.

Of the four convictions for horse stealing, one of them was against a young man named Gilroy Brown. He entered the stable of Fred Ewing on the St. Mary's river and stole a horse, saddle, bridle, &c., he was arrested at Twin Lakes while trying to cross the line. He was allowed out on suspended sentence owing to his youth, he being of the age of 16 years.

An important arrest and one of great benefit to the community was that of Charles H. Roske, who for years has evidently made a business of horse-stealing on this side of the line and disposing of them in Montana. He was located in Fort Benton where he was serving a term of imprisonment for gun play. He waived extradition and was sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary by Judge Winters. He had a second charge against him, but the department decided not to go to the expense of bringing witnesses from Montana so the charge was withdrawn.

Of the four cases of cattle killing, two were against Reindel and Marietta, two arrivals from the United States who purchased land on the St. Mary's river, where they built a shack, but evidently had no money to purchase food, consequently Reindel journeyed from his shack one morning into the Pot Hole coulee where he saw a heifer, the property of George Russell, which he shot, after shooting it he returned to the shack and got his partner Marietta to hitch up the team and bring the carcase to the shack. Mr. Russell's son happened to ride to the coulee shortly afterwards and he found where the animal had been shot. A further search was made and the head and part of the hide bearing the brand of George Russell were found. He immediately reported the matter to us when Sergt. Egan was detailed to work on the case. Egan found the beef at their shack and the remainder of the hide. They confessed to the killing. Egan also found they had traded some of the beef off for coal at the Pot Hole coal mine. Reindel pleaded guilty to the charge before Judge Winter and was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Marietta pleaded not guilty and charge was dismissed.

Another case of a similar kind occurred near Taber, when a settler reported to Corporal Mason his suspicions that one of his calves had either been killed or stolen, the cow having returned without it. Inquiries by Corporal Mason disclosed the fact that the calf had been killed by a settler named Kitrilas and his partner Alkarish. Kitrilas cut the hide up in small pieces and cached them in badger holes about the prairie. Mason found the muzzle in one of the holes which was identified by the

owner as the one which was on the calf when last seen. They were also found preparing their dinner of veal. They were both arrested. Kitrilas pleaded guilty to the charge and the Crown withdrew the charge against Alkarish, although he had benefited by the killing of the calf. Kitrilas was sentenced to two months imprisonment in the Lethbridge guard-room.

I am satisfied there are many cases of this kind, it being an easy matter for a settler short of meat to knock over a calf, and the danger of detection is very small.

On May 7, Sergeant Egan arrested an Indian named Philip Hoof in the city of Lethbridge on charge of intoxication; he was also found with liquor in his possession and was sentenced to two months and fourteen days imprisonment. As he was a ticket of leave man, and had just a short time previous been convicted of intoxication at Macleod, copies of the conviction were sent to the Under-Secretary of State on May 19, and on June 9, an order was received revoking his ticket of leave and ordering that he be sent back to Edmonton penitentiary to serve the balance of sentence of two years, one month and fifteen days. On June 21, he was escorted to the Edmonton penitentiary.

Prairie Fires.

Considering the great growth of grass the number of fires has been small, there being only eleven up to the end of August with little damage, other than to the range. During the month of September we have had eight fires and two or three of them burnt over enormous tracts before being put out. We succeeded in obtaining 8 convictions for setting out prairie fires and 10 convictions for breaches of the other sections of the ordinance, while several fires are still under investigation. Nothing is harder on our horses than a big fire, when the ordering out of settlers with rapidity is absolutely necessary. The reports show that we succeeded in saving a very large amount of property.

Assistance to other Departments.

Orderlies have been supplied to all sittings of the supreme courts and district courts when necessary. We have escorted all insane persons to Brandon Asylum. Taken charge of all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at Lethbridge and escorted those sent to penitentiary. Our men were also on duty at the sale of school lands at Lethbridge in July.

R. N. W. M. POLICE.

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'K' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' Division guard-room, for the 11 months ending September 30, 1909. At midnight of October 31, 1908, there were in cells 33 prisoners, consisting of 30 undergoing terms of imprisonment, and 3 waiting trial, during the 11 months 340 prisoners were received making a total of 373, compared with the number received last year this shows an increase of 79 prisoners in 11 months.

They are specified as follows:—

Males.

Whites	317
Indians	32
Half-breeds	6
Chinese	4
Japanese	3
Negroes	2
Lunaties	3

Females.

Whites	4
Indians	2
Grand total	373

Number of prisoners received:—

November, 1908	29
December, 1908	20
January, 1909	12
February	27
Mareh	42
April	47
May	50
June	21
July	19
August	39
September	34
Total	340

The average daily number was	27
The average monthly number	34
The maximum number in any day	43
The minimum number in any day	16
The maximum number received in any month was (May)	50
The minimum number received in any month was (Jan.)	12

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Time expired	115	
Sent to Brandon	3	
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	2	
Deported to England	1	
Deported to the United States	2	
Sent to other places for trial	8	
Sent to other places to serve sentence	1	
Released on tieket of leave	3	
Sent to Edmonton on probation (juvenile)	1	
Sent to Reformatory School (juvenile)	1	
Died in isolation hospital	1	
Cases dismissed, fines paid, or otherwise disposed of	202	
		340
In eells at midnight of September 30, 1909		27

Females.

Sent to Calgary to serve sentence	1	
Cases otherwise disposed of	5	
		6
Grand total		373

The number of prisoners who have served, or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 146. These classified are as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Horse-stealing	1	1		
Gross indecency	1		2	
Theft	42		3	3
Vagrancy	58		1	20
Breaking custody	2		1	15
Cattle killing	2		4	
False pretenses	1		1	
Wounding	1		2	
Evading customs	2		1	
Cruelty to animals	1		2	
Receiving stolen property	1		1	
Stealing ride on C.P.R	2		1	15
Cattle-stealing	2		4	15
Forgery	1		6	
Seduction under promise of marriage	1		9	
Masters' and Servants' Act	1		3	
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	8		2	
Drunk, &c	9		1	8

Grand Summary.

In cells October 31, 1908	33
Received during the year	340
Total	373
Discharged during the year ended September 30, 1909	346
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1909	27
Total	373

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

One prisoner, Leon Lowenthal, died in the isolation hospital on June 11, 1909, whilst undergoing a term of imprisonment of one month, an inquest was held the same day, by Corner J. D. Higinbotham. The jury consisted of three prisoners, and three civilians. A verdict was returned as follows:—'That Leon Lowenthal died at the R.N.W.M. Police Isolation Hospital at 3 a.m. on the 11-6-'09, of erysipelas, and recommended that the blankets, &c., used by the deceased, be thoroughly disenfeeted.' The body was handed over to friends for burial.

The coroner and jury after being shown over the guard-room, commented upon the excellent sanitary arrangements, and the cleanliness of same.

Prison discipline is strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners 'good,' with two exceptions, prisoners W. Morgan and S. Parker, who were punished several times by Supt. J. O. Wilson, for breaches of prison discipline.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past 11 months the following prisoners were deported from this guard-room:—Walter Townsend to the United States, after serving one month imprisonment for vagrancy on May 3, 1909. Leslie D. Russell to the United States, on May 20, 1909, after being confined in the guard-room five days for insanity. Wm.

Capewell to England on July 8, 1909, after having served eleven months imprisonment, out of a sentence of 15 months for theft and forgery. He was released by order of the Minister of Justice, for deportation.

During the month of August, 1908, a new 120 gallon boiler was placed in the prison kitchen and a jacket heater, which is a great improvement, water can be heated in a very short time, and is sufficient for present requirements.

The old 40 gallon boiler, and a jacket heater, has been placed in the old guard-room water and sewerage has also been connected to the old guard-room, which is now used as the prison laundry.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. HUMLEY, Sergt.
Provost.

SUMMARY OF CRIMES FOR THE 11 MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not Tried.
Against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	4	4		
Pointing firearms	2	1	1	
Having pistol on person with intent to injure	1	1		
Against administration of justice—				
Escaping from custody	1	1		
Perjury	4		2	2
Contempt of court	2	2		
Obstructing peace officer	2	2		
Against religion and morals—				
Bestiality	1	1		
Vagrancy	96	84	10	2
Drunk and disorderly	44	43	1	
Playing in common gaming house	1	1		
Abduction	1		1	
Seduction under promise of marriage	3		2	1
Inmate of disorderly house	16	16		
Keeper of disorderly house	3	3		
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Attempt to have carnal knowledge of girl under 14	2	1	1	
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3	3		
Insulting language	1	1		
Exposing person	1	1		
Gaming	1	1		
Against person and reputation—				
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Unlawfully wounding	2	1		1
Assault	65	53	12	
Attempted suicide	2	2		
Neglect to maintain family	1		1	
Assault causing bodily harm	2	1	1	
Indecent assault	2	1	1	
Neglect to guard well	2	2		
Rights of property—				
Theft	61	45	13	3
Burglary	1	1		
Housebreaking	3		2	1
False pretenses	5	4	1	
Horse-stealing	8	4	3	1
Cattle-stealing	4	1	2	1
Cattle killing	5	2	3	
Wilful damage to property	7	6	1	
Cruelty to animals	6	6		
Poisoning horse	1		1	
Mischief	2			2
Aiding and abetting to poison horse	1		1	
Setting fire to gas well	1	1		

SUMMARY OF CRIMES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not Tried.
Rights of property—*Con.*				
Unlawful possession of calf	1		1	
Shooting and wounding cattle	1			1
Unlawful possession of horse	1			1
Wilfully damaging shrubs	3		3	
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	8	1	
Indians intoxicated	39	38	1	
Liquor in possession	3	2	1	
Refusing to disclose where liquor was obtained	1	1		
Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	2	2		
Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Clandestinely introducing horses into Canada	2	2		
Animals Contagious Disease Act—				
Removing cattle from quarantine	2	2		
Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	38	26	12	
Insane	11	10	1	
Liquor license	24	22	2	
Livery stable	2	2		
Estray animals	10	7	3	
Prairie and forest fires	21	20	1	
Noxious weeds	19	18	1	
Steam boilers	6	6		
Game ordinance	8	8		
Public works	2	1	1	
Inspection of stock	2	1	1	
Hawkers and peddlers	2	2		
Fence	1	1		
Horse breeders	2	2		
Pound	1	1		
Brand ordinance	5	4	1	
Destitute and delinquent children	1	1		
Total	590	485	89	16

Total of cases before the Supreme and District Courts for 11 months ended September 30, 1909.

No. of Cases.	Convictions.	Fines.	Imp't.	Pent'y.	Susp. Sent'nce.	Dismissed.
33	24	1	14	1	8	9

CUSTOMS.

The non-commissioned officer at Pendant d'Oreille and constable at Wild Horse act as sub-collectors of Customs, and make their report direct to the collector of Customs here. We have four detachments on the line—Coutts, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse, with twelve non-commissioned officers and men, with twenty-one horses, this force is purely preventive. For some time there was a lot of petty smuggling by settlers, but this has practically been stopped, and I have been informed by Customs that their revenue has increased in consequence. A seizure of twenty-three head of horses was made south of Medicine Hat; these horses were stolen from Montana and sold to a rancher named Read in Canada. The Customs handed over sixteen to the owners on proof of ownership, and seven were sold by the Customs Department.

INDIANS.

We have had about the usual number of offences against the Indian Act. The Indians in this southern district make Macleod their place of business, consequently we are not bothered with many at any time except at the Fair, when between five and six hundred come into camp here, remaining for about a week, the Indian parade being one of the greatest drawing cards of the Fair. I am convinced that the attendance of these people for exhibition purposes at races and fairs, when they are dressed in all their old-time costumes unsettles them. It is at this time that the charges of drunkenness are brought. I have to keep a constant patrol on these camps night and day. I am of the opinion that some of the new arrivals, who are now so anxious to see the Indian in his paint and feathers, would be as anxious to see them kept on the reserve if it were not for this police patrol.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are generally in good shape. They have had a hard season's work, none have been cast, and we have had no deaths. Two remounts were purchased. I have several horses which will have to be cast next spring. I have found the dry weather this summer to be very hard on the horses' feet.

The mileage for the eleven months is as follows:—

1908—	
November	14,109
December	11,948
1909—	
January	10,446
February	10,995
March	12,640
April	13,065
May	12,751
June	12,564
July	11,467
August	14,645
September	13,822
	138,452

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

This remains the same as last year, with the exception of another year's wear. None has been received.

TRANSPORT.

Kept in repair. We have received none.

CANTEEN.

This is in good financial standing and well managed. We have given $346.80 to the division during the last eleven months.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We still keep adding to our supply of books, and both rooms are most comfortable and much used by the members of the division.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been ample and the quality good, with the exception of the blankets as reported last year.

FORAGE AND RATIONS.

Of good quality and correct.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Our strength of 50 has been pretty well kept up, but I could easily employ 20 more men with the number of new settlements opening up.

Place.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	S. Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge	1	1	1	3	2	10	2	20	15
Coutts	....	....	....	1	..	2	....	3	9
W-on-Stone	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	4
Pendant d'Oreille	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	3
Wild Horse	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	3
Warner	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Medicine Hat	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	4	6
Medicine Lodge	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	3
Irvine	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	3
Taber	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Magrath	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Grassy Lake	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Stafford Village	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
On Command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	2	1	4	5	28	7	48	53

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I have again to report that owing to the demand for our services on the outside I have been unable to have much drill. We had a few days this summer, but no sooner would it be started when something would turn up necessitating sending out men. Lectures have been given when found practicable. The whole division completed the annual course of revolver practice. Reg. No. 4354, Const. O'Connor, of Warner detachment, being the best shot of the division.

A rifle club has been formed in town, and a number of our men have joined. I assisted in the making of the range with prison labour on the understanding that we could have the use of it for our annual practice when wanted. Two shoots are held weekly.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been good. There was one desertion. Reg. No. 4819, Const. Tilliard, P.N., who deserted from Coutts on July 27, 1909.

HEALTH.

This on the whole has been good. I regret to report the death of Reg. No. 4643 Constable Hodgkinson, T. H., who died in the Galt hospital as a result of an operation for appendicitis. He had been transferred to this division from 'F' division for treatment by Dr. Mewburn.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A general strike in the mines of this district went into effect on April 2, 1909, and was not settled until the end of June. This necessitated extra work, but the miners gave very little trouble and were remarkably well behaved.

There have been no less than 27 deaths by accident, drowning, &c., all of which were investigated and reports made to the commissioner. Inquests were held in a number of cases. This has necessitated a large amount of work, but I consider it most necessary that strict inquiry should be made where there might be the slightest suspicion of foul play.

The number of inquiries made from outside points for relatives or friends who have disappeared has increased. We were obliged to make a lot of inquiries entailing a lot of work. In fact I have arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible in any report to set out the work performed by the division.

The only repairs of any consequence made to detachments during the year has been at Medicine Lodge. The water and sewarage has been installed in the sergt.-major's quarters, this is the only expenditure of any account made for improvements in barracks. Inspector Howard, who was in charge of the line detachments and stationed at Coutts, was transferred to 'N' Division in April, 1909.

The post was visited by yourself twice during the year. The assistant commissioner inspected the post in September.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the duties required of us.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., October 1, 1909.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report of 'F' Division, for the year ending September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is in a flourishing state, the grain crop being exceptionally good, and prices good. The farmers seem to be especially blessed with a bountiful harvest, and have glorious weather in which to carry on this work. The scarcity of labour has been felt very much, and had the weather been unfavourable, would have proved disastrous. The crop around Melfort, and what is known as the Carrot River Country, was the heaviest.

The Shellbrook country is also flourishing, and a town is springing up there. This place is situated about 32 miles northwest of Prince Albert, and although building has only just started, it promises to be a lively little place. The railway extension from Prince Albert to Battleford is graded past there, and this fall it is expected that the steel will be laid up to this point, which will be a great boon to the farmers in that part. At the present time they have a long haul to market and, consequently, do not cultivate as much grain as they will. There will be a great deal of land turned over in that district next summer, and got ready to receive crops.

A branch line is now under construction from Shellbrook to Crooked Lake, and into what is known as the Cowen Timber limits. This is the C. N. Ry., as is also the extension from Prince Albert to Battleford. The steel is to be laid to Crooked Lake this fall, and another town will spring up there, as they expect to have about 500 employees. A large mill is going up, and there is some magnificent timber around the lake, and I am informed there is a cut for years and years to come. Crooked Lake will be about 40 miles from Shellbrook by railroad. They are hauling out by tote road at the present time, which makes it about 100 miles from Prince Albert.

The dump on the Prince Albert-Battleford extension is about 25 miles beyond Shellbrook, and is to be completed to Battleford next spring. This road will open up some splendid country.

The C.N.R. steel bridge across the Saskatchewan river at Prince Albert was completed last spring. It is a very fine structure, 1,010 feet in length, and the central span is constructed to swing open, so as to admit the passage of boats on the river, and has a vehicular roadway in addition to that for the railroad.

Prince Albert itself is progressing slowly, but surely, and some fine buildings are going up.

Saskatoon is going ahead, and is a large railroad centre, trains running daily to Winnipeg by the C.N.Ry., the C.P.Ry. and the G.T.P.Ry. The population of Saskatoon is estimated at 10,000 inhabitants.

The Humboldt district is settling up very fast, some 2,300 homesteads being taken up during the last year, and about 9,000 persons have come in there.

In the Melfort country a good many settlers have come in, and about 10,000 acres of land sold at $25 per acre. There have been five excursions of American land seekers into this part during the summer, consisting of farmers from Iowa, Nebraska, and

Minnesota, and other excursions are expected this Fall. They are experienced farmers, with money and should do well. Two new elevators have been built at Melfort, which give a capacity for storage of 155,000 bushels of grain. The Melfort Creamery has doubled its output this year, and the butter is the best of quality. A great number of cattle, also, have been shipped to Winnipeg from this point.

The Canadian Northern Railway are surveying a line from Melfort to Humboldt, and also a farmers' railway, on which some grading has been done.

Hay has been very plentiful all over the district, and a large quantity has been put up.

A steam shovel has been at work nearly all summer at Hudson Bay Junction, and the line from Dauphin to Prince Albert ballasted between Dauphin, and the Junction. A weekly service of trains from Hudson Bay Junction to The Pass is being inaugurated.

All the lumber companies expect to put large crews into the bush this winter, so that the output should be larger than last year.

There was a serious outbreak of typhoid fever at Barrows, N. W. Territories, fifty cases being down at one time. The government sent Dr. Gordon Bell to investigate the cause of the outbreak of that disease. I have not seen his report, so I cannot say to what he attributed it. The disease is still living, and five deaths have occurred up to date. Barrows is situated on the Red Deer Lake, and is the headquarters of the Red Deer Lumber Company. The village is built on very low ground, and when the water is high in the spring a large portion is under water.

There were 1,145 homesteads taken up in the Prince Albert district, 3 pre-emptions, 3 purchased homesteads, 51 South African scrip and 10 half-breed scrip.

A large number of gold prospectors went into the Lac La Ronge district during the summer, and came out with samples of gold. It would be premature to say very much about the prospects of this district, at the present time; but I am told that the samples show good values, but nothing definite is known as to the quantity.

CRIME.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common	70	46	24	
" indecent	3	1	2	
" and robbery	1			1
Shooting with intent	2	2		
Attempt to murder	4	2	2	
Infanticide	1		1	
Murder	3		1	2
Rape	2		2	
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Bigamy	2	2		
Attempted rape	1	1		
Seduction				
Manslaughter	3		1	2
Criminal neglect of children	2		1	1
Highway robbery	2	1	1	
Perjury	1			1
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against property—				
Theft	87	59	27	1
Attempted theft	1		1	
Burglary	1	1		
Fraud	1		1	
Forgery	4	2	2	
False pretenses	6	1	2	3
Wilful damage to property	9	2	7	
Shooting cattle	1	1		

CRIME—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against property—*Continued.*				
Cattle stealing	4	1	1	2
Housebreaking	7	7		
Wilful attempt to wound cattle	1		1	
Cruelty to animals	13	10	3	
Fraudulently taking cattle	1	1		
Wilful wounding cattle	1			1
Trespass	3	2	1	
Shopbreaking	1	1		
Theft from railway cars	1		1	
Theft from H.M. Mail	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Pointing guns	5	4	1	
Discharging weapons in public place	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	6	6		
Creating disturbance	4	2	2	
Carrying concealed weapons	4	4		
Escape from custody	1	1		
Carrying firearms	2	2		
Assisting prisoners to escape	1	1		
Offences against morals and religion				
Indecent acts	1		1	
Mischief	16	6	10	
Vagrancy	36	35	1	
Keeping bawdy house	17	17		
Inmate of "	21	21		
Frequenter "	1	1		
Drunk and incapable	6	6		
Drunk and disorderly	54	54		
Prostitution	2	2		
Using profane language	11	10	1	
Corruption and disobedience	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians drunk and in possession of liquor	5	5		
Selling liquor to Indians	5	3	2	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Game	3	2	1	
Masters and servants	72	62	10	
Prairie fires	15	14	1	
Breaking quarantine	2	2		
Liquor license ordinance	18	17	1	
Holding auction without license	1	1		
Obstructing view of bar-room	2	2		
Rescuing estray going to pound	3	2	1	
Working estray cattle	3	3		
Exhibiting stallion to mare on highway	1	1		
Illegal practice of medicine	1	1		
Illegally impounding cattle	2	1	1	
Offence against livery stable ordinance	2	2		
Unlawfully travelling stallion	3	3		
Not advertising stray	1	1		
Breaches of horse-breeders ordinance	4	4		
Fishery laws	11	11		
Fishing on Sunday	8	8		
Shooting game on Sunday	8	8		
Breach of hawkers' and peddlers ordinance	1	1		
Breach of the Railway Act	1	1		
Miscellaneous	7	6	1	
Leading horse on sidewalk	1	1		
Fast driving over bridge	1	1		
Northwest Territories—				
Importing intoxicants	5	5		
Drunk	1	1		
Creating a disturbance	1	1		
Total	621	490	117	14

This tabulated list shows a decrease in crime in this district since last year, but a larger percentage of convictions. The number of cases entered being 621, of which there were 490 convictions, and 117 cases dismissed, while 14 are awaiting trial. Last year out of 703 cases entered, there were 115 cases dismissed, and 16 awaiting trial.

This list does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws of the many towns in the district, as very few of these are brought to our notice.

The following are details of cases of importance that have occurred in this district during the past year.

Iam Charachuk and George Worobetz.—Two Galicians who were shown as awaiting trial last year for attempted murder of Patrick Gariepy, a bartender in the Queen's Hotel, Duck Lake, were tried before Judge Lamont and a jury in April last.

Theft from the mails at Duck Lake, Sask.—This was a case reported to the police by the Post Office Department. It appears that the postal authorities had received many complaints of money being extracted from registered letters while in transit to and from post offices in the vicinity of Duck Lake. Duck Lake being the distribution point for these offices. The custom was to abstract some of the money and leave some, and forward the letter on to its destination. An investigation was held and everything pointed to the pilfering being done in the Duck Lake post office. A trap was laid; a letter containing two $5 bills was sent from Prince Albert, which is one of the post offices in the vicinity of Duck Lake. This letter was followed up and watched all the way except while in the Duck Lake post office. When opened at Kilwinning it only contained one $5 bill. Information was laid and a search warrant obtained, but the bill could not be found. The number of the bill had been taken, and it had also been marked, but no trace of the bill has ever been found. Two arrests were made, and a preliminary hearing held, as a result of which both were committed for trial. A great deal of evidence was taken in this case, most of which was circumstantial and pointed strongly to the thefts having occurred in the Duck Lake office, but proof could not be obtained as to who was the guilty party.

Edward Tadei. Murder.—At 1.45 a.m., on the morning of November 23, 1908, the burglar alarm in the store of E. E. Ruttle, a merchant of Rosthern, rang, in his residence, to which it is connected. Ruttle immediately awakened his clerk, who lived in the house. Together they went to the store, Ruttle giving Tadei, his clerk, his rifle, and on arrival there perceived a light, as from a dark lantern. Tadei went to the front of the store and Ruttle to the back. Ruttle heard a whistle, which was immediately followed by two shots fired in quick succession. He then went round to the front of the store where he found Tadei standing. Tadei said, "I've hit one of them," and together they went forward and found a man lying on the ground face downwards. The coroner was notified and after examining the body pronounced the man to be dead. Tadei stated that one of the men fired at him and he returned the fire. Mr. E. W. Task, the proprietor of the Queen Hotel, Rosthern, identified the dead man, as a man that had registered at his hotel as W. F. Ames, and occupied No. 4 room with a man named A. E. Salfrey. They both arrived the night before at 11 p.m. After the shooting Sergt. Pook went to room No. 4 at the hotel and found the door locked, however a key was discovered on the dead man that opened this door, but the room was found empty. Salfrey was evidently with Ames, and was the other man that Tadei said he saw at the time of the shooting. All efforts to trace and locate Salfrey have been unavailing. A grip sent by Ames from Saskatoon to himself at Regina by express was found, and on examination the contents proved to be six pairs of new boots, which were no doubt stolen from some store, but it has not been found from where they could have been stolen. The charge against Tadei was eventually withdrawn, the Crown Prosecutor stating that the shooting of Ames was justifiable.

Ole Bratten, bigamy.—This man came to Canada from the United States in 1904; took up a homestead and went back to the states in 1906, where he married Bertha Simonson; left her the same day and came back to Canada. In 1908 he again returned to the states and married Monga Winkel. Information was laid against him by his first wife; he was arrested and admitted to bail, and the case adjourned. When the case came up again on December 12, 1908, the accused did not appear. Corporal Abich, however, heard that a man answering his description had been seen going south from Humboldt. He proceeded in this direction and arrested Bratten while waiting for a train to the states at Lanigan, Sask. He was brought back and eventually pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Johnstone on May 11, 1909, to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Charles Snow and Frederick Burton, Attempted Murder.—The case was reported as awaiting trial last year, and came up for hearing at Saskatoon before Judge Newlands on December 8, 1908. The evidence was conclusive, and the jury found them both guilty. Burton was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary and Snow to two years at the same place.

Charles Hunter, Theft.—On December 5, 1908, this man broke into the trunk belonging to his employer, who lived three miles west of Quill lake, and stole $175. Hunter skipped out, but his description was circulated, and on January 22, 1909, the chief of police at Kenora, Ont., telegraphed that he had a man answering Hunter's description in custody, but who gave his name as Powell. Hunter was suspected at Kenora of being concerned in a number of thefts, and a detective dressed as a vagrant was put in the cell with him. To the detective Hunter told all the story of 'his make' at Quill Lake. He was brought back and committed for trial and found guilty and sentenced by Judge Johnstone to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

D. E. Rattray, Forgery.—On October 30, 1908, it was reported to the police by Mr. Chamard, post office inspector, that a money order for $28 from Germany sent to Hermann Waker at Prince Albert had been forged. On investigation it was found that Waker had been boarding at Rattray's in Prince Albert, and had gone away owing him $10. After Waker had left a letter arrived for him, which Rattray opened and got out a money order. To this he forged Waker's name and proceeded to Saskatoon. He there registered at the Iroquois Hotel as Waker, and got the clerk at the hotel to identify him as Waker at the post office. Information was laid against Rattray and he was arrested and taken to Saskatoon for preliminary hearing. Waker having been notified, travelled down on the same train from Rosthern, and was seen to get off the train at Saskatoon, but when the case came up for hearing Waker could not be found. Rattray was bound over to come up when called upon, as owing to the absence of the witness, Waker, the case could not be proceeded with. It was found out that Waker had left for Germany and has not been seen since. It would appear that he had 'skipped' out as he was afraid of getting into trouble himself, for, according to Rattray's statement, Waker, previous to the laying of the information, had tried to get money out of Rattray to keep quiet about this forgery.

Martha Ortloffe, Infanticide.—This case was reported in last year's report as awaiting trial. The accused was tried by Judge Whitmore and a jury on November 24, 1908. The first jury empannelled disagreed, and the second jury brought in a verdict of 'Not guilty.' The judge charged against the prisoner, and when she was discharged informed her she was a very lucky girl. It could not be clearly proven that she actually threw the child out, but the circumstantial evidence strongly pointed in that direction.

Hugh Bannerman, Cattle-stealing.—On January 9 this man was arrested for stealing a steer, the property of H. McKay, of MacDowall. H. McKay lost a steer, and hearing that there was a stray animal at Primeau's farm, sent his son to look at it.

The son recognized it as the one lost by his father; he did not take it away at that time. On returning he found that Bannerman had killed it and taken it away. The hide was found in a store at MacDowall, and part of the meat at Bannerman's. Bannerman came up for trial before Justice Lamont on April 28, 1909; the evidence for the prosecution was conclusive, and the defence did not deny the killing, but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. It appears Bannerman went to a man named Lytle to buy beef, but could not get any, and Lytle said: 'Why don't you go and kill the steer running on Primeau's place. He killed the steer quite openly; in fact, he had to get a man to shoot it for him. Lytle said he only made the remark in a joke. Bannerman had a large family, who were nearly starving.

On January 24 a warrant was issued for the arrest of J. B. Laroque for abducting a girl under 21 years. The girl left her home of her own free will and went to live with Laroque, and when she had been there a week her brother laid information against him. He was arrested and the case came up for hearing at Saskatoon. He was released after marrying the girl and paying the costs of the court.

On the night of November 20, 1908, John Anderson, a Norwegian, was found dead on one of the streets of Kinistino. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned that he came to his death by a blow on the forehead, directed by some party or parties unknown. There had been an auction sale in town that day, and Anderson had been drinking with a number of half-breeds, and it appears that most of the half-breeds were drunk, more or less. Anderson had his team in town, and tied them up in front of a store opposite the hotel. A Mr. MacPherson met Anderson about 7.30 looking for his team. He found the team for Anderson and tied the halter shank to the back pad, and Anderson drove away. He must have tied the team up again, as he was seen in the hotel between 8 and 8.30 that evening. The last time Anderson was seen alive was when he left the hotel with three half-breeds named R. Umperville, T. Ballantine and G. Plante. They stood outside the hotel, and Ballantine produced a bottle of whisky, and they all had a drink. Umperville stated that Anderson then went away, walking north, and this is the direction he would go to get home. At 10.30 p.m. his body was found lying on the road to his home, about 130 yards north of the hotel. The case was worked at all winter, but it was impossible to get any direct evidence. On March 19 information was laid against Umperville, Ballantine, John Turner and Alec Dubois, charging them with his murder. At the preliminary hearing it was impossible to produce sufficient evidence to obtain a committal, and the prisoners were discharged. Anderson's team was found next morning at the house, hitched to the wagon. The case is still being looked into, but the half-breeds are very cautious, and suspect everybody who alludes to the affair. Anderson, who was a big man, fond of showing his strength, had a great contempt for half-breeds.

Andrew Umperville.—Attempted rape. On February 20, 1909, an information was laid against this man for attempting rape. On or about January 20, 1909, Umperville 'skipped out,' and was located at Maple Creek. Const. Cuting arrested him at Maple Creek on February 27, and brought him back to Prince Albert. He was taken to Kinstino for preliminary hearing. The facts of the case are as follows:—A. Umberville, who is a married man, drove the girl to a dance at the house of one Desmarais. On the way to the dance Umberville drove up to an old building on the road, threw a robe on the snow, pulled the girl out and attempted to rape her. She stated he was very drunk. A man named Harry Ballantine, who lived about half a mile away, heard talking over by the building, but when he arrived Umberville was just getting up and the girl was still on the robe. They then got into the rig and drove away. The girl said nothing about this affair until she was asked about it. On April 27, 1909, Umperville was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the Prince Albert jail.

John G. Dalke, Bigamy.—A man named John G. Dalke was married to Katie Jantzen at Enid, Oklohama, U.S.A., in 1889, by whom he had five children. On

August 12, 1907, he married again, being then in this country, Lena Neufeldt. Dalke was married by a minister of the Mennonite Church, and the defence tried to prove that this was not a legal marriage. A lawyer had to be brought from Nebraska to give evidence of the laws in that state relating to marriages. As the first wife would not come, another lawyer had to be brought to prove that she was still alive. The expenses in this case were heavy, but a conviction was obtained. Dalke was sentenced to 23 months' hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

Fred Lee, Theft.—On March 30, 1909, a warrant was issued for the arrest of this man, an absconding teller of the Northern Crown Bank at Saskatoon. He had gone off on a month's leave, and during his absence it was found he had got away with $5,000 of the bank money. He was teller and accountant, and his method was to raise the amounts of the items in the cash book. He left in the company of a woman of ill-repute, named Dorothy Dods. He was located in Los Angeles, California, waived extradition and was brought back to Saskatoon. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced in the district court to four years' penal servitude in the Alberta penetentiary.

Sanford Hainer.—Murder. On July 1, E. D. Fraser, while ploughing in his fields was shot dead, about 150 yards from his house. There was a bullet wound in the left shoulder, and another that had gone right through the head. There were foot prints in the breaking that showed that after receiving the first shot, in the shoulder, Fraser had evidently run to stop the team. One of the horses was shot in the near hind leg, and the plough was still standing in the field, when Corporal Abich arrived at the scene of the murder. On investigation it was found that Fraser had received a letter from one, Sanford Hainer, a neighbour, living about four miles away. In this letter Hainer threatened to put a bullet through Fraser's head if he did not pay his debts. While Corporal Abich was investigating a man arrived from Margo, with information that Hainer had been seen close to the village, and had pointed a rifle at Mr. Calp, a clerk, who met Hainer in the bush. Hainer was told that some one in town wanted to see him, he inquired if it was a detective and then made off into the bush. Corporal Abich then felt justified in arresting Hainer on suspicion, and thinking he would make for his homestead went that way, accompanied by Mr. Barth, both being armed with rifles. After going within three-quarters of a mile of Hainer's place they left their team and buggy at the house of one Seafarth, and took the latter with them to show them a way through the bush. The bush was very thick and it was getting dark, and coming on to rain. When within about three hundred yards of Hainer's house Corporal Abich noticed a man coming towards him with a gun. Seafarth and Barth recognized the man as Hainer. Seafarth retreated into the bush, and Hainer stopped when about ten yards from them with his rifle across his arm ready to fire. Corporal Abich called upon Hainer to give himself up, put his rifle butt on the ground and walked towards him. Hainer raised his rifle and said he would shoot if he did not step back. Corporal Abich then stood still, seeing, that as Barth was covering Hainer there would be bloodshed on both sides. Hainer then said he would see him in the morning, turned and walked for his house. Barth wanted to shoot at him, but Corporal Abich would not allow it. They followed Hainer to his house and kept watch all night, throwing up some breast work in front of the house in case he opened fire. About 2 a.m., Constable Harrop arrived on the scene with some other men. They took up positions on the other side of the house to keep him getting out of the windows. About 7 a.m., Hainer walked out and was ordered to throw up his hands by Corporal Abich. Corporal Abich told Barth to shoot off his shot gun in Hainer's direction, which he did. Abich then picked up his rifle to shoot, when Hainer rushed back into the house. Abich shouted to the men on the other side of the house to look out, and immediately afterwards heard some noise from behind the house. Then a shot rang out and a cry of, 'Oh, don't shoot, don't shoot.' Immediately afterwards Hainer walked out and was ordered to throw up his hands which he did. He was arrested and

committed for trial, and is now awaiting trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court. Corporal Abich is deserving of great credit for his coolness and good judgment, as any hasty action would undoubtedly have caused bloodshed. Hainer does not appear to realize that he has done anything very wrong.

Harold Pope, Murder.—On the night of September 1, word was brought to Corporal Gray at Zealandia that a man named Arthur Seaillet of Buffalo, had been shot and probably killed. Corporal Gray and Doctor Stewart proceeded at once and found Seaillet lying dead stretched on his back near Mr. Dermeis' house. Seaillet, who is a man of violent temper, had come from his place to that of his son-in-law, M. Derimeux and raised a row with him, and told his hired man that he was going to kill Derimeux. They had two or three quarrels and separated. The last time Seaillet had Derimeux by the throat, and the hired man, Harold Pope, took down a shot gun, at the same time telling Seaillet to let go of Derimeux, thinking it would scare him. Seaillet then rushed at young Pope, who ran out at the door, Seaillet after him. Pope told him to stop, but he would not, being afraid Seaillet was going to kill him, he fired, hitting Seaillet in the heart. Pope was arrested and committed for trial. Seaillet bore a very bad reputation and his own daughter said, she was glad he was dead, as he had hit her with a hatchet at one time. His wife, also, could not live with him.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been no serious prairie or forest fires in this district during the past year. Although a few minor fires have occurred, in most cases prosecutions were entered, and convictions obtained, as shown in the list of crime classified.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies were detailed to attend the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and escorts provided for the prisoners on these occasions. A commissioned officer, or in his absence a non-commissioned officer, was in attendance at these courts.

GUARD ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

There are no prisoners kept in the guard room here, the common jail receiving all the prisoners for the district.

AGRICULTURE.

There have been many epidemics of typhoid, diptheria and scarlet fever in this district during the year. In all cases quarantine restrictions were imposed, and reports frequently sent to the department. The only breach of quarantine regulations occurred at Warman, when conviction was obtained. A few cases of destitution were reported to the department, and relief was authorized and administered, under proper authority.

CUSTOMS.

There have been no cases in this district, during the past year, that have required the giving of assistance to this department.

INDIAN.

The usual assistance was given to the Indian agents during the annual treaty payments. In all cases were drunkenness has been reported among the Indians, investigation has been held, and prosecutions entered.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are in a flourishing condition, and cause very little trouble.

In November last Constable Handcock, stationed at Green Lake, reported that a non-treaty Indian woman called 'Goose Legs,' from Water Hen lake had been brought into Green Lake strapped to a sleigh, as she was supposed to have become a cannibal. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining attention for her, her own people refusing on account of their religious superstition. Inspector Pennefather was sent to Green Lake and held an inquiry. She was brought into Prince Albert, as a result of this investigation and put under medical observation. She was found to be perfectly sane, but suffering from paralysis on the right side. The case was reported to, and taken up by the Indian Department, and she was taken to Mistawisis, where she had been properly cared for, but has died since.

It is reported that the Indians in the north are increasing in population.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of 'F' Division is one below establishment. During the year the detachments at Gillies and Watson have been closed, while a new detachment has been opened at Zealandia on the Canadian Northern railway, Goose Lake branch. The detachments at Humboldt and Melfort are below strength, but owing to the shortness of men, it is not possible to increase their strength. There also should be detachments at Elstow and Viscount, while it will very soon be necessary to open up a detachment at Shelbrook. As stated in last year's report detachments should also be established in the north country at Lac La Ronge and Portage La Loch.

The establishment of this division is forty, but to meet with the present requirements, it should be increased to fifty.

DRILL TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

Owing to the amount of work that has to be done by the few men available, there has been but little time for drills. What few new men have been received in the division during the year, have been good, intelligent recruits, and have adapted themselves readily to police work. Revolver target practice as far as has at present been carried out, has been most satisfactory; many men qualifying for badges.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for the year has been good. No desertions have occurred.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good throughout the year. The only serious cases of sickness where two cases of scarlet fever, but in both instances recovery was made and the men are quite healthy again.

HORSES.

There are thirty-seven horses in the division at the present time. During the year seven horses have been cast and sold, but six remounts have recently been received in the division. The horses are all doing well and are fit for hard work.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Transport is in good condition. Some condemned transport was sold and a new patrol waggon received from Regina.

Saddles are the old single cinchas; new double cinchas saddles are required. Harness is in good condition; three new sets have been received.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this division.

READING AND RECREATION.

There is no room set apart as a reading room in this post, but there is a good recreation room with a billiard table.

STORES.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been good and serviceable. Provisions supplied locally are of good quality, as are the hay and oats also.

GENERAL.

There is very little to be said under this head. As reported last year the buildings require a coat of paint badly.

Sewerage, and water works, systems are being gradually extended all over the city of Prince Albert, but unfortunately not at present extended in the direction of the barracks, which is to be deplored from a sanitation and convenience point of view.

The city of Prince Albert has applied for a franchise for Colle Falls, for the purpose of establishing a hydro-electric power plant. Mr. Mitchell, a civil engineer of wide reputation, has examined the falls and reported favourably, and estimated the horse-power at 10,000. The idea is to convey the power to Prince Albert for lighting, and manufacturing purposes. Colle Falls is situated on the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, about twenty-five miles below Prince Albert.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, Supt.,
Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1909.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The crops throughout the whole district have been good. A large number of settlers (American and French) went in north of the English river.

The Luce Land Company brought in a large number of settlers (mostly Germans or German Americans) they settled in the southwest part of this district.

Cattle in the Jackfish country are looking well this fall. The Canadian Northern Railway have graded a line from North Battleford to Turtle river, about fifty miles.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have laid steel for about sixty miles west of Wilkie. The Canadian Northern Railway have continued the Goose Lake line southwest from Zealandia.

The traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan river between the two towns was opened in the spring.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.			
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the Person—								
Murder	1	1						
Infanticide	1		1					
Threatening to shoot	2	2						
" to do bodily harm	1	1						
Assault, common	46	40	5	1	1	1		
" aggravated	1	1						
Rape and attempted	1			1				
Incest	1		1					
Procuring abortion	1	1						
Defamatory libel	1		1					
Offences against Property—								
Theft	68	45	21	2	1		1	
Horse-stealing	3	3						
Cattle "	7	1	4	2				
" killing	1	1						

SUMMARY OF CRIME—*Continued.*

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.			
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against property—*Con.*								
Shooting and wounding cattle	1	...	1					
Cruelty to animals	3	3						
Burglary	2	2			1		1	
False pretences	6	1	4	1				
Forgery and uttering	3	3						
Extortion	1		1					
Mischief	3	3						
Killing or wounding dogs	2	2						
Offences against public order								
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	1	1			1	1		
Pointing firearms	1	1						
Offences against religion and morals—								
Vagrancy	17	15	2		1	1		
Drunk and disorderly	95	94	1		1	1		
Causing disturbance	7	5	2		1	1		
Obscene language	4	4						
Indecent acts	3	3						
Seduction	1			1				
" under promise of marriage	1			1				
Keeper of house of ill-fame	7	7						
Inmates " "	8	8						
Frequenters " "	2	2						
Prostitution	2	2						
Keeping gaming house	1	1						
Frequenters of gaming house	5	5						
Gambling	2		2					
Nuisance	2	1	1					
Misleading justice								
Perjury	3		3					
Assaulting peace officer	2	2						
Evading justice	1	1						
Offences against Indian Act—								
Indians drunk	5	5						
" supplying liquor to	2		2					
" liquor in possession	1	1						
" " on reserve	1	1						
Animal contagious disease	1		1					
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—								
Master and servants	29	18	11		2	2		
Game	3	3						
Prairie fire	17	14	3		1	1		
Liquor license	18	10	2		2	2		
Insanity	8	7	1					
Estray animals	2	1	1					
Entire	1	1						
Pound	11	7	4					
Herd	1	1						
Livery stable	7	7						
Medical profession	10	7	3					
Public health	1	1						
Hawkers and peddlers	2	2						
Vital statistics	1	1						
Noxious weeds					1	1		
Motor vehicles	1	1						
School ordinance	1	1						
Election	2		2					
Totals	440	351	80	9	13	11	2	

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

King vs. Kane, False Pretenses.—This case was mentioned in last year's report, and has been put off until October, 1909.

King vs. J. Duhaime, Cattle-stealing.—Mentioned in report of last year. Jury disagreed.

King vs. Peter Ducharme, Forgery.—The facts of this case are that one Peter Ducharme cashed a cheque at the store of one Cote at North Battleford for $15.60, supposed to have been made by H. C. Adams. Same day cashed one for $7.50, supposed to have been made by Mr. Bonnet, of North Battleford. When arrested another cheque was found on him made out in the name of Plante. Was further charged with having altered and issued a cheque for $30.60, and signed the name of Louis Laplante; this cheque was made out by Mr. Adams to John Blanchet, who had endorsed it over to J. B. Blant, and from whom it was stolen. When cheque was issued in the first place it was for $15.60, but when he cashed same it was for $30.60. On account of his age, 18, he was sentenced to six months H. L., sentences to run concurrently.

King vs. Simon Weslowski, Forgery.—On July 14 Simon Weslowski was committed for trial at Radisson for the forgery of two cheques issued at Waldheim by T. T. Thompson, and payable to H. Fast. Cheques were for $73.05 and $76.15. It appears that Weslowski, some time in the month of November, stayed at Fast's house near Rosthern, and that Fast gave him his food and allowed him to sleep there one night, and the next day Weslowski left, and stole the cheques which Fast had received that day for two loads of wheat. Weslowski went to the Bank of Commerce later in the month at Radisson and cashed the cheques. He was asked by the teller if that was his name, and he said yes. The teller then told Weslowski to sign his name, and as Weslowski could not write, sent him to get one Marak to witness his signature. It was not till some time afterwards that the bank discovered the signatures were forged. Weslowski then came to town and gave bank mortgage on his goods to make up the amount of the money received. He was sentenced by District Court Judge Ousely to: Forgery, two years; theft, three years, and uttering, one year, sentences to run consecutively. This man has already been convicted of theft and did 80 days in the guard-room here.

King vs. Henry Squires Hill, Forgery.—In the case the accused was paid his wages by a farmer named A. Wilson, near Lashburn. He paid him by cheque $26.20, and accused raised the cheque to $96.20. He then went to Vegreville and went on a drunk, and was arrested there and sentenced to the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan, and when he completed his term there he was brought to Lashburn and committed for trial. He appeared before District Court Judge Ousely and was sentenced to two years and six months in Edmonton penitentiary.

King vs. Wm. McGaffin, Theft of Registered Mail.—During November complaints were made *re* theft of money from registered letters passing through the mail at the Baljennie post office. This matter was investigated, but nothing could be learned there. I then warned Constable Turvey at Radisson to find out along the line if he could get any trace of the money, and on December 3 he found Wm. McGaffin in Maymont; he was slightly intoxicated and had lots of money. Turvey then found out that McGaffin had cashed a $50 bill at the Canadian Northern Railway. He was later on arrested, and on December 10, 1908, confessed that he had stolen the money from a letter in his father's post office. He was committed for trial, and on January 26, 1909, by District Court Judge Rimmer, sentenced to three years' suspended sentence, and security for good behaviour to the amount of $500 to be furnished by his father. Bail was furnished.

King vs. Alonzo D. Smith, Horse-stealing.—On March 22, Alonzo D. Smith was committed for trial for horse-stealing, and appeared before District Court Judge Forbes on June 15, found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to four years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The facts are that one Sanderson and Turner lost some horses in the fall, and had hunted all over the country. Horses must have travelled from Paynton to Wascea and went near accused's farm; he sent his boy to round them up, and later on branded them with his brand. Smith, it appears, is a man with a violent temper, and had abused his wife and children shamefully, and she seeing no way of getting rid of him reported this theft to the police. Smith at the time of arrest was a ticket of leave man, and had never reported to the police since he left Kingston. He was in Kingston on a charge of arson.

King vs. G. Klump, Cattle-stealing.—On April 30, G. Klump appeared before J. H. Genereux, Esq., J.P., on charge of theft of cow from R. F. Allan, and was committed for trial and released on bail. The facts are as follows: Allan lost a heifer and a cow, and hunted the country for them without success, and then found out that one animal had been killed by G. Klump, a butcher at North Battleford. Klump, after he found out that Allan knew all about it, paid him money through another party for the cow, and also for his expenses in hunting lost animals. It will be proved by the Crown that Klump had told several parties that Allan's cow belonged to him.

Robert Hope's case.—In the fall, one of his oxen got away from him near Jackfish, and he had never seen the animal again, until he saw the head of the animal in the police barracks.

Klump it appears bought some cattle from the Indian Department and claims some were lost in the river and that Hope's animal was one of those he purchased, and had got away from him, Klump claiming that every one around where he killed the animal knew the ox belonged to him.

This case will be heard in October.

King vs. Amedee Tetreault, Murder.—On April 13 accused came before the Honourable Judge Newlands and jury, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The facts are that on November 15, 1908, at Paynton, Frank Nadon and Tetrault had been quarrelling in the accused's shack and that Nadon had then gone out with his friends; later Nadon went back to the house to get his clothes and as he entered the house Tetreault stabbed him with a butcher's knife.

It would appear that previous to the stabbing they had all been drinking and when the murder took place all were more or less drunk.

Kings vs. Isabell Tetreault, Abortion.—Isabell Tetreault was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary on March 13 by District Court Judge Forbes.

The facts of the case are that a married woman named Mrs. Freeman got this woman to perform an illegal operation on her, and peritonitis set in, and for a considerable time it was very doubtful if the woman would pull through. The doctor who attended operated on her and also informed the police as to the nature of the operation. (Isabell Tetreault is a niece of Amedée Tetrault and was living with him when Nadon was murdered).

Prairie Fires.—The prairie fires have not been as numerous as last year.

Number of convictions	15
Number of cases tried	18

Since the first of the month large districts have been burned over by fire. Patrols are now out trying to get evidence to prosecute parties setting fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior.—Help was given to the Immigration Department in the way of looking after destitute immigrants.

Indian Department.—Assistance in the way of escorts was given to the Indian agent at treaty payments.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme Court, District Court and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts with prisoners for courts, acting as jailors and guards on the prisoners in the guard room, escorts on the sentenced prisoners to Prince Albert jail and the Edmonton penitentiary. Serving subpœnas for the Supreme Court.

Guard Room and Common Jails.—During the month of December the guard room was moved to near the Q.M. store; it has been put in order and painted.

Agriculture.—Crops in the district have been good, and the settlers are busy getting the land ready for next year.

Customs.—Re seizure at Scott: Corporal French seized at Scott, the following: 1 barrel of whisky, 1 barrel coal oil, 1,475 cigars, 75 lbs. tobacco, which was smuggled by one H. Salzbrum.

Indian Department.—Moosomins and Thunderchilds bands have moved from their old reserve on the Saskatchewan river to the neighbourhood of the north of Jackfish lake.

State of Indians.—At Lloydminster there is a bunch of Indians (Salteaux) who range at Manitou lake; they visit town selling furs; and are well conducted.

Lashburn: Poundmakers and Little Pine are about 10 miles south; they are well conducted.

Jackfish: Moosomins and Thunderchilds bands have been moved on to their new reserve near here; well conducted.

DRILL AND TRAINING MUSKETRY, &C.

The men at headquarters were drilled once a week and the men on detachment when inspected.

During September, the annual target practice was held and completed.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were a few cases of drunkenness during the first part of the year, but since that the conduct of the men has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good with the exception of Inspt. Genereux, who has been off duty frequently with sciatica.

HORSES.

The horses were inspected once during the year by Inspt. Burnett, and twice a month by S.-Sergt. Sweetapple. Mileage till September 30, 1909, 119,649.

Three horses were cast and sold, viz., 1987, 2869, 2129. Two died, 156, 74.

I require six new saddle horses.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Ten new saddles required. One two-seated spring wagon.

CANTEEN.

Was closed on June 30. It was not required here.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The recreation room is well supplied with papers.
There is a division library which is kept up by subscription.

STORES.

Are purchased locally.

GENERAL

Wilkie was made a subdistrict with Inspt. Genereux in charge, this takes in the district south of Battle river. The detachments were inspected monthly.

FROG LAKE CEMETERY.

On July 20, Staff-Sergt. Hall, at Onion lake, completed the removal of the bodies of the victims of the Frog Lake massacre and placed them in the cemetery at Frog Lake. The undertaking was an arduous one, the plot where the cemetery is being overgrown with heavy brush, and in every instance the scattered graves were overgrown making digging very difficult on account of the roots of trees being matted through the graves. The bones had to be picked out one at a time as they were mingled with the earth, the soil being moist, the bones were kept in a moist condition and well preserved.

The remains are entered in a new cemetery with a railing around the eight victims with iron crosses with name and date of massacre printed on each. The whole plot is fenced in with a strong woven wire fence with iron posts placed around the graves of the victims and looks neat and substantial.

The plot is located on the northeast quarter section 10, township 56, range 3 west of the 4th in the province of Alberta.

I have received the loyal support of the N. C. officers and men, and would mention S.-Major Shoebotham and Q.M.S. Sergt. Light.

Sergt. Jackson has taken a great interest in the criminal work and has been a great help in working up the cases.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON, Supt.,
Commanding 'C' Division.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

BATTLEFORD, September 30.

The Officer Commanding,
'C' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' Division guard-room for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

Six prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 116 were admitted, making a total of 122. The prisoners were classified as follows:—

White	56
Indians	10
Half-breeds	28
Japanese	1
Chinese	2
Syrian	1
Lunatics (white)	3
Lunatics (half-breed)	1
Total	102

Females—

White	8
Half-breeds	6
Japanese	1
Negro	1
Lunatics	4
Total	20
Grand Total	122

Number of prisoners received:—

November	11
December	13
January	7
February	5
March	10
April	4
May	19
June	9
July	21
August	4
September	13
Total	116

The daily average of prisoners was	8·96
The monthly	10·9
The maximum any day	16
The minimum	4
The monthly maximum of prisoners received	21
The monthly minimum of prisoners received	4

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	45
Sent to Brandon asylum	4
Prince Albert jail	7
Edmonton penitentiary	3
Sent to other places	5
Released on suspended sentence	1

Bail	3
Fines paid	15
Cases dismissed	8
Total	91
In guard-room midnight, September 30	11

Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail	6
Edmonton penitentiary	2
Brandon asylum	4
Released, fines paid	5
Cases dismissed	3
Total	20
In guard-room midnight, September 30	Nil.
Total	111

(Sgd.) B. N. TENNANT, *Corp.*,
Provost.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. M. HOWARD, 'N' DIVISION.

ATHABASKA LANDING, Oct. 8, 1909.

The Commissioner
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of 'N' Division for the year ending September 30, 1909.

I was transferred to 'N' Division from 'K,' and took over command on May 6, 1909, in the absence of the Commanding Officer, Supt. Routledge, who was employed on special duty.

As I have had no opportunity of visiting the different parts of the district, this report is made up from reports received from the N.C.Os. in charge of the different subdistricts and detachments.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district is satisfactory, and most of the settlers, having had good crops, seem well pleased with their prospects in this new country. In some parts of the Peace River country a few suffered loss from hail, and want of rain in other parts has affected the crops of a few injuriously, but on the whole the crops were a very fair average. In most cases threshing is not over, but in one case where the crop has been threshed a Mr. L. H. Adair, of Baptiste Lake, about twelve miles west of Athabaska Landing, threshed 5,000 bushels of oats from 120 acres of land.

Nearly all the new settlers coming into the country this year have settled at Grand Prairie, in the Peace River country, where the land is very good. Most of these settlers were from Eastern Canada and the United States, and in nearly all cases were supplied with a fair amount of capital, stock and farm implements.

Nearly all these settlers have put in gardens, and have vegetables enough for their use in the winter, and from reports I have received from the detachments, in no cases should there be any shortage amongst the new settlers during the coming winter.

Until the country has a railway affording the settlers entrance to the markets, the grain acreage will not increase beyond sufficient to supply the settlers' own wants, and to meet local demands, but the advent of a railway will change all this. Oats and barley are the principal crops raised at present. There are a number of grist mills in this district; there is one at the Roman Catholic mission at Lesser Slave Lake, at the Roman Catholic mission at Peace River Crossing there is another; Mr. W. H. Carson, J.P., also has one in the Peace River district; the Hudson Bay Company, at Vermilion, also have a mill from which they supply flour to their northern posts in the Mackenzie river, and as far north as the Arctic; in former years their flour was shipped from the company's mill at Winnipeg.

I forwarded to you a sample of wheat grown at Fort Liard, with Corpl. Mellor's report of a patrol made in that district.

CRIME.

Under this heading there has been a large increase since last year, to be accounted for in a great measure by the increase in population. There have, however, been only two cases of serious crime reported, the first being one by shop-breaking at Lac la

Biche in July last, in which two half-breeds, Francis Cardinal and Julian Desjarlais, broke into the warehouse of the Hudson Bay Company at that point, and stole goods to the value of $150 to $200. On the matter being reported to me, I sent Const. Angermann and Spl. Const. Brazeau to Lac la Biche to investigate the matter. After making an investigation, Const. Angermann arrested the men and brought them with the witnesses to Athabaska Landing, where they came before me for their preliminary hearing, and were committed for trial and sent to Fort Saskatchewan. They have elected for a speedy trial before the district judge, His Honour Judge Noel, and he has fixed November 1 for their trial. The other case happened here at the Landing either at the end of August or the beginning of September, when the warehouse of Messrs. Hislop & Nagle was broken into, and furs valued at $7,000 stolen. This theft was not reported to us until one week after the offence was committed.

This fur was brought up the river by Mr. Nagle from the firm's northern posts, and suspicion would attach to some of the boatmen, as they were the only men who knew of the fur, and as only the most valuable furs were taken, the thief or thieves must have known in what bales they were packed. The movements of all the men have been traced and suspicion fastens upon one whose movements on the night the fur is said to have been stolen were not satisfactory. This man is being watched, and I hope in time to get sufficient evidence to bring the matter home to him.

We found eighteen silver and black foxes concealed near a scow on the river bank, and afterwards more fur was discovered in the bush near the scene of the crime. The recovered furs, valued at $5,000, were sent into Edmonton and handed over to Messrs. Hislop & Nagle.

A reward has been offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves, and no efforts are being spared to find the guilty party or parties.

The following is a classified summary of the cases entered in the district between November 1, 1908, and September 30, 1909.

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common	8	4	4	
Offences against property—				
Theft	2			2
Theft, petty	9	8	1	
Cattle stealing	1		1	
Cruelty to animals	2	2		
False pretenses	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	1	1		
Drunk and disorderly	25	21	4	
Seduction	1		1	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians	6	3	3	
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Offences against N.W.T. Act—				
Liquor in possession in prohibited territory	3	3		
Importing liquor into prohibited territory	2		2	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and N.W. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	3		3	
Game Ordinance	3	3		
Prairie fires	1	1		
Drunk whilst interdicted	2	2		
Insanity	3	3		
Total	78	57	19	2

SUMMARY OF CASES DEALT WITH.

Imprisonment awarded	19
Fines inflicted	38
Dimissed, &c	19
Awaiting trial	2
Total cases	78

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were very few prairie fires this spring in the district. But this autumn bush fires are alight all over the country, and on two occasions we have had to turn out the people in the village to fight bush fires which threatened to come down on the town. These fires are in a great measure due to the carelessness on the part of freighters on the trail not taking sufficient precautions to see that their camp fires are properly out before leaving them, and unless they are caught in the act it is hard to get a conviction against them. There was one conviction this autumn of starting a prairie fire.

The land about here is boggy and fire will smoulder in the ground for a long time, at one place in the Tautinau creek it burnt in the ground all winter long notwithstanding the snow and all that is required to make it burst out is a strong wind.

The season has been very dry, no rain has fallen for a long time, and everything being very dry, fires will now run very easily. It is impossible to stop a bush fire once it gets under way.

So far very little damage has been done beyond a few hay stacks not properly fire-guarded being burnt.

From reports received fires have been burning in the woods down the MacKenzie and a lot of valuable timber has been destroyed.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the past winter and spring the detachments at Vermilion, Chipweyan, and Smith's Landing, have paid the wolf bounties allowed by the Dominion and Alberta governments.

Escorts were provided as usual by the Lesser Slave Lake, Vermilion and Chipweyan detachments to accompany Mr. Conrey, the Indian agent in charge of treaty during payment No. 8. Mr. Jennings accompanied the Indian agent during the payment at Fond du Lac. Sergt. Field went as far as Resolution and Hay river.

Const. Angermann accompanied His Honour Judge Noel, the judge of the District Court, on his trip through the Peace River country holding court as far as Vermilion on the Peace river.

One man, S. F. Calkin, was sent to Edmonton from Lesser Slave Lake to be deported to the United States.

At Chipweyan, the local post office is attended to by Sergt. Field.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

Cell accommodation for two to three prisoners is provided at Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, Chipweyan, and Smith's Landing detachments.

Prisoners sentenced to long periods are sent to the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan.

CUSTOMS.

No work is done for this department in the district except at Herschell island in the Arctic, where duty is collected from the whalers.

AGRICULTURE.

Mixed farming is chiefly carried on in this district, oats and barley being the chief grain grown.

There is practically no market for wheat at present owing to the want of railway communication.

Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables are successfully grown, most of the farmers have small vegetable gardens for their own consumption, but practically none are grown for market.

In the Peace River District, Red Fife wheat was sown last spring from seed supplied by the government. The wheat principally sown in this district in former years was Ladoga, an early ripening grain, but the Red Fife appears to have done just as well this year.

The amount of grain raised this year in the Peace River Crossing district is about:— Wheat, 5,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; barley, 1,200 bushels. Threshing was not finished at the time this report was made, so the above is only an estimate.

There are about 300 head of horses of all kinds and 350 head of cattle owned by settlers in the Peace River settlement, practically every farmer owning a few head of each.

In Lesser Slave Lake district there are approximately 601 horses, 714 cattle and 145 pigs; in addition to these there are the following registered stock: 3 stallions, 5 bulls, 13 cows, 4 boars and 6 sows.

In the northern part of the district, Chipweyan and Smith's Landing, very little grain is grown. The season is very short and the soil is very light and sandy. The Roman Catholic mission at Fort Smith have put in a small crop of about 15 acres under oats and barley this year as an experiment.

There are about 35 head of cattle all told in Chipweyan subdistrict, but the stock is not very good, being too much inbreed. The Hudson Bay Company brought in 10 head of horses this year from Edmonton and the Roman Catholic mission brought 4 from Vermilion; this, with the 3 police horses, makes a total of about 40 head.

The crops through the Peace River Crossing and Lesser Slave Lake subdistricts have been a fair average.

The grazing lands about Lesser Slave Lake, Grande Prairie, Peace River Crossing, Vermilion and other sections are very good, and hay is very plentiful and a supply for the winter can easily be put up.

The acreage under crop in the Lesser Slave Lake subdistrict is about 713 acres of oats, 301 acres of barley, 23 acres of spring wheat, 19 acres of fall wheat, 12 acres of fall rye. One acre of sugar beets and mangolds were grown this year as an experiment, and turned out very successfully.

The crop all round was good, only one farmer suffered any loss; about 12 acres of his barley being damaged by hail.

Next year there will be a much increased acreage under crop, a lot of breaking having been done this summer and autumn.

INDIANS.

The Indians, as a general rule, are very quiet and law-abiding in this district. The only cases in which they have come before justices of the peace have been liquor ones. Most of these cases occurred amongst those employed as boatsmen on the river transport of the Hudson Bay Company. These boats generally make two trips a year, leaving on the first trip in May and returning to Athabaska Landing about the end of June, and leaving on the second trip in July. They have to wait at the Landing for a week or ten days while the freight is being loaded in the scows between trips, and this is the time that they get in trouble. The crews of the boats are made up of half-breeds and a certain number of Indians. In some cases it is hard to distinguish be-

tween the half-breed and the Indian. These men speak the same language and camp together when at the landing waiting for the second trip of the boats, and in nearly all cases the liquor is supplied to the Indians by half-breeds. The half-breed has, of course, the same privilege as a white man, and an Indian will pay any price to secure liquor. In only one case was the offender a white man. A trader at Sturgeon Lake was found guilty of selling intoxicants to Indians and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs or four months' imprisonment with hard labour. As the fine was not paid he is now serving his time. There has been no serious illness amongst the Indians of the different bands in the district.

One Indian named Solomon Bourgan was sent in from Wabiscaw as insane by Dr. Donald, Indian agent. He was to all appearances quite harmless, but the Indians in that district have a great dread of an insane person and might have done him an injury had he been left on the reserve.

In the old days they used to kill them when there was no one to control their actions. A case of this kind happened at Lesser Slave Lake when I was stationed here in 1893, the unfortunate man being killed by striking him on the head with an axe after they had tied him up.

In the Sturgeon Lake district during the winter of 1908-9, owing to the scarcity of fur, the Indians experienced hard times and their wants had to be supplied by an issue of bacon and flour.

With a good fur season, which will mean a good season's trapping, they should be in comfortable circumstances this winter.

Treaty is paid to the Indians as far as Hay river, but no treaty has yet been made with those of the MacKenzie river.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The strength of the division at present is 31 of all ranks, distributed as follows:—

Athabaska Landing.—Superintendent, inspector, sergeant, corporal, 3 constables, 2 special constables.

Sawridge.—One constable.

Lesser Slave Lake.—Sergeant, constable and 2 special constables.

Peace River Crossing.—One staff-sergeant.

Vermilion.—One sergeant.

Chipweyan.—Sergeant, constable, 1 special constable.

Smith's Landing.—Corporal, constable, 1 special constable.

Macpherson.—Sergeant, 2 constables, 1 special constable.

Herschell Island.—Inspector, staff-sergeant, 2 constables.

Sturgeon Lake.—One constable.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Very little can be done in this division, owing to the small number of men and the long distances between detachments. Carbine and revolver practice was gone through this spring at Chipewyan and Smith's Landing under the supervision of Insp. Jennings.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of the division has been very good, very few breaches of discipline having been committed.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division has been good, no cases of illness except the usual colds, have occurred.

HORSES.

The horses stood last year's work very well. One was cast and sold at Vermilion, and one died from inflammation of the lungs at Lesser Slake Lake. A few of the horses will require to be replaced during the coming year, having been used up by the hard work experienced on the Peace Yukon trail.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in fair condition, and will be sufficient for the work of the division when certain vehicles which have been requisitioned for, are supplied.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

In fair condition. A few sets will have to be replaced as they have become unfit for further service.

The saddles and bridles are in serviceable condition.

STORES.

Provisions for the division have been furnished under contract as follows:—

The Hudson Bay Company supply Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Ft. McPherson and Herschell Island.

Revillon Bros.: supply Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, and Peace River Crossing.

Hay and oats of good quality have been supplied under contract. Last year the oats supplied to the landing, although the best to be got, were poor. This year, owing to the good crops in the neighbourhood we will be able to procure a much better quality.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Of good quality, and the supply is quite equal to the wants of the division.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The division is armed with the Winchester carbine 45-75 these arms are old, but in fair condition. Herschell Island and McPherson detachments are armed with the Lee-Metford carbine these arms are in good condition. The revolver in use is the Colt 45 calibre, these are in good order.

All accoutrements are in good order.

CANTEEN AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is no canteen in this division, it being impossible to run one with such a small number of men. The men have consented to a stoppage of 50c. per month from their pay for the purpose of seeuring books for the library. Most of the books now in the library have been read by the members of the division.

BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS.

New buildings were erected at Smith's Landing last year and should be in good condition.

Chipweyan detachment is also comparatively new.

Peace River Crossing. Some small improvements have been made by Staff-Sergt. Anderson, and the quarters are in good order.

Vermilion. Quarters are rented from the Hudson Bay Company, and are suitable at present.

Athabaska Landing. A new kitchen has been added this summer and the building painted and well banked up, and should be comfortable this winter. The stable has also been remudded and whitewashed, and is in good order for the winter.

Sawridge. The buildings have been remudded and whitewashed and put in good order for the winter.

Lesser Slave Lake. The quarters are in good order.

SETTLEMENTS.

The principal settlements in the district are as follows:—Lesser Slave Lake known as Grouard, so called after the R. C. bishop of the diocese a well known pioneer of the country, is situated six miles from the west end of Lesser Slave lake and has a population of 25 whites, and 125 half-breeds, who make their living by hunting, fishing, and freighting in the winter time, most of them have a few head of cattle and horses, and small gardens where they raise vegetables for their own use.

The R. C. mission has a school, hospital and convent here, the Church of England also has a mission school for the Indian and half-breed children.

Salt Prairie and Hart River with a population of 20 whites and 175 half-breeds.

Prairie River is considered one of the best settlements in the district, the land being very good, with a population of 85 whites (Canadians, Americans and Swedes) and 23 half-breeds.

Sturgeon Lake, with a population of 9 whites and 290 half-breeds and Indians.

In the Peace River Crossing district, there are six actual settlements, Peace River Crossing settlement, Shaftesbury, Silver Springs, Cold Springs Bear Lake and Little Prairie settlement.

Silver Springs settlement is situated about five miles from the farm of T. A. Brick, on a high bench at the head of a spring named by the settlers, Silver Springs.

Bear Lake is used only as a winter camp, and for haying in the summer. The lake from which it is named, is about twelve miles long by eight wide, it is very shallow and muddy, although the land about it is very good and will make a good grain country, but as yet, no one has done anything in that line. There are no fish in this lake.

Little Prairie settlement is about twenty-two miles out from Peace River Crossing on the way to Lesser Slave Lake. This prairie is about ten miles long and one wide, but can be extended in all directions by clearing the bush. The land is very good, and the little grain sown has done very well this year. Two white men and a number of half-breeds are the only settlers at present.

Peace River Crossing settlement is what is known as round the crossing of the Peace River, extending about ten miles up on the north side of the river, taking in the R. C. mission (known as the Smoky River mission) on account of its being opposite the Smoky River where it joins the Peace; this part is all surveyed with free grant lots to both whites and half-breeds who had settled there before the treaty known as No. 8, was made with the Indians.

Shaftesbury is the name given to the upper part of the Peace River settlement, round the English Church mission, extending some sixteen miles up the river, and comprising the balance of the Peace River settlement. The post office for this district is situated at Peace River Crossing, and serves for all these settlements.

Cold Springs settlement is located on high land about thirty miles from Peace River Crossing, near Old Wives Lake Indian reserve; several settlers have taken up land there this year, and grain of all kinds has done well.

Peace River Crossing settlement, including Shaftesbury, Bear Lake and Silver Springs settlements has a population of about 240; 29 French Canadians, 30 Canadians and English, 40 Indians and 150 half-breeds. Little Hart River has a population of 40 half-breeds and two whites (Americans).

WOLF BOUNTY.

Wolves are still numerous in the district and continue to do much damage. Above Peace River Crossing they have killed a number of colts. Patrols were made from Vermilion, Chipewyan and Smith's Landing last winter to the Buffalo country, but were not very successful owing to the great depth of snow. A patrol left Chipewyan on August 12 with pack horses to make an extensive patrol of the buffalo country in a southwesterly direction from Smith's Landing. Patrols will also be made this winter.

LIQUOR.

The prohibitory liquor sections of the Northwest Territories Act are in force in Revillon Bros. at present have only posts in the Peace river country.

There were five cases and three convictions under this head during the year.

In liquor cases affecting Indians there were 11 cases and 8 convictions; 3 cases being dismissed. The Indian will rarely tell where he got the liquor, as he knows if he does he will not get any more, and in nearly all cases prefers to take the 14 days' imprisonment provided in case he refuses to tell where liquor was procured. Most of the liquor permits going into the north are examined and cancelled at this point.

TRAILS.

Trails throughout the district are in good condition. A certain amount of work has been done on them in all the subdistricts. The road from Grouard to Prairie River was put in good condition this spring the bush being cut down on each side and put in the middle of the trail and covered with earth; the road has also had a ditch for draining it made on each side.

Work has also been done on the Peace River trail, and on the trail between Dunveygan and Spirit river.

A bridge was built across the Heart river at the Little Prairie, and another bridge over the Heart river near Peace River Crossing is to be built this winter.

FUR TRADE.

The principal firms engaged in the fur business in this district are the Hudson Bay Company, Revillon Bros., Hislop & Nagle and Colin Fraser.

The Hudson Bay Company have posts all through the country, both on the Peace and Mackenzie rivers as far as the Arctic.

Revillon Bros. at present have only posts in the Peace river country.

Hislop & Nagle have posts all down the Mackenzie, starting at Resolution.

Colin Fraser has posts all down the Mackenzie, starting at Resolution.

There are also a number of small traders, but the above are the principal men and do most of the business. All these carry a large stock of general goods and supplies, which they trade to the Indians at a reasonable rate owing to the competition, which is very stiff.

The principal furs in the district are marten, mink, foxes (silver, red, cross, white), beaver, muskrat, otter, lynx, fisher and wolverine.

INDUSTRIES.

Steam saw-mills are in operation at the following points in the district. Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing, Prairie river, Vermilion, Chipewyan and Fort Smith; one is also to be in operation at Saskatoon lake in the Grand Prairie country this winter.

The mill at this point does a good business, as a number of new houses have gone up in the village this year, and a considerable quantity of lumber is used annually in

the building of the scows for the river transport; few of these scows are brought back up the river, but are broken up down below, and the lumber used for building purposes, scows being built new at this point every year.

Grist mills are also in operation at Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing and Vermilion.

At Sawridge two lime kilns are in operation and a good quality of lime can be obtained at a reasonable price.

PATROLS.

Local patrols have been made by the different detachments, and all points in this subdistrict visited during the year.

Sergt. Field, accompanied by Corpl. Mellor and Spl. Constables Daniels and Brown made a patrol from Smith's Landing as far north as Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river, leaving Smith's Landing on January 12 and arriving back on February 25, having in the time covered a distance of 1,400 miles. This patrol was made to inquire into the report of bush fires on the Mackenzie river, and the making of an intoxicant by the half-breeds in that district.

Sergt. McLeod made a patrol in January last from Vermilion to the mouth of Hay river on the Great Slave lake through the buffalo country. He left his detachment at Vermilion on January 11 and arrived back on February 25, a distance of 696 miles. This was a difficult patrol, as it was through an unknown part of the country, for which no guide could be secured, and the snow was very deep and the weather exceptionally cold during the trip.

On March 27 Const. Johnson and Spl. Const. Mererede made a patrol from Smith's Landing through the buffalo country northwest, leaving the detachment on March 12 and returning on April 5. This patrol was also very difficult owing to the deep snow.

Const. Gardiner and Spl. Const. Daniels made a patrol from Chipweyan to Fort Providence, on the Peace river, in a northwesterly direction through the buffalo country towards Smith's Landing. They left Chipewyan on March 18, and returned on the 25th; this patrol had to be cut short owing to the dogs playing out through having to break trail through soft snow.

In July last Corpl. Mellor made a patrol up the Liard river to Fort Liard to investigate the death of the McLeod brothers. This report was forwarded to you with a sample of wheat grown at Fort Liard.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Two men employed by Mr. Von Hammerstein, who is boring for oil on the Athabaska river below Fort McMurray were drowned in the Athabaska river in July last, Mr. Hammerstein having a narrow escape himself, being unconscious when brought out of the water.

It appears that they were attempting to run the right hand channel of the Grand Rapids in a boat, when it was swamped and the occupants swept into the rapids. The two men, one Volkoffsky, a native of the province of Baku in Russia, and the other a half-breed named Bonneau, of St. Paul de Metis, were drowned. The bodies of these men were secured later on, and after being identified, buried.

In September last, Peter Loutit, jr., a member of the well known family of Chipewyan, was drowned by falling out of a scow on the Athabaska river. It appears that he was sitting in the bow of the scow, and in some manner over-balanced and fell into the water, the scow passing over him. He came up once some distance away, but went down again almost immediately. It is a curious fact that these half-breeds, although working on the river every summer, are in very few cases able to swim. This man was subject to fits, and may have had one when he fell overboard. In July last at Chipewyan a Cree Indian boy named Joseph Martin was

accidentally shot and killed by his cousin, Felix Martin, another Indian boy of 12 years of age. It appears that these boys went out shooting ducks, and not having been successful, were returning home; Felix Martin was carrying the gun, which was loaded and cocked; they were both running home to the camp, Joseph Martin being ahead. In going through some long grass in a swamp, some of the grass caught in the trigger and discharged the gun. The charge struck Joseph Martin in the head, killing him instantly. This matter was investigated by R. Field, J.P., and found to be accidental.

GENERAL.

The Northern Transportation Company has built a new steamer at this point this summer for use on the run between here and Moose Portage. This steamer is smaller than the *Northland Sun* and of lighter draught and will enable the company to run much later than in former years. The river gets very low in the autumn before the freeze-up.

His Honour Judge Noel, of the District Court, held a sitting in the Peace River country as far north as Fort Vermilion in September, and intends holding a sitting of the court at the Landing on November 1.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD, *Inspector.*
Commanding 'N' Division for Supt. A. O. D.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT OF STAFF-SERGEANT F. J. FITZGERALD, HERSCHELL ISLAND.

Herschel Island Detachment,
Mackenzie River District,
May 16, 1909.

Officer Commanding 'Depot' Division,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the following report of this detachment for the 5 months and 15 days ending May 15, 1909.

CUSTOMS.

Nil.

FISH AND GAME.

There have been no fish caught since my last report. Seal were very scarce, only 91 having been killed since December 1, 1908.

Ptarmigan have been fairly plentiful this spring, but the natives would eat them as fast as they were caught and would have to wait for the next meal until more were shot. Five deer were shot near the island this spring, and I was able to secure 100 pounds of meat. Constable Carter was able to get a little in December.

NATIVES.

This has been the hardest year the natives have felt for a long time, owing to the ships not getting in. Though they got a large number of seals last fall (about 600) they had very little other food. One family can eat a seal in one day. The only way they can get seal in the winter is when there is open water close to the island. This year there were months when there was no open water near; when the water is far it is very dangerous for the natives to venture out, as the floe might break off and carry them out to sea.

I believe that there were plenty of deer in the mountains, but the Kogmollieks are not deer hunters and will not go after them; they depend on their food from the sea.

When I arrived from Fort McPherson detachment Constable Carter reported that the natives were very short of food and that he had issued them some.

I visited all the natives on the island and found that there were 15 seals in one family and 2 in another; that was all the food there was with the exception of a little bear meat another man had. I issued some of them flour and bacon and tried to give them a square meal about once a week. There were 47 natives on the island, and it was impossible to feed them from our supplies, they would not last two weeks, but we filled their stomachs now and then.

This winter they had to eat a number of their seal skins, boiled. I had to send relief to three families at Kay Point. A few of them lost nearly all their dogs from starvation. One family had to eat their dogs while on their way to Herschell island. It was very hard on the children, they could not go the seal skin and the seal oil.

From now they will pull through all right, and there were no deaths from starvation.

The natives at Co-Puck village caught lots of fish and white whale and got along first rate all winter.

The natives on the river ran out of fish early in March, but will be able to pull through with rabbits and what little fish they catch.

They are in fairly good health. I have heard of only four deaths this winter. Three children were born.

WHALERS.

There is no ship wintering in our waters this year. I heard from the *Rosie H.*, wintering at Flaxman island in April. The first mate was frozen to death in the blizzard on January 1, two natives lost their lives at the same time, at the same place.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I left here on December 9 on patrol to Fort McPherson Detch, to meet the mail from Dawson, and returned on March 21. We had an excellent trip both ways. I left Const. Carter in charge during my absence. Mr. Stefansson and Dr. Anderson are near Flaxman island, they got plenty of meat and are in good health. I have heard no word of the miners on the Old Crow river. I have been appointed Mining Recorder and Commissioner for taking affidavits for this district, by the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

I had to shoot one of the old dogs (Blucher) at Fort McPherson Detch, he was getting old and was useless for the return trip. I replaced him with a dog I bought from the Hudson Bay Company. I also bought two sets of dog harness, two sled wrappers and one flat sled, those articles are to replace ones at Herschel Island Detch, which are worn out.

When there are no ships wintering at Herchel island, I think that it is one of the most lonesome places in the north. There is no place one can go, except to visit a few hungry natives, and there is no white man to visit closer than 180 miles.

The worst blizzard ever known in the country was on New Year's Day. It tore every bit of snow banking from all the houses and took all the stove pipes from the roofs of the houses, most of them were never seen again. It broke all the heavy ice from Kay to King Point, about seventeen miles, and now it is almost impossible to travel over it. At 7 p.m., on December 21, it was 22 above zero, at midnight, 52 below and blowing a howling blizzard.

I beg to call you attention to the good conduct of the two men stationed with me at this detachment, Reg. No. 2127, Const. Carter, S., and Reg. No. 4532, Const. Kinney, G. F., both have been very willing workers, doing everything they were told without dispute, and I have never seen either lose his temper, which is speaking a lot for men stationed in such a lonely spot, with reading matter lasting only a little over a month.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, Staff-Sergt.
In charge of MacKenzie River Dist.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT OF SERGEANT S. E. A. SELIG, FORT MACPHERSON.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT.
June 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'Depot' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of Fort Macpherson Detachment, for the period from February 1, to June 30, 1909.

FISH AND GAME.

Owing to the late spring there has been a dearth of fish here: and in fact all through the winter the natives have had very hard scratching to get a few out of the lakes.

Fish being the dog feed here, some idea of the scarcity may be had by the fact that the H. B. Co., at this place, fed their dogs Sinew and 'Babiche' (Green Deer skins cut in narrow strips and dried, for lacing snow-shoes).

Of big game there was not a plentiful supply killed. Those Indians that went away from the fort for the winter hunt killed enough to feed themselves and dogs. The Peel River and the La Pierre's House Indians, that trade here, made out all right. But not so some of the A.R. River Indians. Most of them came to the post for Xmas and New Year, and after that they were close to starvation in a great many cases.

At the head of the Peel, across the mountains there were quite a number of deer killed, as there also were on the Porcupine side. A few moose were killed at La Pierre's House by some of the natives from here.

The prospect at New Year was for a good fur catch among the Indians. But when they turned up this spring everything went flat. Most of the Esquimaux had a good bunch of fur, but their trade not being the same as the Indians', not so much of it gets into the hands of the traders here. They simply buy what they want and are not dazzled by any articles they may see on display for trade.

The majority of the whaleboats are at present at A. R. River, where an early steamer is expected to arrive. The birds were late coming this spring and few in number. There were few killed at this place.

NATIVES.

There are six or seven families of Indians that make a practice of hanging around the fort for the greater part of the winter. None of them get farther than 15 or 20 miles from the place. Owing to the scarcity of fish they were in a starved condition as spring started to come on, and we had to help them out. Rabbits were reported plentiful last fall, but the report was unfounded, if one is to judge by the number snared and otherwise killed during the winter.

On the A. Red River side there was quite a lot of starvation away from the Fort, but there were no deaths from this cause, although a great many of their dogs died.

The Peel River Indians went mostly to the headwaters of the Peel River and crossed the mountains, and killed deer all through the winter. They were met by the Indians from the Dawson side, and several died during the winter. The disease was brought here this spring when they came in, and some of their number are laid up now; others, reduced to mere skeletons, are recovering from their illness and are able to get around. One or two that remained here have been stricken with what appears to be the same thing. One young woman died after a short illness of seven days. The symptoms are fever, headache, in some cases diarrhœa, and in some constipation; their strength leaves them quickly; and they waste away to mere skeletons. Since they arrived here they have had a diet of fish and cold water, the sick as well as the healthy.

Their dirty condition and mode of living does not tend to early recovery from any sickness, and when one hears of their methods of cooling a feverish person, one is surprised that so few of them die.

Some of the La Pierre House Indians went to Dawson during the winter, and many have contracted the disease there or on the road, from other Indians they met, some of their number also died off. As they have not yet arrived at the Fort I cannot say as to their condition at present.

This illness amongst them during the winter accounts for the small fur catch, as those who were sick, not only did no hunting, but required the attendance of others.

It may in part be accounted for by the fact that the Indians from here met those from Dawson, and, notwithstanding the debt they owed here, traded their fur. Some of them made sled trips to Dawson during the winter, and it is improbable that they went empty.

A few families of Peel River Indians, who went to Dawson two or three year ago, returned this spring as short of furs as when they left here. There are about one hundred camped here at present.

PATROLS.

The second winter patrol to Herschel island left here on March 10th, for the return of Staff-Sergeant Fitzgerald to that detachment. I arrived from there on April 8th. I also made two trips up the river, 30 miles, to the whaleboat. The first was made with the intention of hauling her here, in order to prevent any chance of the ice catching her in the breakup. The boat is heavy, and with the dogs at command, I found we could not move her. I propped her up good, and left her there until May 19. I left here with the dogs on May 15, travelled at night, and arrived at the boat on the second night, the travelling being slow on account of much water on the ice. Const. Pearson, C.H.C., and the interpreter accompanied me. We found the boat standing, but no water around her. On the 19th the water rose around the edge of the ice and we were able to move her down to a small creek, up which we moored her until the ice should pass. This creek came out of a lake and in it we set a net, catching enough fish to feed our eight dogs. We arrived at the detachment on May 28th. On May 28th I left with the interpreter in the whaleboat for Escape Reef, Arctic Coast, to meet Staff-Sergeant Fitzgerald. We arrived here on July 1st. (See Report.)

GENERAL REMARKS.

With reference to the miners that were located along the Bell and other small rivers across the mountains, and west of here, there is nothing definite to go on. Gold is reported to have been located by those miners on the Driftwood river. Those located on the Bell river, near La Pierre's House, went to the other camp to find out the truth of the report. They were shown gold, but did not know whether it was "taken out of that ground or not."

During the winter and since my last report there has been very little snow, the most having fallen last fall.

The spring was late and cold, the breakup not taking place until May 26th, being three days later than last year, and nine days than the year before. The Mackenzie river kept the ice backed up in the Peel for quite a while, for a distance of about 12 miles. The water rose very high this year, and kept high for a long time, in consequence of which fish were very scarce.

We have had to get a large amount of wood this year, and have had to haul it from three to five miles. One train of dogs was consequently kept at the detachment all the time.

The dogs have been in good condition all winter. Towards spring they looked poor, but they have been picking up again since the fish started to come. One dog 'Harvey' was crippled in a fight while I was at Herschel island last fall, having got bitten in the hip joint. I kept and attended this dog until March 4th, when he was shot, as I found he would be of no further use for a sled dog.

The members of the detachment have been well behaved and done their work cheerfully. One has reading matter for only a few months, but the long dark winter passed pleasantly enough when one considers the amount of company and recreation to be found here.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. E. A. SELIG, Sergt.,
In charge of Fort Macpherson Detachment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON G. P. BELL, M.D., REGINA.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

The number of cases was 620, a reduction on last year, due in some measure to the annual report being made up a month earlier than usual. There were six deaths, a reduction of one on the previous year. The average number constantly sick was 15·83; the average sick time to each man, 10·13 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness, 9·31 days.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Eruptive fevers were represented by 3 cases of measles and 2 of scarlet fever.

Influenza contributed 60 cases.

Enteric fever.—There were 21 cases, 17 of which were admitted during the previous year.

Tubercular disease of the lung caused 1 admission.

Venereal diseases.—There were 2 cases of primary venereal sores and 1 case of secondary syphilis, whilst *Gonorrhoea* furnished 3 cases.

Parasitic diseases gave 2 cases, 1 of ringworm and 1 of taenia solium.

Rheumatism accounted for 27 cases, and *Debility* for 1 case. Under the heading of *Other General Diseases* 3 cases of mumps are recorded.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the nervous system were the cause of 19 cases, namely, 8 of headache, 9 of neuralgia, 1 of insomnia and 1 of neurasthenia.

Diseases of the eye and eyelids gave 6 cases, 1 of iritis, 4 of conjunctivitis and 1 of meibomian cyst.

Diseases of other organs of special sense were the cause of 7 cases, 4 due to inflammation of the external meatus, and the remainder to affections of the nose.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 8 admissions, the cases being 1 of endocarditis, 1 of valvular disease of the heart, 4 of varix, 1 of phlebitis, and 1 of cardiac irregularity.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 86 cases, namely, 60 of coughs and colds, 18 of bronchitis, 4 of pneumonia, 1 of laryngitis, 1 of asthma, and 2 of pleurisy.

Diseases of the digestive system were the cause of 149 admissions, of which 55 were for affections of the mouth and throat, 14 for indigestion, 36 for diarrhœa, 8 for haemorrhoids, 18 for biliousness, 11 for colic, 1 for inguinal hernia, 3 for gastritis, and 3 for appendicitis.

Diseases of the lymphatic system gave 2 cases of inflammation of glands.

Diseases of the urinary system.—There were 5 cases, namely, 3 of cystitis, 1 of nephritis, and 1 of renal congestion.

Diseases of the generative system caused 18 admissions, including 6 for varicocele, 9 for orchitis, 1 for paraphymosis, 1 for urinary fistula, and 1 for epididymitis.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion gave 18 cases, synovitis, myalgia and inflammation of bursæ being the principal causes of admission.

Diseases of the connective tissue.—There were 13 cases, chiefly of abscess.

Diseases of the skin caused 20 admissions, the principal causes being: boils, 9; ulcers, 3; eczema, 1; and onychia, 1.

INJURIES.

For *general injuries* there were 2 cases, 1 for multiple injury, and 1 death from accidental drowning. There were 140 cases of *local injuries*, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions. There were 2 cases of fractured ribs, 1 of fractured clavicle, and 1 of fractured fibula. There were 3 deaths from gunshot wounds, all suicidal.

POISONS.

One case of *ptomain poisoning* is recorded, but particulars are not stated.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

There were only 3 operations of importance, all for appendicitis, one ending fatally.

INVALIDING.

The number of men invalided during the year was 6, the causes being 1 for tubercle of lung, 1 for syphilis, 2 for rheumatism, 1 for varix, and 1 for varicocele.

RECRUITING.

161 applicants were accepted, and 16 men re-engaged.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports from the different divisions state that the general health of the men has been good, and the sanitary condition of the various posts satisfactory.

At Maple Creek the arrangements for the water supply are noted as being capable of improvement, and the cells in the guard-room are referred to as being very poorly lighted and ventilated.

The guard-room at Calgary is stated to be at times very much overcrowded.

The medical officer at Prince Albert recommends the building of new closets for the men.

At Regina 17 cases of enteric fever remained over from 1908. There was only one admission for the year, and this patient contracted the disease on detachment. Great improvement has been effected in the division mess-room and kitchen; a store-room has been added, in which is placed a refrigerator, and the kitchen and scullery have been connected with the city water supply, so that hot and cold water water are available at all times. The new latrines, bath-rooms, &c., are nearly completed, when ablutionary facilities should be quite saisfactory. City water has been laid on to the hospital, but this building still needs connecting with the drainage system. The guard-room has also water laid on, but notwithstanding this improvement a new building is required.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, number invalided, and constantly sick, of the R.N.W.M. Police Force, outside Yukon Territory, for eleven months ending September 30, 1909, with ratios per 1,000 of the strength.

Average Annual Strength, 570.					Ratio per 1,000.			
Disease.	No. of cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly sick.	No. of cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly sick.
GENERAL DISEASES.								
Measles	3	..	..	11	5·26	..	..	·19
Scarlet fever	2	..	..	·16	3·50	..	..	·28
Influenza	60	..	..	·81	125·00	..	..	1·42
Enteric fever	21	..	..	2·85	36·84	..	..	5·00
Tubercular fever	1	..	1	·21	1·75	..	1·75	·36
Syphilis	3	..	1	·26	5·26	..	1·75	·45
Gonorrhœa	3	..	..	·12	5·26	..	..	·21
Parasitic diseases	2	..	..	·06	3·50	..	..	·10
Rheumatism	27	..	2	·83	47·36	..	3·50	·45
Debility	1	..	..	·09	1·75	..	..	1·15
Other general diseases	3	..	..	·13	5·26	..	..	·22
LOCAL DISEASES								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	19	..	..	·17	33·33	..	..	·29
Eye and eyelids	6	..	..	·02	10·52	..	..	·03
Other organs of special sense	7	..	..	·07	12·28	..	..	·12
Circulatory system	8	..	1	1·56	14·03	..	1·75	2·73
Respiratory "	86	1	..	·98	150·87	1·75	..	1·71
Digestive "	149	1	..	1·66	261·40	1·75	..	2·91
Lymphatic "	2	..	..	·02	3·50	..	..	·03
Urinary "	5	..	..	14	8·77	..	..	·24
Generative "	18	..	1	·66	31·57	..	1·75	1·15
Organs of Locomotion	18	..	..	73	31·57	..	..	1·28
Connective tissue	13	..	..	·52	22·80	..	..	·89
Skin	20	..	..	54	35·08	..	..	94
INJURIES.								
General	2	1	..	·09	3·50	1·75	..	·15
Local	140	3	..	3·00	245·61	5·26	..	5·26
POISONS.								
Ptomain poisoning	1	..	..	·04	1·75	..	..	·07
General Total	620	6	6	15·83	1,107·32	10·51	10·50	27·63

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, V.S., ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Regina, October 15, 1909.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1909.

Apart from a rather severe form of influenza which affected a large number of horses in both Saskatchewan and Alberta, and which extended over a considerable length of time, lasting from mid-summer until late fall, the general health of the horses has been satisfactory. The outbreak of influenza which attacked horses of all ages was marked by severe febrile symptoms, accompanied by loss of appetite, and a persistent and painful cough, leaving the affected animals in a weakened condition and unfitting them for work for varying lengths of time.

A rather peculiar disease affected a small number of horses throughout the country during the summer months, the symptoms being a swelling of the glands of the throat, usually those on the left side, difficulty in swallowing, a slight discharge from one or both nostrils, and a considerable discharge from the eyes. In some few cases abscesses formed, the process being very slow, in the meantime the affected animal experiencing great difficulty in breathing.

In the majority of cases recovery took place in the course of a week or ten days, while others lasted much longer, one horse stationed at Maple Creek has been off duty since June, while another belonging to Depot Division was on the sick list for two months. Pus smears from the abscesses submitted to bacteriologists for examination brought forth the reply that the disease was not strangles, no further information being volunteered.

The following is a list of horses which died or were destroyed during the year:—

Horse, Reg. No. 156, of 'C' Division, died from rupture of the diaphram at Battleford, Nov. 23, 1908.

Horse Reg. No. 188 of 'F' Division, supposed to have been poisoned by the administration of boiled linseed oil, at Wadena, December 21, 1908.

Horse Reg. No. 2767, of 'Depot' Division, was destroyed at the Big Muddy on account of it having broken its leg December 18, 1908.

Horse, Reg. No. 2505, of 'Depot' Division, was killed by a Canadian Pacific Railway train west of Regina, January 23, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 61, of 'G' Division, was destroyed on account of an accident, the tendons of a hind leg having been severed. Daysland, February 22, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 2884, of 'D' Division, died from enteritis at Claresholm, April 15, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 74, of 'C' Division, died from injuries received to the spine, May 9, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 256, of 'Depot' Division, died from sunstroke near Fort Qu'Appelle, July 31, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 7, of 'N' Division, died from unknown causes at Lesser Slave Lake, April 17, 1909.

Horse, Reg. No. 2711, of 'D' Division, died from rupture of the heart at Macleod, December 5, 1908.

Horse, Reg. No. 2939, of 'H' Division, was destroyed in the Yukon on account of its having broken a leg at Champagne Landing, September 25, 1908.

Horse, Reg. No. 16, of 'N' Division, from internal injuries at Sturgeon Lake, August 5, 1908.

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system	2
" digestive system	25
" respiratory system	29
" nervous system	1
" muscular system	127
" glandular system	13
" osseous system	9
" urinary system	2
" plantar system	71
" tegumentary system	25
Wounds, punctured	30
" lacerated	29
" incised	12
" contused	63

Eighty remounts were purchased during the year, the following being the names of the parties from whom the horses were taken over, the number supplied by each, and dates of purchase:—

J. D. McGregor, Bow Island, Alta., Nov. 6, 1908	9
H. M. Hatfield, Pincher Creek, Alta., Nov. 10, 1908	5
H. Millar, Pekisko, Alta., Nov. 13, 1908	9
F. Sparling, Macleod, Alta., May 8, 1909	1
W. Byers, Maple Creek, Sask., June 10, 1909	6
J. Walker, Calgary, Alta., June 14, 1909	3
G. Hoadley, Okotoks, Alta., June 15, 1909	2
D. Warnock, Pincher Creek, Alta., June 17, 1909	1
A. Flemming, Pekisko, Alta., June 21, 1909	1
H. Millar, Pekisko, Alta., June 21, 1909	14
R. M. Broderick, High River, Alta., June 21, 1909	1
E. Brosseau, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., June 29, 1909	3
J. Hull, Kamloops, B.C., July 14, 1909	7
H. M. Vassey, Kamloops, B.C., July 15, 1909	2
J. Hull, Kamloops, B.C., July 26, 1909	7
W. J. Roper, Kamloops, B.C., July 26, 1909	1
J. Walker, Calgary, Alta., Aug. 6, 1909	2
G. Hoadley, Okotoks, Alta., Aug. 7, 1909	12
W. Penland, Medicine Hat, Alta., Sept. 3, 1909	2

Thirty-seven horses and four pack ponies were cast and sold, the horses having an average of seven years' service.

While the horses sold were unfit for further work in the force they were not worn out by any means, and brought good prices, farmers being the principal buyers.

During the year I visited all of the divisional headquarters of the force in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and found that the horses were being well looked after, the stables comfortable, and the fodder supplied good.

At this post a new stable is required, also an addition to the infirmary.

At the different divisional headquarters I found the shoeing satisfactory and a general improvement in the shoeing of the horses on detachment, due no doubt to the fact that a better class of blacksmiths are coming to the country.

Lectures on veterinary matters and on the care and management of horses have been regularly delivered both to the winter class for corporals and also to the recruits.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Inspector,
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX 0.

PATROL REPORT INSPECTOR E. A. PELLETIER, FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, TO CHESTERFIELD INLET AND FULLERTON, HUDSON BAY, AND RETURN TO REGINA *via* CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REGINA, April 17, 1909.

The Comptroller,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith report of Inspector E. A. Pelletier, who commanded the patrol across the northern part of Canada in 1908.

This officer, accompanied by Corporal Joyce, Constable Walker, and Constable Conway left Fort Saskatchewan on the 1st June for Athabaska Landing. From there the party proceeded, partly by steamer and partly by canoe, to Great Slave Lake.

They left Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake on 1st July, and travelled via Pike Portage, Artillery Lake, Hanbury River, and Thelon River, to the Hudson Bay at Chesterfield Inlet, where they arrived on the 31st August.

At this point they were met by a party in the Coast boat *MacTavish*, which wsa chartered by Superintendent Moodie from the Hudson Bay Company for the purpose of meeting Inspector Pelletier and his party.

Unfortunately the *MacTavish* was wrecked on the way to Churchill, and the party was obliged to proceed to Fullerton, where we have a Police post, and await the freezing up.

On the 29th November they started with dog trains overland for Fort Churchill, which they reached on the 11th January.

There they remained until 7th February, and reached Gimli, a railway station on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, on the 18th March.

The total distance travelled by this patrol from rail to rail was 3,347 miles.

No natives or guides were employed from Great Slave Lake to the Hudson Bay. This portion of the journey was made without any mishap whatever.

The most difficult and dangerous journey was from Fullerton to Churchill owing to the extreme cold and lack of fuel, and the very short days.

The only mishap was the wreck of the *MacTavish*, which was quite unavoidable.

Of the many long and arduous patrols performed by this force, this has been the most extended and difficult.

I would request that you would bring to the attention of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister the very satisfactory way in which Inspector Pelletier has performed this duty, together with the following Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables:—Reg. No. 3571 Sergt. McArthur, D.; Reg. No. 3347 Corpl. Reeves, F. W.; Reg. No. 3493 Corpl. Joyce, M. A.; Reg. No. 3829 Const. Walker, R. H.; and Reg. No. 4217 Const. Conway, P. R.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, March 21, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to hand you this my report of a patrol across the northern part of Canada from Great Slave lake to the Hudson Bay.

In accordance with instructions received from you at Regina in April, 1908, I lost no time in getting the outfit required in readiness, and by the 1st of June was pulling out of Fort Saskachewan for Athabaska Landing.

I was accompanied by Reg. No. 3493 Corpl. Joyce, M. A.; 3829 Const. Walker, R. H. 4217 Const. Conway, P. R.

We were delayed a few days at the Landing, freight not arriving in time from Edmonton, the trail being in very bad state due to incessant rain.

We left Athabaska Landing on the evening of the 6th June in the H. B. Coy.'s freight scows, there were no steamers plying between Athabaska Landing and Fort McMurray at that time. We reached Fort McMurray on the evening of the 13th, the journey from Pelican Rapids being more or less dangerous. Grand Rapids is the only one which necessitates a portage when going down with scows. While going over the big cascade the scow I was in broke in two; all the goods that were in it got wet, but our outfit being packed in anticipation of such accidents got out of the mess uninjured.

This accident helped greatly in breaking the monotony of scow travelling, and a few merry anecdotes were got up over the incident.

The steamer *Grahame,* stern wheeler, arrived at McMurray on the night of Tuesday the 16th. Superintendent Routledge was on board. I handed over to him his mail and despatches.

The loading up of the *Grahame* took over two days and on the afternoon of the 19th we pulled out for Smith's Landing stopping at Fort Chipewyan on the way.

A portage of about 12 miles is made from Smith's Landing to Fort Smith over a good wagon road.

The freight is taken over either by horses or oxen.

At Fort Smith I found that the new H. B. Company's steamer *McKenzie River* would not leave until the 2nd of July. This was too much of a delay and I decided to leave there with canoes instead of Fort Resolution as were my instructions. Transportation and other accounts were gone over and signed and the following morning, June 26, we pulled out. We went down a few miles, landed and straightened our outfit.

The canoes had sustained the journey over trails, rough wagon roads, &c., wonderfully well and bar a few scratches, were in perfect condition.

The outfit having been well packed in pieces not to outweigh 50 pounds each, fitted nicely, each canoe was loaded to about 1,000 lbs.

The provisions and equipment were meant for a three months journey on the off chance that the relief boat which was to be sent from Churchill to meet us at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet at the latter end of August, failed to be there.

Const. Walker took the bow and I took the stern of the leading canoe. Const. Conway the bow and Corpl. Joyce the stern of the 2nd canoe. This order was kept all the way. One was an 18-foot length, 42-inch beam, the other 18½-foot length, 43 inch beam, both 18 inch deep, longitudinal strip cedar, varnished, fitted with oars for hard pulling against strong winds on the lakes, we had a good stock of paddles and 55 foot lateen sails. They each weighed one hundred and twenty pounds (120 lbs.) portaging weight.

Fort Resolution was reached on the afternoon of the 30th June. The weather had been very hot and still, and myriads of mosquitoes which made fast time out of the question. The distance is about 180 miles. the current is slow and even.

The banks at Fort Smith are very high, I should say about 125 feet, they gradually become lower as one goes down until when near Great Slave lake they are low lying and swampy.

The river was high, water very muddy, and drifting trees abundant. At Fort Resolution I found it advisable to hire two breeds with their canoe to help us across the first and longest 'traverse,' about 12 miles, and on the morning of the 1st July three lightly loaded canoes left the fort. After going up and down stream, through small and large channels, we cleared the delta and reached Stony islands by sundown, distance about 35 miles. Just as we were clearing the delta, about 6 p.m., we came into the Yellow Knives and Dog Rib Indians, hurrying to Fort Resolution in their York boats to await the treaty commissioner. They were a passable looking lot, fairly well dressed, reported a poor fur year, but seemed fairly well provided with the necessaries of life. The whole counted about 125 men, women and children. This was not the whole of the tribes.

As we were approaching Stony islands a north wind got up and blew a gale for three days and we were forced to remain there, wind bound. On the evening of the 4th the wind died down and by midnight the waves were sufficiently decreased to allow us to pull out and, by the time we reached Stony Point, about 12 miles distant, the Traverse was fit to be undertaken. While following the shore we sighted two York boats far out heading for Fort Resolution. The breeds informed us that they were more Dog Ribs going to Resolution for treaty.

We had breakfast at 5.30 a.m. of the 5th and headed across the long and dreaded Traverse. There was a light wind blowing favourable for sailing, but about midway it looked for a while as if we were to be in for some trouble, but fortunately the wind abated before a dangerous sea was raised. We made the Traverse in two hours and a half strong paddling, rowing, and a fair breeze in the sails. I consider the Traverse to be all of 12 miles.

What makes the Traverse look so dangerous for canoes is that the opposite shore (a succession of small rocky islands, some bare, some very sparsely wooded), is hardly discernable from the other side, even with glasses, it is like starting across the sea almost.

The weather keeping calm the breeds were in a hurry to go back, they were paid off and left without delay. We reloaded our canoes and left with their former cargo, had a light lunch, and the four of us, without the assistance of any guides or natives, began our journey across to the Hudson bay.

We had left the low, muddy shallow shores and came upon rocky banks, deep and beautifully clear water.

The balance of the day we paddled and sailed through small and large islands mostly steep rocky banks vegetation getting more and more luxuriant. All the while keeping the N.N.E. direction. On the following day, the 6th, we circled a large island and keeping the same direction by noon came into a large opening of the lake. There were a few fish stages at that place. In the fall of the year it is a favourite place for the 'Inconnies,' commonly known as 'Connies,' a large fish of the salmon species for which Great Slave lake is renowned.

We kept on the right shore and by noon of the following day the 8th we reached the entrance of Christie bay, a strong wind was blowing, and we were mud bound at the Traverse. At about 8 p.m. the wind having died down, we made an attempt to get across but had to pull back as we were nearly swamped. We made a more successful attempt at 11 p.m., and by 12.30 we were across. I should judge the Traverse to be from 6 to 7 miles. The land became more undulated and rocky. The Northwestern side of Deer island which we followed is most picturesque the cliffs are perpendicular 200 to 400 feet high, every one or two miles there is a break and a little bay affording good shelter in case of sudden storm. In places the cliffs look as if they were on the point of sliding down. At 6 a.m., while rounding one of those little bays we were all at once in the midst of such waves, we had to make for shore; the weather was perfectly calm and the only account I can give for this peculiar commotion is that one of the cliffs was sliding down some way up the

lake. We pulled out again at noon and travelled until sundown. In looking back at the points we could see as far as the eye could reach a line of perpendicular cliffs, a most imposing sight, and drawn as straight as a survey line. This straight line is not so strikingly noticeable looking northeast as it is when looking southwest. At 2.15 p.m., of the 10th we reached Fond du Lac, an abandoned Hudson Bay Company trading post, there is a narrowing of the lake at this place and a very noticeable current. We had a very strong head wind all day and made very slow progress against it, so we waited a while in the hope of the wind calming down which it did at about 4 p.m. We were making for an island about 4 miles off, when about half way we were assailed by a strong head wind and had great difficulty in reaching the island.

On the 11th we pulled out in a strong headwind, northeast, which necessitated making long detours to keep in shelter. This strong wind kept up nearly until we reached Charlton harbour (extremity of the lake), where we arrived in the afternoon of July the 14th. We were delayed considerably as we had to circle around bays which we could easily have gone across with less wind.

The beginning of the series of portages over to Artillery lake was located, and we camped at the mouth of Glacier creek for the night. The historic building known as Fort Reliance is about six miles from the portage and at the foot of the Lockhart river. There is nothing left but a stone chimney.

At the beginning of the portage, close to the beach, is a line of erected teepees. They seem to be there permanently, and are used by the Dog Rib and Yellow Knives on their yearly pilgrimage to Fort Resolution. They leave their York boats there, dragging them well up into safety.

A short way up the portage is a cemetery fenced round and fairly well kept; a short distance off the track are some strongly built caches, strong enough to resist any attacks from bears. Great Slave lake is an immense sheet of water and difficult for a canoe on account of its size; the least wind blowing off the lake raises a dangerous sea.

The distance between Fort Resolution and Fort Reliance would be about 240 miles, but we must have easily made 280 the way we were forced inside every bay, keeping in shelter. For four solid days we were mud bound, and for four days we had to pull against strong headwinds.

Game.—We saw no game along the lake, such as deer, bears, &c., no water fowls, partridges or partmigan. Fish, on the contrary, are very plentiful; large lake trout weighing up to 25 pounds take well to the troll, but are not a game fish, and are very coarse food. The smaller trout are better in every way. Whitefish is abundant, and of a splendid quality. We saw no 'Inconnies,' the season was too early.

Inhabitants.—No inhabitants were seen beside those already mentioned. All the Indians were away at Fort Resolution for treaty. We came across many camps, new and old, winter and summer; many of them were of white men, the latter were a few years old and denoted what looked to have been a rush for minerals. Canned milk and such stuff does not usually form part of an Indian outfit.

Timber.—On the south shore of Great Slave lake much good timber was met. On the north shore timber diminishes very perceptibly in size, and the further one proceeds the more it gets stunted and scattered; only in some favoured spots is timber of any size, but no large area. It consists chiefly of spruce, birch, poplar and jack pine.

General topography.—Around Fort Resolution the land is low lying and generally swampy, grows timber and good hay. Across the lake it gets rocky and more and more undulated. The highest hills are about midway between Fond. du Lac and Fort Reliance, where they attain an altitude of about 1,200 feet (twelve hundred). At Fort Reliance they are about 800 (eight hundred) feet, *i.e.*, above the lake. Here and

there in the big ravines snow and ice was still very prominent. No ice was met on the lake itself.

Portage into Artillery lake.—The Lockhart river being most dangerous, full of rapids and falls, is not used by the natives. Instead they portage over a small divide into a succession of small lakes, which take them to the southern extremity of Artillery lake. It is known as the 'Pipe portage route.' Pipe, a northern explorer, was the first white man to use this route, but it shows signs of having been in use from times immemorial by the natives themselves.

Assisted by J. W. Tyrrell's maps of 1900 of that part from Great Slave lake to the Hudson Bay, I had no difficulty in finding the entry to the portage. The portage itself is well defined, and shows being extensively used by the natives to and from their hunting grounds.

We began portaging on the morning of the 15th. The first of the series is 3½ miles long, the hardest and the longest of the whole of the portages to the Hudson Bay. None of the party had done much portaging, and on account of the steep grades up and down we were unable to take big packs. It took us four days to take our outfit across. We had to make nine trips a distance of 63 miles in very hot, sultry weather, and in the midst of swarms of mosquitoes and black flies. The upper end of the portage is about 500 feet above Great Slave lake, and the highest point on the portage about 600 feet.

The first lake of the series, 1½ miles long, was crossed on a.m. of July 19th. At the end of lake is a short portage of about 400 yards; and we come into French lake, about two miles long, at the northern end, crossing a short portage of 100 yards.

Acres lake.—Two miles of paddling in a northern direction brought us to a small and short tortuous creek with hardly sufficient water to float a canoe, full of sharp bends and innumerable snags. The creek opens upon Kippling lake, 1½ miles long, the portage is at the northern extreme, it runs due east into a small pond, across which is a twenty-five yard portage into Burr lake.

Burr lake is about 1¼ miles long; at its northern extremity is a nice grove of trees; a few erected teepees are there also. A portage of ¾ mile brings us to Tura lake, at its northern end are two portages the first one about 100 yards into a small pond and the 2nd one about 15 yards into a small lake 'no name,' the latter portage at certain stages of water is not necessary. On the east shore of this small lake with no name, towards the northern end is a portage of about 700 yds. into a fair sized pond, at the highest point on the portage, Artillery lake is in sight, another short portage of 100 yds. and we are at the southern extremity of Artillery lake which is at that point quite narrow. Portages are all well defined, and bar a few soft places over which it is well to throw a few sticks, are very good footing, generally dry.

Lakes, are all small and very clear water, they contain small fish, mostly all have an outlet into Great Slave lake.

Vegetation.—At the upper end of the first portage timber gets very scarce; at French lake a large open spot and at Acres lake we are practically at the beginning of the Barrens, although there is a good lot of wood close to the shore and in sheltered spots. At north end of Burr lake is a nice grove of good sized trees. The country gets rocky and barren, grass growing only in favoured spots.

Game.—As we were approaching the portage from Burr to Toura lake we sighted a large herd of deer coming out behind the grove of trees. This was the first we had seen. They were mostly does but a few young bulls were scattered amongst them. We killed a small one which proved a great addition to our larder. They were not much frightened by us although they kept at a distance. They were in sight all the while we were portaging. From Burr lake to Artillery lake we were practically surrounded by deer. We camped for the night of the 21st at the fifteen yards portage north of Toura lake and during the night deer kept passing to and fro close to our tents in large numbers. On the 22nd near the foot of Artillery lake we saw thousands and thous-

ends of deer, mostly bulls, coming over the ridge behind our camp making for the water and crossing where it was no more than half a mile wide. Gradually the ridges on each shore and the traverse itself were alive with them. It was a wonderful sight seen late at night.

Topography.—The country from the 1st portage on is not very undulating. There are some fairly steep places, but no hills attain an attitude of over 200 feet above water level. Rocky or sandy on the slopes, the ridges are mostly solid rock.

ARTILLERY LAKE TO HEIGHT OF LAND.

On the morning of the 23rd a fair wind was blowing i.e 'South.' The atmosphere was quite smoky and warm. We left early and, aided by the sails, were making good time, but were delayed by large numbers of deer crossing at different points. We must have seen that morning between twenty to forty thousand deer. The hills on both shores were covered with them and at a dozen or more places where the lake was from half to one mile wide solid columns of deer, four or five abreast, were swimming across and so closely that we did not like to venture through them for fear of getting into some mix up. Shortly after we had started we came into a camp of Indians. They were of the Dog Rib Tribe, four men, four or five women and a few children. They had a large number of dogs that their tribe had left with them to take care of while away at Fort Resolution. The shore was dotted with sleighs, short birch runners, no shoeing. We gave them a few plugs of tobacco and some tea in exchange for some moccassins. They were killing very few deer comparatively, making up the skins and drying the meat. They were the last natives we encountered on that slope. The next band were Eskimos close to Tibeilik or Beverly lake. They were well dressed and seemed well provided with guns and ammunition which they were firing in rapid succession as a welcome to us. We stopped a very short time with them, there being a fair wind we wanted to get all the advantage of it. We reached the last woods at noon. They are in line with Crystal island; we had difficulty in making a landing on account of the waves and could find no sheltered place. The shores are low and stony and we had to use every precaution. It was the last good wood we saw fit for cooking 'Bannocks' until we came well down on the Hanbury river. We reached the head of the lake at noon on the following day, 24th, and began to ascend the Casba river. It begins with a fairly strong current, which necessitated tracking one canoe; it opens again into a small lake at the head of which is a strong current. We nearly had a serious accident at this place while tracking up.

There was a strong southwest wind blowing. We got the sail up and making good progress up stream reached the falls 'about fifteen feet drop' early. At 5.40 we landed on the right hand side going up and got through a 250-yard portage by 7.30. Next morning we left camp at 6.30, crossing a pool about a quarter mile wide we struck another rapid, landed on same side and made a 250-yards portage. The landing at the upper end is very hand and we had quite a lot of trouble to get the loaded canoes up the fairly swift, shoal and tortuous channels. I believe the other bank would be more advantageous on that account although the portage might be 50 yards longer. A mile up stream brings us again to a rapid portage about 400 yards, on the same bank 'right hand side going up,' we had dinner and began portaging, by four o'clock we were through and began to paddle on Casba lake. We had a headwind but were in good shelter for about 1½ miles. We had to keep on the east shore, and made about two miles up and stopped on an island for supper. There were plenty of willows for fuel, not knowing whether we would encounter any more, we made provision and took a good bundle on each canoe. After supper we began to cross a bay about two miles long and the wind 'north' freshened up and we had great difficulty in getting across. It was blowing very strong then and we had to stop. We took everything ashore, succeeded in getting the tents up and placed the canoes overturned in the shelter of some large rocks.

During the night it began to drizzle and blew a gale, the tents kept falling down and the party were wet through, bedding and all. In the morning of the 26th the wind abated a bit we got tents straightened up but the wind was still blowing strong and the drizzle becoming very cold and penetrating, it was out of the question to build a fire, we were on the barrens for good, and only a few willows that we had gathered the night previous on an island, not sufficient to make a substantial fire in this weather, we put the spirit stove in use for the first time and made some tea, this with biscuit and canned meat made a good lunch. In the evening it got very foggy, the gale abated, we were on the wrong side of the lake, the east side being very shallow and very poor in shelter and landing places.

Assisted by the compass we left at 9 p.m., an hour's paddling brought us across, a slight breeze coming from the south and our bedding being all wet we decided to keep going, at 11.30 it got too dark to define the shore properly, the weather being very cloudy we made a landing and built a fire with the precious willows we were carrying, had a good hot supper and by 2 a.m., it getting light enough to see well ahead we again pulled out. The wind was still blowing from the south and the waves were getting higher and higher. We came into the narrows near Chinton Golden lake early in the morning, there is a small current there and we sailed up into smooth water.

Chinton Golden lake was reached at 3.30 p.m. and we circled a long point about three miles, direction N.N.E. and then went nearly southeast into the bottom of a bay. There is a small portage of about 100 yards there across an island, island only at very high water. The portage was completed by 7 a.m. it was blowing very strong then with occasional drizzle, low racing clouds. We could not make the landing at the height of land portage and had to pull back to shelter, and there we were wind bound all the balance of the day, in sight of the portage about a mile distant. The wind was so strong we did not attempt to put up the tents, instead when dusk came and brought cold rain with wind we unloaded turned the canoes over and slept under. There was no fuel in sight. We succeeded in boiling a kettle with the balance of the willows and assistance of one broken paddle. In the evening we made tea over the spirit stove. Next morning it cleared up gradually, we spread our blankets, tents, wet clothing, &c., and had everything dried up by noon. Shortly after the wind diminished and we loaded the canoes ready to pull out. A solitary young buck came in sight near the camp, we were in need of fresh meat and it was killed, and it was 3.30 on the afternoon of the 27th day of July when we reached the height of land portage.

The height of land portage is about 300 yards long, the grade on it is almost imperceptible. We crossed it and had supper.

Game.—At the south end of Artillery lake countless deer were seen, the bucks and does seemed to belong to separate herds. They were crossing and recrossing at that point where the lake is quite narrow, ranging from a quarter mile to one and a half miles in width. For a distance of about two or three miles the hills were covered with them and the water was bridged in two or three different places at a time. This might appear to be exaggerated, I would never have believed there were so many deer in the north, only now that I have seen them, I must. The natives we met at that place told us that what we had seen was not the main herd but part of it, that the main body was a few miles up the lake on the west shore, they had just been there in their canoes the previous day. If what we had seen was not the main herd I wonder how large the main herd could be. As soon as the lake widened to two or three miles we lost sight of the deer and one we sighted after on the beach appeared greatly worried by flies frequently taking a run into the water and making as much splashing as possible. The next deer sighted was another solitary buck near the height of land portage. There were no water fowl but a few divers. Fish abundant, Artillery lake teems with trout, some of large size and at the foot of the rapids on

the Casba river trout are taken by the troll some weighing eighteen and twenty pounds. There must be larger ones but we did not secure any.

Vegetation.—At the southern end of Artillery lake along the small ravines on the east bank, is a fair amount of wood good for fuel and building dog sleighs, but as soon as one crosses the Lockhart river where the lake gets wider, wood is only seen here and there in small bluffs, it is small, bent and dwarfed by the wind storms and snow, there is very little substance in the soil and vegetation must be very slow. Trees grow mostly in the shelter of a bank, whether stone or sand. At about half way up the lake on the east side the last woods are met, on the edges they are low, bent and creepy, as if in readiness to grasp the soil for support to resist the force of the elements. Nothing further grows but some grasses in favoured spots and at the rapids where there is a lot of dampness, willows grow between the crevices of upturned boulders. Above Casba lake on the route followed willows even do not grow. In the eddies at the foot of the rapids on Casba river I have seen sticks, some had been cut with an axe or other tool, those pieces of wood were small but of size which leads me to believe that somewhere on Chinton Golden or further west on Alymer lake, timber of some kind is to be found. These sticks or pieces of wood were very old and as if they had been tossed up and washed by water for a long period. Moss grows in places and for fuel purposes a few experiments with the different kinds will demonstrate which is the best. We found the black thick sort, which grows on the stones is very light and dry and burns the best. One makes a tunnel with stones and places the door towards the wind, the more wind and draught the better.

Inhabitants.—Only a few natives were seen on that stretch, they were at the foot of Artillery lake summering the dogs and procuring skins and drying meat. They were a party of the Dog Ribs detailed by the chief, while the band was away to treaty.

They have no permanent camps, unless it be at the entry of the portage from Great Slave lake, where they seem to stay longest, waiting for the lake to open in the spring; otherwise, they are a meat eating tribe, and keep following the deer wherever they go. This at times leads them into some desolate country, where they suffer much from the lack of fuel. From information gathered, the Dog Ribs and Yellow Knives are the only natives that inhabit these parts, although said to be lacking in intelligence, they are not known to be much inclined to commit crimes. They have very little to do with white men except at Fort Resolution during treaty time. All their year's supply of fur is traded for the coming year's supply of clothing, food, ammunition, &c. They do not appear to be of a slaughtering disposition, *i.e.*, do not seem to kill more game than they need—nothing goes to waste. The missionaries at Fort Resolution speak fairly well of their morality. They are not much inclined to thieving. The greatest objection or complaint I was given in regard to them is that when trading they are slow at making up their mind as to what they want, also wishing for more than the trader is willing to give, which I consider a very slight offence. They live in teepees and tents.

Portages.—The portages on the Casba river are very lightly defined; indeed, I should say that it is only by looking most attentively that one finds signs showing that others were over the ground before. This led me to believe that the natives very seldom use this road to their hunting grounds; that they stay further south, where there is timber for fuel, and only leave it to follow the deer or going to the musk ox grounds in the winter, as all the short dog sleighs and hand sleighs denote, that were seen at the foot of Artillery lake.

Topography.—The south end of Artillery lake is rocky, the ridges are of solid rock, and hills do not rise above 300 to 400 feet above the lake. Further up the general character of the country changes into rolling plains of sand, with more or less vegetation. In places bare sand ridges are seen of fine yellow colour. This again

changes at the upper end of the lake. There the formation is more broken, solid rock ridges are few, but large boulders are numerous, and sand gets coarser, I might say gravelly, a mixture of clay and gravel, with boulders more or less numerous. All the country is comparatively flat; there are no high hills anywhere more than 200 to 300 feet above water. At the northern end of Artillery lake are some sand ridges, also at the northern end of Casba lake. At the portages the ground is clay, with gravel and boulders, and in places, if one walks over the same spot a while to and fro', he will find that the ground will move under his feet and become dangerous. In poking a stick through the crust, water, air and mud immediately rush out. The whole country is covered with these places; they are usually bare of vegetation, and level and free from stones, afford good camping ground, but one has to be careful not to bustle too much or he will find himself sinking into a mud hole.

HEIGHT OF LAND TO HANBURY RIVER.

On the evening of the 28th of July we left the height of land portage and began our descent into the Hudson Bay. A small lake of no name, and about half a mile long, is crossed in a southeasterly direction, and a portage of 400 yards is made into Lac Deville. The portage is quite rough, with large boulders in places.

On the morning of the 28th, with a fair wind, we sailed through the lake about five miles long. At the eastern extremity there is a small creek, but not sufficient water to float a canoe, and we had to make two portages, one of about five yards across a point and the other about 500 yards.

On the right bank we again stretched our blankets, &c., to the sun to get them thoroughly dry while we were portaging, had dinner and continued. We sailed through Smart lake, about ten miles long, at the lower end of which is a small rapid. There was not sufficient water to float our canoes, and we portaged across a small island about 75 yards. It was getting late then, and we camped for the night.

The wind had died down, and the weather was warm and sultry, and we were assailed by clouds of black flies. We had great difficulty in cooking our supper. Moss was scarce and the flies did not give us any rest. We had to take our meal under a tent with the black fly awning spread.

Early next morning we pulled out, went down a river for about two or three miles and came into Sifton lake. The wind was fair, and we sailed right to Musk Ox hill. Here J. W. Tyrrell reports a small spruce grove. After much searching with field glasses we discovered about half a mile up the slope behind Musk Ox hill a little green patch of ground spruce. We were quite disappointed to find that we could not procure fuel from it. We had expressed the hope of making a supply of bread, for we found biscuit too light food for hard portaging.

It was early, and we did not stop but kept going. The wind gradually died down. The lake from Musk Ox hill turns towards the southeast, and at the foot of the lake is a current. We camped just above for dinner. Sifton lake must be about 15 miles long. There were a few willows growing between the rocks, and we gathered sufficient to cook our meal.

In the afternoon the general direction was southeast until we came to a high sand ridge. There is an island there, and a large herd of deer were crossing and recrossing at the point.

Instead of circling around south we took a short cut across north of it, and found a good channel into the main river which flows due north for a short way.

We were out of fresh meat, a young deer was killed and our larder filled again. This delayed us very little, and fifteen minutes after the shot was fired we were again on our way down the river, through small and larger lakes, with some small sharp little rapids heading in every direction between islands and sharp curves.

We camped that night a few miles west of Timber rapids. The land lies low about there. On going to the top of a hill about fifty feet high I had a very good look at the surrounding country. It appeared to me as an immense lake dotted with islands and long points of land, no high ridges in sight. It is a place where one could very easily get lost and have great difficulty in finding an outlet. There were a few seagulls at different places. It is a well known fact that seagulls have a preference for shallow and running water, and in following them you are led towards the currents, i.e., towards the outlet.

Next morning, on the 31st July, about 11 a.m., we reached Timber rapid. The portage is 500 yards long on the north bank and is awfully bad, upturned boulders which make it dangerous to portage canoes across. The drop is about ten feet and about the middle is a small 'chute' around a large boulder. After studying attentively the water I found we could shoot the canoes half loaded (demie charge) so we lightened our canoe of half its cargo and successfully shot the rapid.

At the lower end the stream scatters and gets shallow, full of boulders, and while winding around little channels a herd of deer were crossing, we could not possibly stop without getting into some mix up, luckily the deer sighted us and heard us (we were making all the noise we could to frighten them.) They rushed through, leaving our little channel open. We could have touched them with the paddle, they were so near. We grazed one rock, and that was due to our attention being diverted by the deer.

The second canoe was shot as successfully. During this time Joyce and Conway were portaging, and no time was lost in getting the outfit across. There is some timber growing between the boulders in a few spots along the portage, and we gathered plenty of fuel. Below Timber rapids the water expands into a lake.

After paddling in a zigzag way between the islands and channels for about seven miles we came into another rapid. We lined the canoes as far down as it was safe to go and then portaged about 400 yards (right bank into still water.)

Next morning we came through two little lakes to a small rapid. The canoes were shot full load, one after another, by Walker and myself, and we came into Lac du Bois.

We paddled in a southeasterly direction for about four miles and came into a good sized rapid called Gross rapids. We sighted some small spruce growing in sheltered places. We had to make a portage of nearly a mile here over some fairly steep grades and some wet soft ground, and we camped at the lower end of the portage that same night. Black flies were very bad on the portage. Wood was gathered, bread and bannocks were cooked until quite late into the night.

On August 2nd we left camp at 9.30, crossed a lake about 2½ miles long and came to the head of the Hanbury river at about 10.30 a.m.

Game.—Deer was seen in good numbers along Sifton lake, near Timber rapids, and at Timber rapids; they also were sighted in other places. At the High Sand ridge, about twelve miles below Sifton lake, a large herd was feeding on an island.

Fish.—At the foot of every rapid, trout and grayling can be caught. Some trout are very large, over twenty-five pounds. The best eating are the small ones about two pounds, the flesh is very red. They do not rise to the fly, but catch the spoon very well. The ordinary maskinonge pattern proved the most successful.

Vegetation.—The first sign of any wood is near Musk Ox hill, northern shore of Sifton lake, but it is not fit for use as fuel. Good fuel is found at Timber rapids, and at Lac du Bois portage although one has to go about half a mile to get it. Nevertheless all along a fire can easily be made with either willows or moss, the latter makes a very good cooking fire, even when damp, only it needs plenty of draught.

There is very little grass growing and only in the bottoms. On the slopes very little grows and large stretches are bare. Moss of all kinds grows in favoured spots, in the same way as bunch grass grows in arid places in the west, i.e., in tufts.

Inhabitants.—Nil. At Timber and Lac du Bois portages, tin cans are seen which must have belonged to either David T. Hanbury or J. W. Tyrell's party, the only two white outfits that passed over this land previous to us. It does not seem to be a route followed by natives, there being no sign that would indicate it.

General Topography.—The stretch from Height of Land to below Lac du Bois is not considered as a stream. It is only a succession of lakes separated by short shallow and turbulent streams of no size. The Hanbury river proper begins from below Lac du Bois, where it takes the appearance of a river. Above it can only be called the headwaters of the Hanbury river. The general conformation of the country is low, and only ridges of gravel, or stones, not exceeding eighty feet in height are seen. There are no cutbanks of any account. The slopes are gradual in most cases. There are large stretches of arid country covered with boulders. Nevertheless all over is good feeding ground for deer.

THE HANBURY RIVER.

On the morning of August 2, we reached the Hanbury river proper. We began the descent by portaging one and a quarter miles. Tyrell shows a portage of half a mile here, but he passed one month earlier than we did. We could not find sufficient water to shoot the first three-quarter mile of the rapid. By night we had all our outfit at the foot of portage and camped there.

On August 3, we paddled down stream for about five miles and came to a small fall of about seven feet. We portaged about 100 yards into still water, using the right bank. The river widens into a fair sized lake here of about two and a half miles, and narrows again into a river for about two miles at the lower end of which is a small rapid easily run by canoes. The river widens again into a good sized lake, and by keeping close to the northwest shore, or left bank, we soon came to the outlet. High sand hills are here noticed which are of dazzling whiteness.

In the afternoon we went down a river about four miles with many swift places on its stretch, all easily run by canoes. At the foot of this river is a rapid necessitating a portage of about 75 yards, right bank.

We paddled through two lakes separated by a short river. First about one mile, second about two miles long. At the foot of the latter the country becomes very rocky and for one mile the river cuts its way through it and has a descent of eleven feet meaning a very fast current all the way. At the lower end the river widens and shoals into many small channels very crooked and deceiving, but there is not sufficient water to make it very dangerous.

Another lake of about two and a quarter miles took us to the outlet, direction nearly due north.

The water is good and fast, making it very exciting going down. There are many sharp bends and very short stretches are seen at a time, thereby adding more zest to the adventure. No bad water is met although very swift in places. We camped for the night in a nice grove of spruce trees about five miles below Musk Ox grove.

While supper was being cooked a solitary young buck appeared on the opposite bank. We were getting short of meat so we shot him, and took the carcase over in one of the canoes.

The following day we travelled in a northeast direction, although the river was quite crooked in places, northeast was the general direction. A few swift places were run over on one or two of which it is good to be a little careful. About noon we came to some high sand hills, very white, here and there a few patches of stunted spruce.

At the foot of these hills the river widens into a shallow lake, and it is quite difficult to keep in the right channel, which winds from one shore to the other, and in places one has to double back almost to keep in it.

At the foot of this lake the country changes in appearance, solid rock formation, very broken, taking the place of sand ridges. At the foot of the lake the river winds through a fairly deep cut in the rock, and the stream is quite swift. At about one mile below the lake is Macdonalds fall, which should be approached cautiously, the fall is just around a sharp curve, and it is advisable to make the shore a little way up on the left bank and take a view of the landing which is also on the same bank. The portage itself is good and only 500 yards long. At the foot of Macdonalds fall is a large pool of water, and then Dicksons canyon. The water enters it, passing over a ledge of vertical rocks.

We reached the head of the portage, which is about two and a quarter miles long and situated on the right bank, at about 4 p.m. There was no sign indicating the portage.

While the camp was being put up and supper prepared I went to locate the best and shortest ground to portage over. This led me along the canyon, where the ground is very difficult and dangerous.

One is amply rewarded though by the grand sight the canyon offers at different places. The best view is obtained from the lower end. One has to go down a sharp cutbank over boulders and deep crevices to come on the level with the rushing water. It is a scene of grandeur to witness. A deep chasm, perpendicular walls of over 50 feet surmounted by pinnacles of most peculiar appearance, as if on the verge of falling in the abyss below to be buried in the rushing white foam that roars and bounds from one ledge to another into a deep boiling, steaming pool.

Below the canyon is a little lake encircled by white sand banks. The canyon is very tortuous, and I made a short cut back over some good ground, slightly wet in spots only, and not so badly encumbered with boulders, merely a few mounds of stones here and there on the largest ones to show the best trail to follow. It was seven o'clock when I got to camp.

I intended to take a few snapshots of the canyon, but unfortunately was compelled to leave without.

On the following day, the 5th August, we portaged our outfit over, except the canoes. The black flies were most annoying, the weather was sultry and showery. We then took the canoes over, loaded and pulled out. We went down into a deep cut of rock for a few yards, and landed above Fords Fall, where a portage of a half mile is necessary, best made on the right bank. We camped at foot of portage.

On the morning of the 7th we pulled out. Eight or nine miles of good river brought us to Helens Fall. A landing was effected about 200 yards above the falls on the right bank, they have about sixty feet drop. We had to portage about 700 yards before we could find a sufficiently good place to launch our canoes, the water is very swift all the way for about another half mile, where there is another small fall of about ten feet drop, necessitating a portage of about twenty-five yards over the ledge (left bank), below the ten feet fall there is swift water for about three miles. The rocky formation of the country alters perceptibly, and we were going down a slow stream with clay and gravel banks and a few sandy shoals here and there. Eight or nine miles below the last fall we came on the Thelon river, which is very slow and wide at the junction. We went across on the right bank, and camped for the night about one mile from the Hanbury river in a clump of spruce trees. There is a cache erected here by Tyrell. We reached the Thelon at 7 p.m. of August 7.

Game.—No game was seen on the Hanbury but a deer or two at the upper end. Innumerable paths beaten by them were very distinct all the way, but we saw no fresh tracks denoting recent passage.

Many wolves were seen at the foot of Fords fall, five were in a pack.

Fish were abundant above Macdonalds fall, below neither net or line were used. I think that few fish are to be found on account of the big falls and short stretches of lively water between.

Vegetation.—A good amount of wood for fuel is available on the Hanbury river. In places timber is of fair dimension. In one or two ravines near Dickson canyon I would judge the timber to be of sufficient size to erect a comfortable log camp.

Moss and grass grow very poorly down to Dickson Canyon. From Dicksons canyon on vegetation improves gradually until when below the last fall it becomes most luxuriant. The contrast is very noticeable.

Inhabitants.—Nil, and no sign of Indian camps were seen.

General Topography.—The country surrounding the Hanbury river alternates from rocky ridges to sandy stretches and rocks broken up, with country scattered with boulders.

Near the Macdonalds fall the country takes a very rocky and broken up appearance, ridges of solid rock 200 to 300 feet high are numerous. Between those ridges are stretches of better soil. Below Dicksons canyon the general appearance of the country changes and improves all the way to the Thelon river. The country becomes more and more level, and is quite low and flat at the junction of the Hanbury with the Thelon waterway. The Hanbury is the most difficult stretch of water on the whole journey. The water is swift and fairly turbulent. The portages that are made are absolutely necessary at all stages of water. There are long stretches, of course, of good navigable water for canoes. The most turbulent part of the river is from Sandy lake to three miles below the last fall. Here rapids and falls are frequently met, and in places landings are difficult.

Portages are all good, high and dry. Some are very stony though, with bad footing, causing sore feet in a very short time, but they are the short ones, and are quickly gone over.

THELON RIVER.

On the morning of the 8th August we began the descent of the Thelon river. The left bank is quite low, not so the right bank, which is high. The river is slow and wide, water very clear, good and deep. It runs over gravel and stones. About eight miles below the junction the river narrows between two high bluffs, and immediately beyond the water opens and the shores become low and sandy.

Two miles below the bluffs the main channel turns sharply to the right and bends to the left around a low island covered with thick willows and grass. The banks wash away and show very good and fertile soil. A few miles below is another island.

Trees then become more numerous. The river takes a northeasterly direction, the banks grow gradually higher, and the river narrows over a ledge of rock, causing a stronger current. At this place the low sandy shore gives place to higher and rockier banks.

A mile or two below another rocky ledge runs across the river. The water crosses very swiftly, causing a fairly strong wave—it might be termed a short rapid. The country here is well wooded on both shores. Two miles below is another swift place easily run over by canoes. Then comes a straight stretch of river with gravelly shores; good timber on both banks. Towards evening we ran the third short rapid and camped for the night around a bend and close to a bluff about 80 feet high. We travelled about 60 miles that day.

On August 9 the weather was cold and cloudy, a strong north wind blowing, accompanied by occasional drizzle. We travelled against a strong headwind until about 10 a.m., when we sighted our first musk ox. He was on a small island lying down asleep, and looked very much like a large overturned sod until suddenly he raised, and we were astonished at the size. I had always heard a musk ox was not a large animal.

This one we saw was a large bull of not very great height, perhaps, I would judge, about 13 hands, but of immense size and weight; he would have scaled very close to 1,500 pounds. The long hair was coming down nearly to the ground, and when he decided to run away the fur on him was of such thickness and length that it waved up and down at every gallop as the wings of a bird flying.

A few miles further down about noon we sighted another Musk Ox. He was on the north shore sleeping on the top of a grassy bank. We made much noise to attract his attention. He suddenly rose, and looked straight at us. While doing so I took a snapshot of him. I was hurrying another exposure in place when all at once he turned right about and disappeared over the bank. He was a large animal, but not as large as the first one. We were on the lookout for more, but saw none that day. We had laboured against a very stiff wind all day, and did not make much progress. If it had not been for the current taking us down we would have been compelled to lay over.

Towards evening the wind calmed down a bit, and we travelled faster. Wood became scarce, and we camped for the night on a big grassy flat with a clump of trees at the back of it on a little mound. Distance travelled about thirty miles.

I got to the top of the mound, and with my glasses I could see an immense tract of prairie country growing good grass with a few little low trees in the far distance. This tract of land if situated in a more accessible spot would certainly make the very best ranching country, and there are many more stretches like this on the Thelon river.

On the morning of the 10th, just after we had left camp the wind got up strong from the same quarter. We had a few stiff pulls against it around the points, but the river gradually flowing more and more towards the east-southeast we were able to enjoy a good sail in the afternoon.

We sighted one Musk Ox in the morning. It was the third and last we saw. We saw innumerable tracks though, and at certain times of the year large herds must frequent the shores of this river.

Towards evening the country, which had got quite barren at about noon time, resumed again a green and fertile appearance, and became well wooded. We circled large islands, passed through some fairly wide lakes, and camped near a place called on Tyrell's map 'Lookout point.' 'Old Eskimo camping ground.'

With the wind in our favour all the afternoon we made a big day, having travelled nearly 60 miles.

On the 11th it was blowing hard from the northeast. A few miles down stream brought us to Lookout point, a sixty foot sand ridge, from the top of which we got a good view of the country. Timber is quite plentiful around. We delayed there a good two hours, the wind coming furiously around the point. We put up a flag on a long pole and wrote our names and date of passage on it. We stuck one end of the pole in a hole under a clump of ground willows at the summit of the ridge.

As soon as the wind fell we left, circled around the point, and travelled about eight miles and stopped for lunch. Country becoming barren in places. Immediately after lunch we left and passed through some low bouldery country almost bare of vegetation for about five or six miles, then the country assumed a better appearance, and timber became larger and thicker, until it became a continuous forest alike on both banks, and as thick as on any river on the timbered belt. This kept on for about ten miles, and we camped near a bluff of about eighty feet high, at the edge of the timber.

On the morning of the 12th the ground was white with frost, and the ice on a kettle of water was a quarter of an inch in thickness. The sun got up warm, and the weather was perfect. We left, circled around the bluff, the river here flows due north, and has an even slow current of about two miles an hour. The country alters to low lying, and timber again grew but very stunted, and only in bunches which gradually became more scattered, and after fifteen miles disappeared totally to give place to long willows along the banks with large grassy flats further in.

Far to the northwest could be seen a high range of bare hills running in an easterly direction. Gradually they are approached, the river becoming wider, and current slower, until when close to it the river takes a sharp bend to the east, narrows, and flows faster, both shores becoming barren, steep and rocky. About one mile below the sharp bend we came to a camp of Eskimos, the first encountered. There were three deer skin teepees, seven women and about ten children.

All the men had gone away to the Hudson Bay to trade with the whalers at Fullerton. They were a jolly lot, well provided with nets and useful articles, besides having a good supply of fancy goods such as looking glasses, combs, beads, &c. They were well off; had any amount of fish. They also had about fifteen dogs as good a pack of Huskies as I have ever seen. In a word they were a well to do lot of natives. They were glad to see us, we gave them tobacco, fishing hooks, tea and other little articles We got on the opposite bank and camped for the night.

The following day, the 13th, we reached Beverly lake by noon, after having run over two pretty swift places. We had the sun in our eyes, and could not very well size up the water until we were into it. It is not dangerous water, but there are some sharp bends in it which require prompt execution, and as one approaches Beverly lake (Ti-be-i-lik) the country becomes lower and resumes a gravelly, stony or clay formation

Game.—From the junction of the Hanbury down for over half its length, or about 150 miles, we saw innumerable tracks of Musk Ox, some fairly fresh, and on both banks. We saw actually only three, and they were solitary bulls. At the lower end deer are very numerous, at certain times of the year. At their favourite traverses or crossings the ground is netted with deep well defined deer trails. We saw only one deer on the whole of the Thelon. I am told by natives that deer in the fall and spring are seen by the thousands on their migration north and south.

Fish is abundant. Anywhere where nets are set white fish of splendid quality are caught.

Vegetation.—The banks of the Thelon are very well stocked with timber. Of course there are fairly long stretches on which wood is very scarce, principally at the lower end, but still fuel is found everywhere, either drift or standing. The best stretches of solid timber are from about twenty miles below the Hanbury and extend for sixty miles. That stretch is nearly without interruption. There is another stretch of about ten miles, fifteen miles below Lookout point, and at numerous other places good timber, but in smaller quantity, is seen. This timber does not extend very far inland. It varies from a few yards deep to two or three miles. In some parts the timber extends still further inland. Lumber of fair size from six to ten inches in diameter is abundant. All the timber is spruce.

There are large stretches of prairie country growing grass profusely. The soil seems to be most fertile.

I am told the river opens in May. If such is the case I would judge that some of the hardy vegetables would grow there. The days are very long in summer.

Inhabitants.—The only natives met on the Thelon were a camp of Eskimos at the lower end, about twenty-five miles from Beverly lake. Signs of old camps were seen in the way of trees, cut years ago, but we saw no mark showing recent camps. The Eskimos go to the Thelon only to provide themselves with wood for making their sleighs and kayacks, or to get poles to erect their teepees. The Eskimos do not like timber on account of the flies in summer and soft snow in winter. They like the open barren coast where the wind has full sweep, where the snow packs hard in winter, and where game is permanent.

This stretch is thus left uninhabited by the Eskimos. The Indians do not inhabit it because it is too far from the trading posts, and because there is no birch for them to make their canoes.

It is a good country for prospectors. A prospecting outfit going there would find plenty of good timber to build their camp, and any amount of fuel. They would have to carry only a certain kind of provisions, for fish is abundant. Musk Ox and deer at certain times of the year are very numerous.

There is good fur to be had in winter besides Musk Ox, such as foxes, wolves, wolverines, brown bears, and perhaps mink and marten.

Water courses.—The Thelon river is an even flowing stream, there are no rapids of any account on the whole stretch. A few short stiff places are met, but all are easily run by canoe.

Topography.—The first ten miles of the river from the junction with the Hanbury is more or less accidented and rocky until the river flows between two high bluffs. Immediately below the country takes a different feature, is low and sandy, gradually the sand gives place to good fertile soil and again alters to clay, gravel and boulders, becomes more undulated, banks become steeper, the river narrows again, this time over ledges and rocks, and again becomes low and flat with good soil. Timber becomes more and more abundant, the banks gradually become steeper and the general formation becomes more undulated. Timber then becomes scarce, and gradually disappears, to be found only in favoured and sheltered spots. Large stretches of prairie are seen which give place to more broken and rocky country where timber grows in bluffs. Then we come to sandstone cliffs. Immediately beyond the country again resumes its level, and fertile appearance. The water winds around islands, some of them of good size. The banks wash and show good fertile soil on which grow willows and grass. It again alters to clay, stone and boulders, which give place to uniform banks of about ten feet, on which timber grows profusely. Beyond is a barren stretch, fairly accidented, and again the low lying country with willows and grass. A high ridge of bare hills is seen in the distant north, running east and west. The river follows along the range winding through what I would call foothills, until it opens on Beverly lake. The country there is low lying.

In many places along the Thelon, great sand bars are prominent, creeks flowing into it do so over gravel beds and when this country is prospected I expect to hear of placer gold discoveries.

BEVERLY LAKE TO MOUTH OF CHESTERFIELD INLET.

On the afternoon of August 13 we were on Beverly lake. At the upper end the water is very shoal, long sand bars running almost across, leaving a narrow and tortuous channel. As soon as the bars are cleared water is good and deep. It was a warm, still day, and we rowed and paddled until dusk. The south shore is very much broken by bays and deep inlets, and it is well to steer clear of all the most prominent points, for at the lower end what may be taken for islands are in reality the main shore, and necessitate eireling back around a long point if one, by mistake, gets at the bottom of one of these deceiving bays. The lower end of the lake is very sandy and gravelly and low lying close to the lake. We camped for the night on one of these little bays.

On the morning of August the 14th a good northwest wind got up. We put up sail and kept close to the right shore, cutting from point to point. On our left were islands—some of large size. We were just turning a point when we sighted a husky camp. They sighted us, and assembled near shore. On approaching the shore I called out 'Chimo! Chimo!' which is the usual form of greeting when meeting Eskimos in these lands. We were much surprised to hear a 'Good morning! in answer. Walker expressed his astonishment by saying 'Holy smoke!' to which the native, misconstruing his meaning, replied very fevently: 'Me no smoke; me no tobacco!' We made a landing, and I discovered that the chief of the camp was Ameryah, commonly known as Lucky Moore. He speaks good English; he is one of the natives who accompanied Hanbury on his long voyage to the Arctic coast and up the Copper-

mine river. The canoe Hanbury gave him he still had, very carefully hauled on the beach. He was well dressed with white men's clothes, and had very little the appearance of a native. We stayed there for about half an hour. I gathered from him much information relating to our course and where to find natives. The only camp between there and the Hudson bay, he informed me, was at the foot of Baker lake, south of Boswell island. He was much interested in the maps I had, and recognized with great glee and gusto every prominent point on the tracing, which speaks highly for the maps made by J. W. Tyrrell. We gave them a few presents of tobacco, matches, needles, hooks, knives, &c. in return for which they gave us a few deerskin coats and boots. He told me we would need them before many days had elapsed. They all expressed wonder at seeing no Indians or natives accompanying us.

The wind was still strong and favourable, so we hurried on. We made a passage through some islands, entry being about two miles from the native camp, on the left-hand side. Here we kept circling around islands in every direction until we came to a high butte about 50 feet high, where we stopped for lunch. I went on top of the hill and could see the river fairly well defined. We were in the midst of a small archipelago. In a northeasterly direction we could see a high sand ridge, which is a good land mark to follow into Aberdeen lake. The wind remained in our favour all the afternoon. On a few occasions we came to a perceptible current, which denoted we were on the right way to the outlet. About sundown the wind died down, and we reached the first point on Aberdeen lake. We kept on the north shore. I had then observed that all the strong winds came from the north or northwest, and by keeping on the north shore we were more liable to keep in shelter.

The following morning we found ourselves windbound. The wind was in such a quarter as to raise waves that made it impossible to launch and load. We waited until noon, when, the sea having subsided, we loaded and rowed and paddled. The weather was warm, and to the south black clouds were accumulating. We made behind a small island as the wind got up, and warm rain began to fall in torrents. This lasted for about half an hour, after which the weather moderated, and we again resumed our journey, rowing and paddling. Another squall overtook us shortly after, and very soon cleared away. We travelled until late that evening. The weather was threatening all day, and when the sun showed between the heavy black clouds it was very hot and scorching.

During the night the wind rose from the west, and before morning developed into a gale. Tents were blown down, and we had to take shelter under the canoes. Fortunately, there was no rain, but racing clouds and no sun. The wind gradually got very cold, and the deerskin clothing we had obtained from Lucky Moore become very useful. We were windbound all day of August 16. On the 17th the wind had decreased a good deal, but the lake was still very rough. At 10.15 we made a start. I waded to my hips in the water holding both canoes, while the balance of the party were loading. We had to resort to this expedient to keep the canoes from smashing themselves on top of boulders and stones. At times a larger wave would break on me, then I would be up to my waist in icy cold water. As soon as the canoes were loaded we pulled out, circled long shoal points over which the waves were breaking and water was white with foam. The sea was very high, but being long and not choppy there was not much danger unless one got in a shoal place on top of a breaker. We circled a few points, and came to better shelter with a good landing beach. We immediately made shore. Driftwood was very scarce, but after a good hunt we gathered sufficient for cooking a meal. The sun was not showing yet, but the wind was gradually dying down. All the afternoon we sailed until about an hour before sundown, and paddled for about two hours more in calm weather, reaching the entrance of river to Shultz lake by dusk. Here, in a small bay, we found a good amount of small dirftwood. We spent half the night in making bread, for we knew we were at the end of the driftwood. On the 18th the wind was favourable for about half an hour, and then our

course lay head against the wind. We kept close to the shore for shelter. About noon the wind was so strong we were forced to lay up, we could not work against it. At 4 p.m. we made an attempt to continue, but were forced to abandon it. We camped for the night in the lee of a cut bank about 20 feet high.

On the 19th the morning was nice and bright with a fairly strong wind. A short time after we pulled out the wind increased to a gale. We were then heading southeast and the wind being north we were in good shelter and benefited by the wind. The sea got up almost dangerously but we reached a curve in the river before the waves got too high. We descended a short swift current, and as pulling across a two-hundred yard eddy was most difficult, we were forced to lay up again. We had to hunt far and wide for moss, being on a gravelly shore, fuel being very scarce.

Towards evening the wind went down, and we continued until we were a good way down the river.

During the night the wind veered to northeast, and rain fell. On the morning of the 20th August, although the heavy rain had stopped it kept drizzling occasionally, it was cold and cheerless. We pulled out early, paddled and rowed against the wind untill we came to another bend where the water narrows again into a river with a good current. This we went down until we reached Schultz lake. Here we had to camp as the wind and sea were too much for the canoes. It was 10 a.m. then. A deer was sighted and killed, and we waited for the wind to drop.

We were windbound all the balance of the 20th and all of the 21st and 22nd. Our chances of reaching Ellis island on time were slipping away very rapidly.

On the morning of the 23rd the wind went down a bit, and it began to clear. We successfully made across to the north shore, only shipping a wave here and there, necessitating occasional bailing. We were then on the lee shore, and kept on rowing and paddling.

Towards evening we got in a good position to use the sail and we made good time, camping long after sundown, having got very close to the end of the lake.

On the 25th, the wind being favourable, we sailed across the last stretch and came to the Lower Thelon or Schultz river. At the beginning the river is a pretty stiff rapid. It is not very dangerous if one keeps close to the shore (left bank), but if taken anywhere else, and one is not quick in getting into still water he is likely to find himself in a precarious position. Below this rapid is a long stretch of good water, and the river bends sharply to the left between solid rock formation, and opens into a large basin. Immediately below the basin is a very big rapid, necessitating a portage of about a mile. We reached the head of the portage (right bank close to rapid) just before noon, gathered moss, and made a fire. While this was being done, I was looking for the shortest portage. The landing at lower end was difficult on account of the racing stream. I had to go a long way down to take a good view of the river to see whether it was safe to run. After dinner we portaged everything, and were through by sundown. We loaded and continued until dusk. The water is very swift. There is a bend to the south about half a mile below the launching place, and at that bend the canoes are gradually taken across close to the left bank. By keeping close to shore a succession of racing water from ledge to ledge is run without danger. The water is foaming on the right bank, but keeping close to the left is not dangerous. We were shooting these ledges at the rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour. A mile of this brought us to another bend to the left. The water was gradually becoming quieter, and we camped for the night at the first possible landing place across the bend.

It was quite dark then, and we had the greatest difficulty in finding moss, and had a very scanty supper. The morning of the 25th was bright and fairly warm. We pulled out early and went down a very swift river in places running through very high and steep banks of about 400 to 500 feet high. At about 10.30 a.m. while we were making for shore in an eddy we struck on a submerged boulder, and hung up.

There was no current there, and the other canoe came to our rescue, and we lifted ourselves off the rock causing little damage. This was the only time we were really hung up, and it was in still water, the reason being the sun was in our eyes, and with still water we could not see the boulder until we were on top of it. We went ashore, and whilst dinner was being cooked the canoe was repaired, thus causing no delay.

Shortly after dinner we came to a very high barren cliff of solid rock on each side, and at a bend of the river around the highest one the water took the form of a rapid. We kept close to the left bank, and travelled at a terrific rate, shooting from one little point to another. This was one of the most exciting experiences of the trip. Lucky Moore had told me when at Beverly lake that there was a big rapid there, and that we could run it by keeping close to the left bank. Immediately below the cliffs the country becomes low and flat. The water expands over shoals and for a distance of about six miles one has to zig zag from one side to the other to keep in the channel or sufficient water to float the canoes. At the foot of this long stretch of sand bars and low islands is Baker lake.

We reached Baker lake about 3.30 p.m. of the 25th. We had a stiff pull to reach the north shore. Gradually we circled towards the east and brought the wind broadside, and put up the sails.

We camped only after sundown, when it grew too dark to travel. We found a few willows here and there near the beach, and gathered sufficient for a fire. The wind during the night kept northwest, and we again had the sails up all the morning of the 26th. About noon the sea got very high, and was long and dangerous. At times I was told, when in the trough of a large wave the second canoe would lose sight of us for a moment. We made a little bay for noon, camped there, gathered some willows and made a fire. In the afternoon the wind calmed down and we had to row and paddle until dusk. We camped about fifteen miles from the lower end of the lake. We were keeping all the while on the left or north shore. There are some large islands running nearly across the lake.

On the morning of the 27th we had a strong southeast wind (head wind), and we crossed to the island, and kept close on the lee of it until noon time, when I went on top of a high bluff and located the outlet about five miles off.

We saw a deer and added him to our cargo. Conway was becoming an expert in skinning deer, and very little time was lost over the dissecting.

At 3 p.m., we entered the river below Baker lake (south branch). Just as we were coming to it we sighted a few teepees a mile or so down. This was the camp Lucky Moore had told us about. We noted here tide water mark, so the rising tide reaches right up to the foot of the lake. It is my opinion that the highest tides of September affect Baker lake. Where the Huskies were camped the water falls and rises four feet. Very soon we were surrounded by natives in their kayacks, racing around us, and showing great pleasure at seeing us. They led us to their camp, and here we introduced ourselves to the band, gave them presents of tea, tobacco, &c., in exchange for which we were given deer tongues, deer skins, deer clothing, &c. At night we boiled a large kettle of deer meat, added some soup tablets to the gravy, and all partook of the feast. On the morning of August 28, I despatched two natives in their kayacks with a letter to who ever was in charge of the relief boat at Ellis island. I showed them the exact spot on the map and told them to make it as quick as they could. They assured me they would sleep only twice on the way—which meant they would be there before the night of 30-31 August, which they did. In this letter I asked the relief boat to await a day or two in case we would be delayed down the inlet by contrary weather.

At noon on the 29th, we left our new friends, and continued our journey. The river below Baker lake is about 25 miles long and empties into Chesterfield inlet.

Chesterfield inlet is 130 miles long.

Two young natives accompanied us as far as Chesterfield Inlet in their kayacks, and camped with us for the night.

Baker river is a fast stream on the falling tide, but there are no difficult spots on it . I was told by natives that at certain stages of the ebb and flow there are some pretty stiff currents along the upper part. All we experienced was a very fast flowing stream with no serious ripple.

On the morning of the 29th, we left at nearly high tide, but still rising, crossed the inlet to the north shore just above the Quoich river, where there are large deep bays on both sides of the inlet. We had a fair breeze and got across safely. Immediately on the other side the inlet becomes quite narrow. We were on the falling tide then, and with some current we were going at a high speed. We stopped for lunch just as the tide was beginning to rise. In the afternoon the wind having died down we had to row against a very strong current, and made slow progress. We camped on a sand bank (north shore) near Promise point, where the inlet is very narrow and a stong current is felt at certain stages of the tide.

Next morning, the 30th, we had a fair wind and sailed most of the forenoon. We stopped for lunch just as the tide was on the rise. We were on a long rough beach. Before we were through the water was on us, and we had to finish our meals in the canoes.

The weather was warm and still, and not a ripple on the inlet which is about three miles wide. The tide was rising and the current was strong against us. We were on the north side, and we benefited by the still weather to get across. The opposite shore was reached in a short time, and we kept rowing keeping close to land, where there was less current. In places we had very stiff pulls over points of rock, and we made very slow progress. We camped in sight of Centre island, about eight miles in the distance.

Next morning, the 31st we left at high tide, tide in our favour. It was a nice still morning, very warm. We paddled through large and small islands, and reached Ellis island about noon.

We sighted a flag on a bluff on the main shore, and shortly after saw the camp. We found all were away, but their bedding and outfit being there, we knew they were not far. They came in towards evening in the whale boat from a deer hunt. Constable McMillan was in charge of the party. He had left Fullerton a few days previous with instructions sent by Superintendent Moodie. He had reached Ellis island on the 29th, had put up a flag as instructed, and erected camp. The following day the natives from Baker lake had reached him with my letter. Not expecting me for a day or two he had left in the morning to obtain a supply of deer meat. He had seen us coming in the distance, but as the whale boat was high and dry on the falling tide, he was forced to wait until the tide rose to float his boat again.

I was handed a letter from Superintendent Moodie, and was told about the *McTavish* being expected at any time. I was also informed of the drowning of Sergeant Donaldson, which occurred about the middle of August at Marble island while the *McTavish* was on its way up to Fullerton.

The *McTavish* was to leave Fullerton only a day or so after the whale boat. That same night the natives reported a sail at the north point of the inlet.

On the 1st of September all day the *McTavish* tacked against a head wind, and made Ellis island by nightfall.

On the morning of the 2nd of September we broke camp, and all hands went on board.

Game.—From Beverly lake down to the Hudson Bay deer were met almost daily, but not in large herds. Most were seen along the lower end of Shultz lake, Shultz river rapids and along Barker lake.

Fish are plentiful in all the lakes. On Baker lake we saw some very large trout jumping near the mouth of a small river emptying into the lake.

Water fowl were seen only on Baker lake, and then only a few, while on the other lakes and rivers none were seen.

Ptarmigan are fairly plentiful in places all along this stretch, particularly from Shultz lake down.

Inhabitants.—At Beverly lake we met a camp of Eskimos, a few men and women. They were well provided with everything in the line of arms, ammunition, clothing and necessaries of life.

Lucky Moore, the headman, a very enlightened native, speaking good English, was dressed as an ordinary white man. At foot of Baker lake is another camp of natives, numbering about 25. They were well stocked with everything, killing a good number of deer, and laying in a stock of meat and deerskin for the winter.

All the Eskimos met belonged to the Kenepeeto tribe.

Vegetation.—Beverly lake to Hudson Bay is a stretch of barrens. No wood grows on that stretch but a few small willows in some very scattered spots and far between. On Beverly lake any amount of driftwood is to be found. On Aberdeen lake very little, and below none at all. It is easy though to make small fires with moss or willows. Grass grows in favoured spots, but the balance of the country is bare.

Topography.—Beverly lake is surrounded by comparatively low lying sandy country. The shores are generally sandy. At the lower end the formation remains the same, but land is higher. Just entering into Aberdeen lake the shores are rocky and immediately give place to low sandy soil. This extends for about 30 miles, when the country again takes a rocky appearance, and the ridges get higher and higher to the lower end, where hills of from 400 to 500 feet in height are seen, with solid rock formation.

On entering the river flowing in northern direction the country again becomes low and sandy near the shores, but fairly high rocky hills are seen in the distance.

The north shore of Schultz lake is of high rocky ridges, in places 400 feet high. When getting to the lower end it alters to sand and gravel and becomes low lying. At the outlet of Schultz river it again becomes rocky, and keeps so until below the rapids, where it alternates from rocks to gravel. The ridges are high, in places 400 feet. Below the last rapid, near Baker lake, the country immediately becomes low lying and sandy and gravelly. The north shore of Baker lake is high and rocky, in places the bare rocky ridges advance and run into the lake, forming rough, bare points. The lower end of Baker lake is high, the ridges being about 400 feet.

Baker river flows between high banks of solid rock.

The formation of the country along Chesterfield inlet is mostly rocky, and is quite low lying, with here and there a prominent rocky point, but none above 200 feet, except at the lower end, near Deer island, where there is a collection of fairly high ridges.

ELLIS ISLAND TO FULLERTON.

At about mid-day on September 2 Corporal Joyce, Constables Conway and Walker, with some Fullerton natives as crew, left Ellis island in the whaleboat bound for Fullerton. This was in accordance with instructions received from Churchill. A few moments after we raised anchor and left Ellis island bound for Churchill. On board the *McTavish* were Sergeant McArthur, Corporal Reeves, Constables McMillan and McDiarmid, Special Constable Ford, natives Pook, Tuperlock, Bye & Bye and his wife and myself.

We sailed only a short time and were becalmed a few miles only from Ellis island.

On the 3rd the weather was cloudy and raining. We sailed a few hours and anchored.

On the 4th we left early, but were forced to anchor shortly after on the lee of a low island on account of the bad weather, foggy, rain and strong headwind (southeast). We remained all the balance of the day at anchor; we were in fairly good shelter. Towards evening the wind decreased slightly.

At midnight we were suddenly awakened by heavy pitching and noise of the wind through the rigging. Constable McMillan, who had charge of the manœuvering of the boat, reported the anchors dragging. They were all out, the three we had, but they were too small for the *McTavish*. We all dressed and got ready for any emergency.

It was pitch dark, a northeast gale blowing, and in a very short time we were surrounded by white foam, waves breaking over the reefs. We were slowly drifting to shore. Occasionally a large wave would break over the boat, and then it would be bailing for life.

At dawn on September 5, we saw ourselves without a rudder, surrounded by reefs, anchors dragging. We were slowly drifting towards shore, and every large wave would find its way into the boat, which was being strained to its utmost, both ends sagging when the centre rested on the crest of a wave.

The boat was doomed, and the only chance of getting safely out of the wreck was to await a favourable moment, slip the anchor, and drift ashore.

All at once a large wave broke over the bow, and the boat began to sink forward. The order was given to slip the anchors, the jib was joisted to give her headway, and to replace the rudder a long sweep was used. The boat came broadside to the waves, and refused to go before the wind. We had to lower the jib, and allow the boat to be tossed at the mercy of the sea. Every wave brought us nearer to the shore. We were lifted over reefs in a most miraculous manner until close to shore we struck heavily, were lifted again, and struck broadside on a bare reef which at high water is covered with a foot or so of water.

We immediately set to work, and got all the provisions, kit and clothing out before the boat was cut off from the island by a deep turbulent channel. The tide still rising the boat was raised and raised until it was left high and dry on the very crest of the reef when the tide fell again.

During the afternoon the wind calmed down sufficiently to allow us to put up the tents and make shelter. We got the stove out of the boat and all we could of the lumber, shingles, &c., and made ourselves as comfortable as a wrecked outfit could be.

The canoes had been landed without any accident, and the dinghy although damaged in the bow was repaired, and made seaworthy. We had sufficient provisions to last for ten to fifteen days, and there were a good number of game birds on the island, and all we had to do was to await patiently for favourable weather, when we could get across to the mainland with canoes and the dinghy. As near as we could make out we were on Fairway island at the mouth of the Chesterfield inlet. When the weather cleared Chief Attingula's camp on the mainland became plainly visible.

On the 6th the wind calmed down sufficiently to allow us to erect a large sheet in lieu of a flag on one of the long spars belonging to the *McTavish* for the purpose of attracting the attention of the natives on the mainland. During half and low tides the work was going on taking all that could be taken out of the wreck including masts and rigging. All was placed in a safe place ashore, and a proper cache made.

On the 7th the dimensions of the *McTavish* were taken. Length over all 47½ feet, beam 13½ feet, depth inside amidship 3 feet 7½ in. The *McTavish* was an open boat. It was badly shattered in the bow, badly strained and rendered unfit for further service. On the same day the natives on shore sighted our camp, and came over in their whaleboat.

We hired the boat from the chief and made preparations to leave for Fullerton. The natives were unable to return to their camp the same day on account of the weather.

I considered it was too late to attempt the journey to Churchill by canoe. The only alternative was to go to Fullerton, and wait until freeze up, when the trip by dog trains could be effected.

The following day, the 8th, the natives pulled back to the mainland, and Pook, Tupearlock and Bye and Bye brought the boat back to the island. They had a very stiff pull against an increasing easterly wind, and by the time they reached the camp at about dusk the wind had developed into a mild gale.

About midnight the weather grew worse, and it began to snow and sleet, with a strong gale blowing. The tents were blown down.

On the morning of the 9th we found the *McTavish* had been wrenched off the reef, and had been driven about four miles west of the camp where it was left high and dry on another reef.

About 3 p.m. the gale blew over, the wind settling down to an ordinary breeze.

On the morning of the 10th, we were able to leave in the whaleboat bound for Fullerton. We had everything cached as safely as possible on the island before leaving. The weather was threathening, but it remained calm all day. We rowed across Chesterfield inlet, a light breeze springing up in our favour, we sailed until dusk.

On the morning of the 11th we left early. The wind was blowing from the west, and was still favourable to us. We reached Depot island at about 10 a.m. We were sailing with all reefs taken in, and at times across the big bays, such as Winchester and Daly, the boat had all it could do to keep afloat. We reached Fullerton about 5.30 p.m. Here we found Corporal Joyce and his party had arrived safely, and were making preparations for a long winter.

The police whaleboat was sent back to Fairway island to accompany the chief's boat, which we had promised to return.

Fifteen days later they returned with a load from the cache, having experienced very difficult weather on the round trip. A native whaleboat was accompanying them and also had a load from the cache. There is nothing left now on Fairway island but the canoes (the dinghy is on the mainland at the chief's camp), lumber, *McTavish's* rigging, and other heavy clumsy articles, such as shingles, empty water kegs, &c.

FULLERTON TO FORT CHURCHILL.

The fall at Fullerton was very severe, cold and stormy. Chesterfield inlet which usually does not freeze over until the end of December was safe to cross about the 20th of November.

While delayed at Fullerton preparations were made for the wintering of the party. Provisions were short, and the natives were sent out to hunt, and were kept at it until a few days before we left. A good number of deer were procured for the party left at Fullerton, and together with what they will be able to get from the natives they will manage through the winter easily. In case of any shortage Captain Comar (a whaler) will supply them with what is required.

It was hard to procure a travelling outfit in Fullerton. There were very few deer skins procurable to make clothing, bedding, boots, &c. Dogs were very scarce, and only eighteen could be mustered, and of these one got loose and returned to Fullerton the first night out, which left us with only seventeen dogs.

There were no oil stoves on charge. Sergeant McArthur had two small ordinary wick lamps, they were not in good shape, but we repaired them, and made them do, and I bought one blue flame Primus stove from Captain Comer. For oil cans we had to use the water cans of the *McTavish*, three of which we had taken to Fullerton with us in a whale boat. All we could take was ten days provisions for the dogs and fifteen days for ourselves. We took a good supply of tea though, and sufficient sea biscuit for forty days.

I had made close investigations about game to be found along the way, and I concluded that it could be done in safety. Sergt. McArthur, Corporal Reeves, and Con-

stable McMillan were most anxious to come out. I explained to them I did not care to take the responsibility—that it was a long and arduous journey, and at a time when the days were very short, and in the coldest weather, that I could not take sufficient supplies for the trip, and that we would have to live on the country.

They were all willing to take their chance, but I could not see my way to take them all. As it was our provisions were cut down low enough, and making the party so large caused a great deal of inconvenience, necessitating the building of two snow houses, and the formation of two different outfits practically.

I had some difficulty in persuading the natives to come. They said that no one travels in December and January; the days are too short and it is too cold. The only reason they consented was on account of their wives and families being at Churchill. They were anxious to get to them.

I knew what a lot of anxiety the delay of this patrol would cause, and we hurried preparations.

On the 29th of November our outfit was in readiness. The party consisted of Sergt. McArthur, Corpl. Reeves, Special Constable Ford, natives Pook and Tupearlock and myself, six in all. We had two dog sleighs eighteen feet long, and two feet wide, nine dogs on each with a load of about sixteen hundred pounds divided between the two sleighs.

Those that were left behind were Corporal Joyce, Constables McMillan, Walker, Conway and McDiarmid.

I do not entertain the least anxiety about them, although not overstocked with provisions they have sufficient to see them through until July or August.

On the morning of 30th November we pulled out of Fullerton. The rocky shores were almost bare of snow. We had to keep on the salt water ice, which is very heavy pulling when bare of snow as it was, and made very slow progress, only going at a walk.

We camped about twelve miles from Fullerton that night. We lost a good deal of time towards evening finding a suitable place to camp, snow banks were very few, not of sufficient depth to build snow houses.

During the night one dog got loose, and returned to Fullerton. Next morning we pulled out with nine dogs on one sleigh and eight on the other. Considering the size of the party and the loads that were on the sleighs we should have had at least twelve to each, to travel comfortably.

The 1st December we reached to about the centre of Daly bay where we camped on an island. Weather dull, and not cold.

We reached Chesterfield inlet on the evening of December 4 just as a blizzard got up. On the 5th we were stormbound all day.

Some rough ice was met between Fullerton and the inlet, and progress was slow. On the 6th we crossed Chesterfield Inlet, having had to go up about five miles, there being open water at the mouth. We had to cross some very rough ice, and at times it was most dangerous steering the long heavily laden sleighs between the jumble of broken cakes of ice.

As we were nearing the south shore towards evening a deer was sighted (our first) but he got scent of us before we came within rifle range, and promptly disappeared.

On the 7th we began to cross that stretch of land between the Chesterfield inlet and Rankin inlet, known as Baker foreland. It was very rough going for the first part of the day; the ground was very rocky and loose stones were almost bare of snow, and made steering between the rocks most difficult. In the afternoon the country became more rolling and the surface more even, and we encountered many lakes over which it was good travelling. Towards evening we killed a deer and fed it to the dogs, adding a couple of cans of dog pemmican.

December 8.—Stormbound.

December 9.—Nice clear day but cold. We travelled six hours—a very long day considering the length of sunlight at that time of the year in such a latitude. We saw some deer, but they were too far away.

December 10.—Stormbound.

December 11.—We left before sunrise, weather nice and warm, wind from south-east. Turned to drifting by noon. At 2 p.m. saw some deer very close. Pook and myself got on their track. Tupearlock and Pook killed four. Three of them were fed to the dogs.

On the 12th we reached Rankin inlet at about noon, and camped on an inlet for the night.

December 13.—Stormbound.

December 14.—Crossed inlet by noon. Hard pulling on salt water ice in afternoon, struck south across country which was quite hilly and rough travelling.

December 15.—Left at dawn. Struck salt water about noon and kept cutting across long narrow points until sundown, 2.15 p.m. Fed our last dog feed.

December 16.—Overcast and snowing part of the day. Travelled over salt water ice and land alternately until sundown when we came to an abandoned snow house.

December 17.—Very stormy during night. Morning very cold and strong wind. Deer sighted and two were killed. Too stormy and cold to travel. Fed both deer.

December 18.—Clear cold weather. Travelled all day, saw many deer, but none were killed.

December 19.—Clear and very cold. Coal oil, white and thick. Camped early. Killed one deer and fed it to the dogs.

December 20.—Stormbound. Very cold.

December 21.—Too cold to travel. Stayed in snow houses all day. Natives volunteered to go ahead and hunt. Returned in evening having killed three deer, which they had cached on the road.

December 22.—Left at daybreak. Very cold day; the coldest travelling day of the journey. Picked up the three deer and travelled until nearly sundown. Camped on edge of salt water. Land becoming less rocky. Fed the three deer.

December 23.—Left before sunrise and travelled until after sundown. Must be south of Dawson Inlet. Country becoming more level.

December 24.—Left before sunrise. A nice day. Dogs travelling very well, loads getting lighter. In afternoon dogs slackened. Camped near a large loose rock in a snow drift. My lamp broken. Supper, tea and frozen raw meat.

December 25.—During night dogs got into our biscuit and ate a good part. Morning broke very stormy; stayed in camp all day. Dogs third day without food.

December 26.—Left before sunrise; travelled inland to get into deer country, killed 3 deer; dogs well fed to-night. They had been four days without food.

December 27.—Late start and slow going all day. Killed two deer, fed one to dogs.

December 28.—Left before sunrise. Dogs stole other deer during early morning and ate it. Were sick all day. Travelling very slow. Killed three deer towards evening.

December 29.—Left before sunrise. Nice warm day. Dogs slow. Saw many deer but already have two on the sleighs. Turned cold and stormy towards evening.

December 30.—Very stormy. Remained in camp all day. Fed one deer.

December 31.—Left just before sunrise. Dogs going well. Weather clear and cold. Travelling over very flat country. Fed one deer.

January 1, 1909.—Left before sunrise. Clear and cold. Burnt last coal oil for breakfast. Travelled until sundown. Killed three deer. No fire in igloes. No more coal oil.

January 2.—Breakfast cooked outside with broken empty boxes. Late start. Dogs slow. Picked up some driftwood for fuel. First driftwood seen; must be in

the vicinity of Driftwood point. Country low lying, and getting rough inland. Very stormy. Have to keep close to shore. Following sleigh track in afternoon leading south.

January 3.—Stormbound. Cleared towards noon, too late to make a start. Pook went ahead and killed one deer along sleigh track.

January 4.—Left at sunrise. Weather very cold and low drift. Dogs slow, and beginning to give out. Picked up deer and fed it at night.

January 5.—Late start. Day very cold, and low drift. Dogs slow. Killed one deer and fed it to dogs at night.

January 6.—Left long before sunrise. Killed three deer. Struck a camp of igloes (abandoned) about sundown, and camped for the night. Very cold weather with low drift. Gave out the last of the biscuits—had been on short rations for about a week.

January 7.—Cold and stormy. Stayed in camp all day. Pook went ahead, killed one deer, reported having seen standing wood in distance. Menu, straight deer and tea.

January 8.—Left at sunrise. Nice day but cold. Picked up deer, camped near shore of bay by sundown. Timber in sight in distance.

January 9.—Left early, very cold. Following well marked trail, about five sleighs in places. Kept branching off, keeping off timber on account of soft snow. Reached Seal river by sundown. Full of overflows and difficult to get across at dark. Stopped in a clump of willows and made fire. Ate supper, tea, and deer, left again on the moon rising about 8 p.m. Travelled until 11 p.m. when we came to a camp of igloes. One dog played out, had to leave him. Camp at abandoned igloes.

January 10.—Storm bound. Very cold.

January 11.—Left at 3 a.m. Dogs tired and slow. Left one sleigh and half the baggage, intend to make Churchill by night. All sixteen dogs on one sleigh—good going. Reached North river by sunrise and the crossing of Button bay by noon. Reached Churchill before sundown. All well.

General Remarks.

It will be noted that no time on the journey were we in a precarious position; the longest period the dogs went without food was four days. These dogs can stand ten or twelve days of starvation and still work, but it is very hard on them. The dog we left on the trail we thought might follow us, but it never showed up again. It was the smallest dog in the pack.

As to ourselves we never suffered from privation, we had at all times a good supply of meat. We ran short of sugar and coffee, these two were very much missed.

We had hoped to meet natives on the way and procure a new outfit of shoes and deer skin socks, but as we did not we employed those days when stormbound to patch and mend what we had and make the clothing last as long as it would.

The worst feature of a long journey like this (we were 43 days) in a country where no fuel is to be procured, is the absolute impossibility of drying clothing, bedding, &c. The moisture from the body accumulates, and there are no means to dry clothing to get rid of it in any way, and every day sees it harder to put on in the morning, and the bed harder to get into at night, until both clothing and bedding become as stiff as a board from the ice. It is a very uninviting task and disagreeable procedure getting into an icy bed at night, and the same thing in the morning geting into icy clothes. Sleeping with one's clothes on only makes matters worse. There is no fuel to be procured all the way between Fullerton and Driftwood point near Churchill, and even there it is only by chance that a stray piece is picked up.

CHURCHILL TO REGINA.

It was a long time before we could leave Churchill on account of the difficulties in procuring an outfit. Even when we left after four weeks of a stay we were improperly provided with dogs, sleighs, &c. No guides could be procured.

Mr. E. H. Drury, divisional engineer of the Hudson Bay Railway survey, made a flying trip to Churchill about the first week of February. We prepared to leave with him on Monday February 8.

On the 7th we left the police post and camped a few miles above at Mosquito point. The party consisted of Sergeant McArthur, Corporal Reeves and Constable Travers, transferred from Churchill to Regina, and myself—four in all. We had two dog sleighs, six dogs in each train.

On the morning of the 8th Mr. Drury overtook us and we had lunch together about fifteen miles from Churchill. This was the last we saw of him and his party, as our dogs could not keep up with them. On the night of the 8th we camped about five miles from Deer river. On the 9th we camped on the Barrens and on the 10th also.

On the 11th we met Sergeant Nicholls returning to Churchill with winter packet, and that night we camped on the edge of the timber.

On the 12th, a very cold and stormy day, the trail was drifted up and we made very slow progress.

We travelled on the 13th and 14th, when we reached the Churchill river. We laid up on the 15th at the camp of Sandy Oman (a native) at the mouth of the Little Churchill to rest the dogs and give them a good feed.

On the 16th we travelled up the Little Churchill, and on the 17th reached the camp of Thomas Harry (a native).

On the 18th we reached William Keeper's (native) camp. We rested one day there.

On the 20th, 21st and 22nd we travelled and reached Split lake at about 3.30 p.m.

On the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th we laid up at Split lake, getting outfit for Norway House in readiness. I inspected detachment on the 25th, and have sent you a separate report on this.

On the 27th we left Split lake, adding Special Constable Alec Spence with police dog team to the party. We were well fitted then with good sleighs and the dogs were in good shape, and travelling between Split lake and Norway House was very agreeable. We made the 260 miles in six days travel, stopping at Nataoiman and Cross lake on the way. We reached Norway House on the evening of March 6.

Here also we laid up to rest dogs and procure a fresh outfit of provisions. Alec Spence was sent back to Split lake, and Special Constable W. T. Towers was away at Gimli with Constable Wood. Sergeant Smith was alone at the post.

On Tuesday, the 9th, I inspected the detachment, and have forwarded you my inspection report.

On Thursday, the 11th, we left Norway House, travelled on Lake Winnipeg, and reached Gimli, the head of the railway, on the morning of the 18th, a distance of 300 miles.

On the 19th, we reached Winnipeg, and arrived at Regina on the morning of the 21st March.

CONCLUSION.

The journey was performed from start to finish without any serious mishap, but the wreck of the *McTavish*. If it had not been for this accident the party would have been out and in Regina by the latter end of October.

The route between Great Slave lake and the Hudson Bay, although not presenting any serious difficulties, is by no means an easy one. The Hanbury river is the most dangerous stretch.

As to using this route as a permanent yearly patrol, the time is not yet ripe for it. There is no one living on the longer part of this stretch, and the natives that are met with are very few, and there are no white men there whatever.

The natives themselves, first, the Yellow Knives and Dog Rib Indians, yearly come to Fort Resolution at treaty time in the early part of July. They seem to be well off and hold a fairly good reputation. They have no permanent camp, and a police detachment would do them no good.

Secondly, the Eskimos at the Hudson Bay end of the route, are very few and far between. They are well provided with arms, ammunition and trading goods, which they procure either from the Hudson Bay Company or the whalers in the Hudson Bay. There is no crime committed by these people, although totally ignorant of the law and Christianity, they have old customs and laws of their own which are very fair and Christianlike in every respect. Although having superstitions like all natives, unenlightened or otherwise, none of them are of a criminal nature.

In my opinion there is no need for a police post north of Churchill at present. The work of collecting customs from the whalers could be done from Churchill if that post were provided with a small auxiliary ketch of from twenty to twenty-five tons. A boat of that size properly made would be safer than a larger one, and would do good work and would be inexpensive to run.

There is no need to enforce game laws in that country. The natives do not kill more than they actually need. Game is plentiful and there is no fear to be entertained as to its becoming scarce or extinct. The country is too vast, and the natives too few.

TABLE OF ESTIMATED DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Fort Saskatchewan to Athabaska Landing (teams)	90
Athabaska Landing to Fort McMurray (scow)	280
Fort McMurray to Grahams Landing (steamer)	290
Grahams Landing to Fort Smith (teams)	12
Fort Smith to Fort Resolution (canoes)	180
Fort Resolution to Fort Reliance (canoes)	240
Pike Portage route between Great Slave lake and Artillery lake and Artillery lake (portage and canoe)	25
Artillery lake to Height of Land (portage and canoe)	100
Height of Land to Thelon river (portage and canoe)	170
Thelon river (canoe)	220
Beverly lake and river (canoe)	35
Aberdeen lake (canoe)	60
River between Aberdeen and Schultz lake (canoe)	20
Schultz lake (canoe)	25
Schultz or Lower Thelon river (portage and canoe)	35
Baker lake (canoe)	60
River foot of Baker lake (canoe)	25
Chesterfield inlet, Hudson bay (canoe)	130
Chesterfield inlet to Fullerton (whaleboat)	100
Fullerton to Churchill (dog trains)	450
Churchill to Split lake (dog trains)	240
Split lake to Norway house (dog trains)	260
Norway house to Gimli (dog trains)	300
Total mileage	3,347

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. A. PELLETIER,
Inspector.

APPENDIX P.

PATROL REPORT STAFF-SERGT. F. J. FITZGERALD, FORT MACPHERSON TO HERSCHEL ISLAND, NOVEMBER, 1908-9.

HERSCHEL ISLAND DETCH.,
MACKENZIE RIVER DIST., March 28, 1909.

Officer Commanding 'Depot' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of patrol from Fort McPherson to Herschel island.

On the 10th of March the following party left Fort McPherson Detch. at 7 a.m. Spc. Const. Jimmie Husky, runner before the dogs, Sergt. Selig, with the Fort McPherson Detch. train of dogs, Indian William Husky, with native train of dogs, and myself with the Herschel Island Detch. train of dogs. Nooned at Nelson's Fishery and camped for the night on the MacKenzie river, five miles below the mouth of Peel river. Heavy snowstorms, making the trail very heavy. 30 miles.

Left camp at 6.45 a.m. of the 11th, nooned on the MacKenzie, and camped for the night seven miles down the little river. Met three Eskimo families at the mouth of the little river hunting for deer. They had no flour, tea or tobacco. Fine with strong wind, going good.—35 miles.

On the 12th inst. left camp at 7 a.m., nooned at Oo-nee-uk's, and arrived at Peterson's camp at 2.45 p.m.

At Oo-nee-uks camp no food except what fish they can catch, which is very few. There are three families there.

At Peterson's camp there are three families of natives, they still have some fish, but no other kind of food.

Fine with slight wind, going good.—25 miles.

Laid over on the 13th inst. Left Petersons at 6.30 of the 14th, nooned on the big river, and camped for the night about 35 miles from Petersons. Very cold, strong cold wind, going good.—35 miles.

On the 15th left camp at 7.30 p.m., nooned and camped at 2.30 p.m., on the east branch. Very cold with a cold head wind, going good.—27 miles.

On the 16th it was very stormy and laid over in camp. On the 17th inst., left camp at 6.30 a.m., nooned at the mouth of the river and went along the coast about fifteen miles and camped for the night at the Whitefish station. Cold with strong head wind, going good.—33 miles.

Very stormy on the 18th and 19th, and laid over in camp. On the 20th left camp at 6 a.m., nooned at Shingle point and camped at Kay point portage at 9 p.m. Cold with slight wind, going good until we came to King point, when it was something awful for the last eight miles, owing to big rough ice. Men and dogs very tired.—40 miles.

On the 21st left camp at 6.15 a.m., nooned at Stokes point and arrived at Herschel Island at 3.30 p.m. Cold but clear. Nice day.—35 miles.

This has been a very easy patrol this year. It has been the finest year for travelling along the coast that I have seen. On the trip down we had to wear snowshoes only for about half a day. The natives from the camps kept the trail open, making trips

to the fort trying to get food. Two Koggmollicks came with us from Pok-e-uks camp to Herschel island, and we fed them on the way down. I think that these natives on the river will be alright until the open water, they will be hungry, but will be able to keep themselves alive with what rabbits and fish they catch. It is a pleasure to have such an excellent companion as Sergt. Selig with one, and he is also a good worker and tripper. I cannot speak too highly of the eiderdown robes sent in last summer.

I had to shoot one of the dogs at the fort, this dog has been working for the police the last four or five years and was getting old and useless; I bought another one from the Hudson Bay Company for $20.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, Staff-Sergt.
In charge of MacKenzie River Dist.

APPENDIX Q.

PATROL REPORT STAFF-SERGEANT F. J. FITZGERALD, HERSCHEL ISLAND TO FORT MACPHERSON, MAY, 1909.

Fort McKenzie Detch.,
MacKenzie River Dist., July 6, 1909.

Officer Commanding
Depot Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir.—I have the honour to forward the following report of journey from Herschel island Detch. to Fort McPherson Detch. by dog sled and whale boat.

I left Herschel island on the morning of the 21st May, 1909, accompanied by Const. Kinney and the interpreter with the Herschel island Detch., train of dogs, and native Roxy with a train of dogs, who I hired to bring part of the supplies to Escape reef.

The going was heavy owing to the fall of snow and I camped at Kay point for the night.

Left camp at 6 a.m. of the 22nd and had to camp at King Point at 3 p.m. Dogs about played out.

The heavy ice between Kay and King points formed large pools of water and we struggled with the large sleds all day sometimes up to our waist in water, and had a very hard day. The ice was better east of King point and we made a good day on the 23rd camping on a sandspit five miles east of Escape reef. There were two families of natives camped here and two at Escape reef, waiting for duck shooting.

On the morning of the 24th Const. Kinney and interpreter left this camp to return to Herschel island, leaving me to wait for the whale boat from Fort McPherson Detch.

At 1 a.m. on the 14th of June Sergt. Selig and interpreter arrived with the whale boat from Fort McPherson.

During all this time the natives only got seven duck, about nine small fish and a few squirrels, so I had to keep them from starving, and by the time Sergt. Selig arrived my supply of food was very small.

As Sergt. Selig and the interpreter had had no sleep for a couple of nights, working ice on the way down, and it was a dead calm, we decided to get some. During the day the ice drifted in, filling the bay, and we had to haul the boat on the beach to keep it from getting crushed.

We dare not venture to take the boat off the beach until the 22nd, when we found that we could not stay longer, as we were then about out of food.

Our food supply then was 15 pounds flour, seven pounds bacon, one-half pound tea and a little coffee and sugar.

The natives could not set their nets owing to the ice, and there was no ammunition in the party.

After three hours' hard work we managed to make our way through the ice and headed for the mouth of the river, where we arrived at 3 p.m. We took one family of natives to the Whitefish station, where they could catch some fish, and as Roxy and his family wanted to go to the fort and work for Sten, we took them along with us.

On the evening of the 22nd we tracked up the river about ten miles, until we came to a small river, when we camped and set a small net, the only one we had.

On the 23rd and 24th we had a strong head wind and could not travel. In those two days we caught about 70 small fish and dried 50 of them for the way up.

At 2 a.m. of the 25th had a good fair wind and started up the river and sailed until 11 p.m., when the wind died down, and we rowed and tacked until 6 a.m., of the 26th, when we went into camp until 6 p.m. At this place we got 10 dried fish from a native camped here.

At 6 p.m. of the 26th left camp and rowed and tracked until 9 a.m. of the 27th, when we camped on the big river.

On the 27th, 28th, 29th and until 3 p.m. of the 30th we had to stay in this camp owing to head wind.

Our food ran out on the 29th, but we got two fresh fish from a native going down the river; our last tea leaves we boiled for the third time at this camp.

Things were getting serious, as there was no small river to set the net, when the wind changed and we started up the river at 3 p.m. of the 30th. The wind changed to a gale, but as it was fair we took three reefs in the sail and kept going, and arrived at the mouth of the Peel river at 6 a.m. of the 1st of July. We were very lucky in meeting Mr. Campbell, of the Hudson Bay Company, at the mouth of the Peel, who gave us a small piece of moose meat, but he had no tea.

We rowed and tracked to Nelson's fishery, where two Indian families were camped. They gave us some fresh and dried fish, but they had no tea. After resting two hours and having a fair wind we sailed to Fort McPherson, the last 10 miles under two reefs, arriving there at 9 p.m. of the 1st of July, when we did justice to a good meal at the barracks.

Tea is not indispensable, but one never misses the refreshment of a good cup of tea until he gets down to drinking muddy river water.

Sergt. Selig deserves great credit in the way he handled the whale boat in the ice and during the gale, and in keeping his temper under all circumstances.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, S. Sergt.,
In charge of Mackenzie River Dist.

APPENDIX R.

PATROL SERGEANT S. E. A. SELIG, HERSCHEL ISLAND TO FORT MACPHERSON, APRIL, 1909.

MacKenzie River Detachment,
Fort Macpherson Detachment, April 10, 1909

The Officer Commanding,
'Depot' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the second winter patrol, returning from Herschel island.

Friday, April 2.—Sergt. Selig with train of dogs, interpreter running before the dogs, and hired native and train of dogs, left Herschel at 7 a.m., for Fort Macpherson. Had lunch at Kay point at noon. During the afternoon, we found the ice between Kay and King points very bad, and the travelling worse. We made slow progress, making our camp in an old house four miles west of King point. Weather fine with slight northeast wind.—Forty miles.

Saturday, April 3.—Left our camp at 7 a.m., and made very slow progress to King point. During this time the wind (head) got pretty strong. We came to an Esquimaux camp about two miles east of King point and camped there for the day. They were hard up for food and we gave them what we could spare. There were four of them in the camp and the day before they had had two ptarmigan.—Six miles.

Sunday, April 4.—Left the native camp at 7 a.m. and had good time. Had a lunch at Shingle point at 10.30 a.m. Going good after lunch. Caught up to two natives with dogs, enroute to the Mackenzie, at what is called the 'Whitefish station.' Made a cup of tea at 2.30 p.m., five miles further on. We struck the mouth of Trout river at 5 p.m. and made camp. Weather fine in a.m. but foggy in p.m.—Forty-four miles.

Monday, April 5.—Left camp at 7 a.m. Travelling up the river good. Made a cup of tea and had lunch at 10.30 a.m. and again at 2 p.m. Got to the big river about 3 p.m., continued going, and made camp at 6 p.m. The interpreter hurt his leg by falling in an ice crack coming along the coast, and felt sore to-day. Weather fine.—Fifty miles.

Tuesday, April 6.—Left camp at 7 a.m. Travelling good. Had lunch at 10.30 a.m. and reached Pokiaks camp at 3.30 p.m., stopping for the night. I got dog feed from these natives for to-night and one night's feed for the trail. Weather cloudy.—Thirty-five miles.

Wednesday, April 7.—Left Pokiaks camp at 7 a.m. and found a little snow on the trail, making the travelling a little bit heavy. We came to Ooniaks camp at 9.30 a.m. They were short of food but were catching a few fish, and snaring a few rabbits. Had lunch at 10.30 a.m. At 3 p.m. we got to the middle branch of the MacKenzie, and had a lunch at Kakatoos camp. There are three families camped here. They are getting some fish, a few rabbits, and have killed a few muskrats, the latter being as good food as the former in the spring. Found a lot of snow on this river. Camped on one of the islands in the river, 6.30 p.m. Weather fine.—Forty-five miles.

Thursday, April 8.—Left camp at 7 a.m. Had lunch at the mouth of the Peel river at 11.30 a.m. Quite a lot of snow on this river, which is usually the case. Reached Fort Macpherson at 7.30 p.m. and did justice to a good supper. Weather fine.—Forty-five miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Our loads were heavy leaving Herschel island, as we were carrying green fish for dog feed, but each day saw us a good bit lighter. The natives that we encountered along the trail were running short of food, but they were getting around after fish and what rabbits they could snare. The dogs went well and there were no sore feet. During the last two days the interpreter had a lame leg and we took turn about running before the dogs. The weather was not so warm as one would expect at the time of year, but excellent for travelling. On the whole this was about the best sled trip I have had, for good weather and travelling.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. E. A. SELIG, *Sergt.*
In charge of Fort Macpherson Detachment.

APPENDIX S.

PATROL REPORT STAFF-SERGEANT K. F. ANDERSON, PEACE RIVER CROSSING TO GRAND PRAIRIE, AUGUST, 1909.

PEACE RIVER CROSSING, August 29, 1909.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that I went on patrol to Grand prairie as instructed by you, leaving Peace river crossing, August 16, 1909, with special John Knott engaged for the trip, and team horses Nos. 203 and 205. I passed through Dunvegan and Spirit river, and reached Grand prairie August 20, 1909, calling at the Roman Catholic mission, Bear river bridge, Mr. Clifford, Flying Shot lake, and camping for the night at the post office with W. H. Lowe, agent of Revillon Bros. at Grand Prairie, who is an ex-R.N.W.M.P. man.

The following morning I left Saskatoon lake for Beaver Lodge settlement, 16 miles southwest, and called on several settlers, and also on Mr. McFarlane's survey camp at Bear Lodge river. As the mail of August 15 came in just before I left for Grand prairie, I took all letter mail for points on the way, except registered mail. There being only monthly mail from Peace river to Grand prairie, it was very much appreciated by everybody, especially the survey parties, three in number; first being St. Cyr at Spirit river, McMillan on the 17 base line, ten days south of Grand prairie McFarlane has the largest party (32), and is on contract survey with 12 teams of heavy horses.

The new settlers are all preparing for the coming winter, putting up houses, and also doing some ploughing for next year. On inquiry I find that nobody is in any danger of want for the coming winter, and that those men, who footed it in last summer, have all got work, and that they have also fastened on a homestead. The one man in particular, whom I was afraid would be in want, Charles Hogg, a one-armed man, had left Grand prairie for Edmonton some time ago on foot by way of Sturgeon lake and Lac St. Anne, and I was told he had some money to defray expenses.

Mr. Cornwall, the new member for Peace river district, has authorized a road for sleighs to be cut from Grand prairie to Sturgeon lake, which will commence after haying is over. This will give employment to a number of men, and help the newcomers considerably, not only on account of the money paid out for wages, but on account of the road, making a trip to Edmonton 70 miles shorter, which means cheaper transportation for the settlers, who are bringing into Grand prairie 40 tons of farm machinery this coming winter, and those who left their families outside are taking them in as well. All the settlers are happy with the prospects, and have very bright hopes for the future. The axe party (32) are especially good class of hard-working men, and I predict future prosperity for them. The 'Steves,' a large family of grown-up sons and relatives, who came up last year, have picked up particularly nice locations on Beaver river; in fact, all those who have taken land are first-class settlers, and will all do well.

The 'Beaver Lodge' potatoes have been touched slightly by frost, but not to any extent, some being untouched. Around Saskatoon lake nothing has been touched, or any other place except at Menkmans, who had his garden frozen, being low down in swampy land along the West Bear river. Menkmans, however, has a fine garden and grain field at Cut bank, looking fine. Again, Mr. Benson, on the extreme east end of Grand prairie is frozen out, but his land is amongst willows and hay swamps taken up for haying and grazing purposes only. These places mentioned

are very far apart, the prairie being about 75 miles long by 40 wide; as I was informed. I could not see the end of it either way, and I travelled about 30 miles from east to west.

No grain has been touched, of which there is about 200 acres, under oats mostly, and every prospect of successful harvest, and I should judge the average would be about 35 bushels to the acre.

The ground under cultivation on Grand prairie and Beaver lodge settlements comprises about 200 acres of all kinds of grain and vegetables, mostly oats. There is no doubt but this quantity will at least be trebled during the coming year. There are quantities of onions, carrots, beets and parsnips, besides beans and peas grown. some of which I picked from a garden at Beaver lodge.

The impression of Grand prairie on the mind of one when seeing it from Burned mountain for the first time, is something grand, and the prairie is well named. On a clear day, as it was when I was there, the Rocky mountains can be seen in the distance, blue with patches of white visible here and there where snow and ice still remained; in front the prairie brownish green, with small patches of grain fields visible; and a number of lakes here and there scattered about blue in the distance below, with two rivers winding their way along the prairie. The Bear river, the longest running into the Smokey river, and the Beaver Lodge river, which runs through the settlement of that name. The land is apparently rich, judging from the height of grass. The water is good everywhere, but timber is scarce, and has to be hauled long distance for building purposes. At Saskatoon lake, 15 miles is the shortest way to timber of any size.

There were no fires anywhere on the trip and none to be seen. The fire guardian, Mr. St. Pierre Ferguson, is doing lots of travelling, and has posted a number of fire notices all along the trail, and in doors of half-breed houses on Grand prairie, with apparently very good results. One fire, however, happened in the early spring, which swept about two miles from Menkmans. This fire is completely out, and as far as I could find out, did very little damage. with exception of a few yards of fencing used by Mr. Menkman, when rounding up wild horses. I could not find out how said fire originated, but am of the opinion that McFarlane's survey party had something to do with it. I explained to Mr. McFarlane about fires and told him to caution his men, as prairie fires in the fall of the year would be most destructive; haystacks being all over without a fire guard of any description round them for protection.

At the present time a number of horses are suffering from what they call 'hoof rot' all over Grand prairie, and out of 24 horses owned by Mr. McFarlane eight are affected and can not be used, but are on the mend, however. I saw them limping around the camp. One colt was shot by Mr. W. Lane when I was there, which could not walk at all, and I was told that this was general all over. I was also told that when one in a band got it the rest would get it, provided they received a scratch or crack near the hoof. The people say they would like somebody to come in and look at this. A veterinary, if possible, or if not, then send some remedy for it.

I took the liberty to drive a stake in land bordering on Saskatoon lake on the west side, on which I cut R. N. W. M. P., in case you should wish a station there. This side has free run to the lake and good water. All around this lake the land is taken up and this is the last lot. It is central for patrol purposes and near the business places of Revillon Bros. and the Hudson Bay Company, who are located on this lake. The English mission has picked out a site there also. and there is no doubt that the telegraph station will also be at this lake. There are, however, lots of very nice places all over, but I rather took a fancy to this place. If an officer should go up, I wish to take the liberty to draw his attention to this place, as to my mind a good site. all other lots bordering on Saskatoon lake, are taken up by settlers, except one which on account of the swampy nature of the shore is unsuitable. Horses could not get to water without wading through knee deep mud.

Two saw mills will probably operate on Grand prairie this coming winter; one belonging to Messrs. Bomod Johnson and Brick, the other to O'Dare and Menkman; so both lumber and shingles will be obtainable before long at, I believe, very reasonable figures. Logs can be procured at any place at about $1.75 per log laid down and hewed on two sides. Hay for about $8 per ton in stack.

There is no fish in any of the lakes except Bear lake, the largest lake on Grand prairie, jackfish and suckers. Fish can be no doubt cultivated in other lakes by importation, such as lake trout.

Everything looked very orderly and peaceful, but I should say that the police should be stationed there in the near future, as about 100 settlers have taken up land there. The population, roughly estimated, should be about 300 men, women and children, Indians and all.

On my way up, when camped at what they call the Forks of the road at the foot of Burned mountain, a terrific windstorm with rain and lightning overtook me, but only lasted for about twenty minutes. When I returned to Peace river crossing I found that a terrific wind storm or cyclone had struck the settlement on the same evening as it visited me at Grand prairie, but with far greater force. First it struck W. H. Carsens and carried the roof off his mill and the roof also of the engine house, as well as all fences on its way. Then it struck Mr. Brick's, M.L.A., and took the roof off his two storehouses, broke down the roof of his stable, and damaged his dwelling house by the roof of one of the warehouses striking the corner of the kitchen, which it tore considerably. The fencing was generally blown down all over the settlement; that is in the path of the cyclone. Several others suffered losses. Nearly all the teepes and tents were blown down. Parts of roofs were broken down, six inches through, and moved four feet from the ground, as if mowed down by a mowing machine. There is one place in particular, below Mr. Brick's, where the cyclone actually struck. Arriving at the barracks from Grand prairie patrol on August 26, 1909, I found the wind had struck the barracks and carried away part of the police haystack; the stack being left flat and considerable damage was done to the hay, I, however, fixed a new top on it and gathered up all I could, but there are two tons which will have to be condemned as lost and damaged through the storm.

Fortunately the cyclone did not strike the barracks, it passed some distance to the south, but I am told a terrible wind storm struck here with almost cyclonic force. Nobody got hurt in this settlement, which is a wonder, seeing that trees broke down and roofs, as stated, blew clear up and dropped some distance with terrific force to the ground.

I was told that this storm came down in places, skipped places, and came down again some distance away with rotary motion, which explain the damage done in spots.

The crops are all right, having for the most part been cut at this time. Where the willows grew tall along the trail it was impassible during the storm, the willows landing clear across and closing it up. At the fork of the road I sat under a thick willow bush about six feet high and had just time to cover the buckboard with canvas and get oil coat on myself when the storm struck, almost blowing away the buckboard. The trees on the way all along are seen broken down, so the strong wind must have been very general, although the actual cyclone only struck Peace river settlement as explained before.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) K. F. ANDERSON,
Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX T.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT R. W. MACLEOD, FORT VERMILION TO HAY RIVER, JANUARY, 1909.

'X' Division, Fort Vermilion Detachment,
March, 12, 1909.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police
'X' Division, Athabaska Landing.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report of a winter patrol from this detachment to mouth of Hay river on Great Slave lake.

As per your instructions, dated September 12, 1908, I left this detachment on January 11, 1909, by a freighter for Hay river. At the end of a wagon road, leaving instructions with the interpreter, B. Cardinal, for himself and J. Bte. Sowan (whom I had hired at $2.25 a day for himself and his dog train) with two dog trains to leave on January 13, 1909, and catch me up I took all the rations, dog feed, &c., with me. The weather was so very cold and trails bad the freighter did not make good time and the dog trains caught us up on the morning of January 15 about halfway to Hay river. I loaded the dog sleighs and proceeded ahead of the freighter, but the cold weather and heavy trails still delayed the party and we did not reach the end of the horse track, Hay river till 9 p.m., January 17. On finding I would be short of dog feed, and unable to get any reliable information of the country through which I was to travel, I bought 100 lbs. flour and cooked it for the dogs.

There being no trail at all any further and the snow very deep, 2½ feet, I hired an Indian named 'Pierre' to go with me to help break trail, at 5 skins per day ($1.65).

On January 20 I pulled out for Great Slave lake with three men on snowshoes ahead of the dogs, and one man behind driving the two trains. We continued on in this manner for 5½ days, when the Indian turned back to the horse track as I did not need him any more. The river got wider and gave the wind a chance to make the snow harder, in some places hard enough to carry the dogs. Of course the sleighs were not so heavy either. After the Indians left us two of the party were ahead of the dogs and one driving, and without any mishap we arrived at the mouth of Hay river, Great Slave lake, where there is a settlement of Slavis Indians, on February 3, 1909, being 24 days out from Fort Vermilion. Two of the train dogs were completely worn out and the other six dogs were in a miserable state from sore feet although we had used 6 dozen dog shoes on the way.

On January 27, just before we came to camp, Sowan shot a two-year old bull moose about 100 yards from the river bank and next morning we went out with the two dog trains and brought in the meat and dried it as well as we could. Cashed some of it and took the remainder on with us, picking up the cache on the return trip. After we got almost 100 miles down the river from the Horse track we saw moose tracks all the way to within twenty miles of Great Slave lake, and we saw three moose, we did not shoot as we did not need the meat. We did not see a snowshoe track in the whole distance of 238 miles, which accounts for the moose being so plentiful. One fox track was all the indication of fur to be seen.

From Fort Vermilion for about sixty miles the country is prairie with small poplar bluffs scattered over it, and the next twenty-five miles is mostly pine bush with here and there a small prairie, then on into Hay river at Horse track is prairie with poplar bluffs and willow scrub, a total distance of 110 miles from Fort Vermilion.

Three years ago the government had a road cut out, corduroyed, and graded the entire distance suitable for a wagon road. Previous to that time an Indian pack trail was the only way to travel.

The Hudson Bay Company and Revillion Brothers each built a sales shop and residence at the end of the wagon road on the south bank of Hay river, and have been doing business there in the winter only, for fur. There are no white people in the country closer than Fort Vermilion.

The country between Hay river and Fort Vermilion is nearly all apparently suitable for farming, with a plentiful supply of wood and water. The Hay river is about 100 yards wide at the Horse track (local name) and is fed by numerous muskegs to the north of Dunvegan on the Peace river, and the S. E. slope of the divide between the Peace and the Liard rivers. Several large creeks join together about thirty-five miles west of the Horse track and from a shallow lake known as Hay lake, about forty miles long and fifteen miles wide, a known resort for wild geese and ducks in their annual flights.

After leaving the Horse track on January 20, we followed an old Indian trail for twelve miles on south bank of Hay river, from there for 166 miles to Alexander falls. Three small bands of Indian horses were wintering out on this portage which is a prairie with poplar bluffs.

From where we left the portage and went down on the river the high banks disappear and the country on both sides is a level country covered with moss and scrub pine and is a sort of muskeg. The moss in some places is three feet thick, and four feet above the level of the river, in fact the river looked as if it had just cut through the country. There is no bush and very little wood along the river. At Alexander falls there is an old Indian portage on the north side which we followed for three miles and went down a very steep rock into the canyon below the falls.

There is cut rock on both sides of Hay river for two miles above the falls, about 20 feet high. The falls have a sheer face of about 180 feet, in the shape of a horseshoe, of white limestone formation. One and a half miles below is another fall of about 60 feet and below these falls for about twelve miles is a box canyon of rock of the same formation. Very little water was going over as I passed down and none when I returned. An immense iceberg had been built up to the top of the falls, the bottom covering about four acres. The canyon below the falls is about 200 feet sheer face of rock on both sides.

The country all the way to Great Slave lake is covered with a moss muskeg and scrub pine, in fact in some places there is not enough wood to make a camp for twenty miles. From the falls to Great Slave lake is sixty miles. The river is 200 yards wide below the falls and I think is a very slow current all through and shallow in the fall of the year, about 2 feet of water. I think the total length of the Hay river is about 450 miles.

Hay river trading post on Great Slave lake is situated where the river joins the lake on the south bank, where I arrived February 3, 1909. The place consists of English and Roman Catholic Missions, Hudson Bay Company, Hislop and Nagle, and Sweigert Trading Companies and about twenty-five small buildings in which the Indians are living. A part of this band, Slavi Indians, winter at Buffalo lake, some seventy miles south. I stopped with Mr. J. Mouvel, manager of the Hudson Bay Company, where I purchased rations for the two men with me. They stopped in an empty Indian shack.

I obtained all the information I could about the buffalo range. The Indians informed me the Buffalo were never known to range west of Buffalo lake and it is years since they are known to have been two days travel east of Buffalo lake, which

would be at least 125 miles east from Hay river. There is no feed for them, the country being all a moss muskeg and jackpine.

On arrival at Great Slave lake, I was informed that Sergt. Field, of Fort Chipewyan detachment, and Corp. Mellor, of Smith Landing detachment, had gone down to Fort Simpson a week before and were expected back any time. I remained there a week and the dogs being well rested I left Hay river post on February 10, 1909, and arrived at the Horse track on February 19, and leaving the Horse track on February 22, I arrived at Fort Vermilion on February 25, 1909.

This was a very hard trip on men and dogs. Deep snow and extremely cold weather. I intended to return to Fort Vermilion by Buffalo lake and the Fish lakes on Caribou mountain, which is shorter than by the Hay river, but I could not get an Indian guide on account of the deep snow and I returned on my own trail which was drifted full and nearly as difficult as making a new one.

DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Fort Vermilion to the Horse track, Hay river	110
Horse track to Alexander falls	178
Alexander falls to Great Slave lake	60
Total	348

To Great Slave lake from Ft. Vermilion and return, 696 miles. Time, 44 days.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. W. MACLEOD, Sergt.,
In charge of Fort Vermilion Detachment.

APPENDIX U.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT R. FIELD, CHIPEWYAN TO FORT SIMPSON, JANUARY, 1909.

'N' DIVISION.

FORT CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, March 5, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. P.,
'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report *re* my patrol to Fort Simpson, McKenzie river.

Acting upon your instructions given me at Smith's Landing, Aug. 4, 1908, to patrol to Fort Simpson, and have Corpl. Mellor of the Smith's Landing detachment accompany me, to inquire into the report made by Inspector Jarvis, August 4, 1908, *re* bush fires and beer making in that part of the country.

January 5.—I made preparations and engaged one, William Lepine and his train of dogs to assist in carrying provisions and dog feed for this long journey, knowing from previous experience that it would be impossible to hire a man and dogs at Smith's Landing or Fort William.

My intentions were when I hired this man and dogs to make this patrol via the Buffalo country in a northwesterly direction from Salt river, coming out, if possible, at Hay river.

January 6.—I left Fort Chipewyan with Spl. C'st. Daniels and detachment dog train also William Lepine and dog train carrying supplies, &c. We arrived at Smith's Landing detachment Friday the 8th en route to Smith's Landng, William Lepine contracted a severe attack of pneumonia and died there February 11.

It was impossible to hire another man and dogs here, they were all afraid to undertake the journey through the Buffalo country stating that the weather was too cold, and the snow exceptionally deep this winter. So I decided to postpone the Buffalo country trip, and instructed Corpl. Mellor to make this patrol later on in the season.

Corpl. Mellor informed me that Interpreter Narcisse Mercredi was unfit to make this patrol to Fort Simpson, as he was very sick, after seeing him myself I concluded that it would be useless taking him on this long journey, I therefore engaged one, Wm. Brown in his place to drive the Smith's Landing detachment dog train, making arrangements with Interpreter Mercredi that he was to pay Brown's wages for this trip.

We made preparations for the trip to Resolution and left there the afternoon of the 12th, with the following party: Sergt. Field, Corpl. Mellor, Spls. Daniels and Brown with two trains of dogs camping for the night at Fort Smith, we left there the following morning and arrived at Salt river 4 p.m., and camped for night with the Indian chief, I made arrangements with him to act as guide for Cpl. Mellor's party into the Buffalo country this spring. Left Salt river the following morning at 5 a.m., the trail this year follows the 'Little Buffalo river' to Great Slave lake, this is an improvement on the old trail, being much shorter and better sheltered. We noticed numerous moose tracks along this river, also several tracks of fox and lynx.

We arrived at Resolution January 17, at this place we had to remain four days owing to a terrible wind storm which commenced soon after we arrived, and the thermometer registering from 40 to 47 below zero. The Hudson Bay Company's interpreter who was en route from Fort Rae to Resolution was caught in this storm on the lake and had to remain out there for 24 hours, he was obliged to cover himself with his robes and blankets, it being impossible for him to find land until the storm moderated.

While at Resolution I visited the different trading posts and found everything quiet and orderly. Great scarcity of fur reported by the traders, though moose and caribou are very numerous, the Indians being well supplied with meat. I also visited one, Dr. Rymer, who established himself there last year, he appears to be doing a great deal of good amongst the Indians, who have been suffering from an epidemic which appears to have been general among them, causing many deaths. The doctor informed me that he was almost run out of drugs, and hoped that the government would come to his assistance this year and supply him liberally with some.

He intimated that a government grant would be very acceptable, as he is getting little or nothing from the Indians for his services.

I was advised by the Hudson Bay Company's agent at Resolution, to obtain the assistance of a guide, who would act as a trail breaker, as the route across the lake and down the McKenzie river this year was very crooked and amid very rough ice and deep snow. I engaged an Indian 'Theophile' who gave great satisfaction on this trip.

We left Resolution on the morning of the 21st, the thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero with a strong north wind, and arrived at Hay river after a hard cold trip on the afternoon of the 23rd. We left the following afternoon for Fort Providence, the trail to this place was fair and we made good time, arriving on the evening of the 26th.

At Fort Providence, I decided to rest the men and dogs for three days, and also to inquire into the matter of beer brewing, and bush fires reported by Inspector Jarvis. The parties mentioned in his report were all away, but I found out from some of the resident Indians that it was a custom among them to start fires in the interior of the country for the purpose of moose hunting, as they say it is impossible to hunt where the bush is very thick, these fires naturally spread and cause a considerable amount of damage throughout the country. I, however, warned the Indians, and instructed the Hudson Bay Company's agent to warn them also, that they must discontinue the practice, it being contrary to the ordinances, and informed them that in future any cases reported of them setting out fires, would result in their being prosecuted and severely punished.

Regarding the brewing, I find that this is carried on to a considerable extent among the resident half-breeds and well-to-do Indians living around the post. The beer, so-called, is principally made of potatoes, hops, sugar and yeast. This combination is allowed to ferment and is strong enough to cause intoxication. I warned these men also that it was illegal to brew any intoxicant, and that in future they would be severely punished for the continuation of this practice. Not having the powers of a J.P., myself for the N. W. T., and there being no resident magistrate throughout the country, it was impossible to make any prosecutions, therefore, the only thing for me to do was to warn them. I would suggest that if this patrol is to be made annually, that a police officer with the necessary magisterial powers accompany it. At this place I visited the trading post, great scarcity of fur is reported here also, game and fish were also stated to be very scarce. The Indians were in a very destitude condition, this state being made worse by the traders having closed down upon them, giving no credit whatever, because of no fur, consequently the Indians are unable either to obtain ammunition whereby they could kill game, nor yet can they get nets wherewith to fish.

The Indians spoke to me regarding treaty, wondering when they would be taken into treaty. I think the time has now arrived when something will have to be done, as they are in a deplorable condition.

The Hudson Bay Company's agent at this place informed me that the trail was not open to Fort Simpson, and the ice very rough on the river and snow deep, he said, that it would be impossible for me to carry sufficient provisions and dog feed with the two teams we had with us, so I decided it advisable to hire another train of dogs to assist in carrying provisions, &c.; therefore, with the three teams we left Providence at 6 a.m. January 30 for Fort Simpson, and camped the first night at 'Little lake,' about 30 miles from Providence. Here were several Indian families living. I visited all their camps and found them in a shocking state of destitution; they were subsisting totally on fish and very few of these; one man informed me that he had only four small jackfish for his family of five for a week, having no other food of any description, not even tea. We left the following morning at 5 a.m. and called in at some more Indian houses and found them all in the same starving state; one of the Indians asked me to go with him a little way into the bush and see his grandparents. This I did and found them living in a brush teepee; they had eaten nothing then for five days, and were in such a weak condition that they could not move; they simply looked like skeletons. Around here there was such an awful state of starvation that I sent a man back to Fort Providence to get provisions for these old people; he returned the following day with the food I had requisitioned for. On my return from Fort Simpson I learned that the old woman died the following day after the provisions arrived; undoubtedly the cause of death was over-eating after so long a fast. We proceeded on our journey and visited the various Indian houses along the route and found the same state of starvation everywhere. We gave a little food from our supplies where most needed, the consequence being that we were out of provisions for a day and a half ourselves before arriving at Simpson, February 4.

All the train dogs were suffering severely from sore feet, Cpl. Mellor's dogs barely reaching Simpson, owing to the deep snow and very rough ice, their feet were skinned to the first joint; I knew therefore that these dogs would be unfit to make the return journey, so I made an exchange with the Hudson Bay agent for another train. The men were all tired and badly frost-bitten, so I decided to remain here six days and give them a chance to recuperate.

The journey from Providence to Simpson occupied six days' hard travelling, the thermometer registering 40 to 58 below during the journey.

Whilst at Simpson I visited all the traders, also all the half-breed and Indian families; here there is considerable destitution also owing to the great scarcity of fur throughout the country.

At this place I also inquired into the brewing of beer reported by the Rev. H. L. Day and Insp. Jarvis, and found that the Indians and half-breeds do manufacture an intoxicating beer, and when excited by this stuff they cause frequent disturbances.

The only thing that I could do was to warn them. I have already given reasons why I could do no more. I informed the Hudson Bay Company and traders to warn the Indians *re* the setting out of bush fires, as there were none of the Indians present during my visit. I learned that the Indians at this place are also very anxious to be taken into treaty. Concerning the Indian reported by Insp. Jarvis as being insane, I was informed by the Hudson Bay Company's agent that this man left for Fort Wrigley last fall, and was apparently in the best of health when he went, and showed no signs of insanity; it was reported to me that the man never was dangerous, though he acted in a strange manner at times, such as living alone and hunting by himself, and keeping aloof from the other Indians; since leaving Simpson nothing has been heard of him. At this point (Fort Simpson) I would strongly recommend that a detachment of two men be stationed; this, no doubt, would put a stop to beer brewing and they would also be in a position to enforce the 'Forest Fire Ordinance.' They

could also patrol from here to Fort Norman, and the men of the McPherson detachment could connect with them there; in this manner we could have the entire McKenzie patrolled both summer and winter.

During my stay at Fort Simpson the weather was extremely cold and showed no signs of moderating, so on the morning of the 10th I left there at 5 a.m. on my return journey, resting men and dogs for a couple of days at each post, arriving at Smith's Landing February 25, having traversed very bad roads owing to the heavy snow and wind storms since passing down. I remained two days at Smith's Landing detachment, and left with Sp. Const. Daniels on the morning of the 28th arriving at Fort Chipewyan on the afternoon of March 2.

Throughout my patrol I met with the greatest kindness and civility from the Hudson Bay Company's officials with whom I came into contact at the various posts; they gave me all the information in their power regarding the subjects of which I made inquiry.

The distance travelled during this patrol from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Simpson and return is about 1,400 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. FIELD, *Sergt.*,
In charge of Chipewyan Sub-district.

APPENDIX V.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL A. H. L. MELLOR, SMITHS LANDING TO FORT LAIRD, JULY, 1909.

SMITH'S LANDING DETACHMENT,
August 27, 1909.

Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to your notice report of patrol made by me to Fort Laird, on the Peace river, total distance travelled about 1,500 miles. I left Fort Smith on July 3 per the ss. *McKenzie River*, taking a canoe with me.

Between Providence and Simpson, on the Mackenzie river, huge forest fires were burning on both sides, mostly some distance inland. Some, and probably all, of these fires were set out deliberately by the Indians in order to make a good moose country. There are, however, no justices of the peace in the country, so what can I do about it?

I arrived at Simpson on July 8, and left for Fort Liard on the 9th per the Hudson Bay Company's scow.

The Liard river is a fairly large stream, with a remarkably swift current. About 40 miles from the mouth there is a stretch of about 25 miles of rapids, which would effectually impede navigation by steamboat. The main tributary is the South Nahanni river, which empties into the Liard about 90 miles up. From the mouth of the Liard to the South Nahanni the banks are of clay formation, precipitous and covered with a growth principally of small polar and willows.

In some places the river runs between high bluffs in a regular canyon. All travel up the Liard river is by means of the track line, as the current is too swift for paddling or rowing. I intended going up the Nahanni river also, but found it impossible owing to the phenomenally high water.

I met Messrs. Hoover and Atkinson at the mouth of the Nahanni waiting for low water to go up to their prospective camp, about 100 miles off. There are four in the party—Wade, Hoover, Grant and Atkinson. They came in last year to prospect for gold, but have had no luck as yet and are, I think, getting pretty sick of it. They say the Nahanni river is a bad stream, full of rapids and falls. They are camped right opposite the grave of the McLeod boys, but know nothing of the matter.

From the Nahanni river to Fort Liard is a distance of 90 miles. The banks of the Liard on this stretch are not so precipitous in character, and pine and poplar are plentiful.

Fort Liard is situated on a high bank just below the junction of the Black river with the Liard. It consists of three houses, the Hudson Bay Company, Hislop & Nagle and the Roman Catholic mission, each house being about one-half a mile separate from the other. Hislop & Nagle have closed their Liard and Nelson posts this year, however. The Liard Indians are certainly the most squalid impoverished lot I have yet met. They are at present starving, the fish lakes being seemingly exhausted, moose very scarce and no rabbits. I personally saw several very pitiful cases of starvation among them. They are very anxious to obtain treaty. They hunt principally along the foot of the Nahanni mountain, a range of considerable height, beginning at the Nahanni river extending to Fort Liard along the north bank of the Liard river. Ac-

cording to the priests there are about 250 Indians altogether who trade at Liard. Most of them have never seen a policeman before and my arrival caused considerable excitement amongst them.

Fort Liard enjoys a much more temperate climate than this country, and splendid gardens are raised there. The Roman Catholic mission has been growing wheat and barley there for a considerable time, always with success. I am sending herewith a sample of their last year's wheat. I came down from Liard in a canoe with Interpreter Shired (?). Owing to the high water the rapids were all shot without any trouble. I had to wait a considerable time at Simpson's for the steamer, which, owing to adverse weather, was several days late.

The chief of the Simpson Indians, rejoicing in the name of 'Norwegians,' asked me to tell the government that his Indians did not want treaty.

The Waugh and Watu mining party passed Simpson's on August 4 en route for Winw river.

Two prospectors, Johnson and Jorgenson by name, also arrived en route for the Nahanni river at the same time.

The Roman Catholic mission are building a new church at Simpson. Rev. H. L. Day, Protestant, has gone outside; Archdeacon Lucas taking his place at Simpson. There is nothing new at Providence. The Indians there are clamouring for treaty.

I left Simpson on the 15th inst per the ss. *McKenzie River,* and after an uneventful passage arrived at Fort Smith on the 25th inst.

The remains of young Baptiste Bouvier, who was drowned off the steamer *McKenzie River* at Little lake near Providence, last summer were discovered in July at Big Point near Providence and positively identified. Owing to the persistent wet weather I was unable to get any good photos on the Liard river as requested, but if the few I took turn out any good I will send them on later.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX W.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL A. H. L. MELLOR, SMITH'S LANDING TO BUFFALO COUNTRY, SEPTEMBER, 1909.

CHIPEWYAN SUBDISTRICT,
SMITH'S LANDING DETACHMENT, Sept. 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'N' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report, of my first patrol into the buffalo country, S.W. of Smith's Landing. Accompanied by Joseph Beaulieaup and Interpreter Narcisse Mercredi, I left Smith's Landing on the 7th instant with two saddle and one pack horse.

We took what is known as the summer trail towards Salt river, but owing to the difficulty experienced in negotiating two bad muskegs, we were unable to reach the river on that day, but camped beside a small lake about three miles this side.

It rained heavily all afternoon and night, and as we had no adequate means of improvising a shelter everything got wet.

Next day we started early and reached Salt river at 7.30 a.m., and halted for an hour and a half to dry our outfits.

Salt river is a small stream, presently only ankle deep and intensely salt.

From here we proceeded N.W. through about eight miles of small poplar, and then across a large stretch of prairie country.

This is not prairie country in the generally accepted term, but simply ground of a marshy nature, perfectly flat, and covered with a luxuriant growth of grass.

This would doubtless afford splendid grazing land were it not that the water thereon is intensely salty and quite unuseable.

These prairies are of large extent stretching from Peace river, in the south, I am told, to Buffalo river, in the north, a distance of over 100 miles.

They are dotted all over with thick clumps of willows, the only trees growing thereon.

We reached Beaver lake, a large lake situated in very rough country, at about 4 p.m. Buffalo tracks were very numerous here, but were all about a month old.

We camped at a lake about eight miles west of here where buffalo tracks were observed.

Wolf tracks were extremely numerous all day, the guide pointing out how these animals had been herding the buffalo until they had stampeded.

Bear tracks were numerous here, the timber passed through was sparse, no blazing the trail being possible.

From here we crossed the 'Big Salt prairie,' following many recent tracks, but again found that the wolves had chased the buffalo in a southerly direction.

The guide informed me that he had never seen so many wolf tracks before; they seemed to be travelling in packs.

We camped at Hay lake, the water of which is brackish, but which we were obliged to use, as we had had none since breakfast, the horses were tired as travelling had been hard.

In the morning we set off on foot across the 'Bitter Muskeg,' carrying grub with us.

We found it impossible to get the horses across so had to leave them at Hay lake.

We found buffalo tracks all over, but the animals were all travelling south on stampede.

We returned to camp about 5 p.m. It rained heavily all day, and our outfit was soaked.

From here we travelled S.E. towards Peace point, along the upper reaches of the Salt river, we struck no drinkable water until 7 p.m.

The guide pointed to numerous piles of wolf excrement full of buffalo hair, proving that the animals had been eating buffalo recently.

We passed through tracts of burnt timber, and had to cross three bad muskegs, where we had to unload the pack-horse and carry the pack across ourselves.

The prairie country here is intersected with numerous ditches, which are as straight and regular as if cut by hand, they are full of extremely bitter water.

A large natural gas spout is burning in a muskeg here, and I am informed, it never goes out.

Next day, Saturday, we travelled south and east to within a few miles of Peace point, where we found many fresh buffalo tracks. We left the horses and followed up the trails through the bush on foot, and, after a long and tedious walk, were able to get within 5 yards of a band of about 75 buffalo, and obtained a good look at them.

Owing to the fact that many of them were hidden from view in the bush, I was unable to count them correctly.

Those nearest to view were nine large bulls, all splendid animals and rolling fat.

I saw only four calves in the band, although there may have been more in the bush, but the guide after examining the tracks told me that there were no more.

We tried to get around and see them all, but something alarmed them and off they went.

This band was evidently composed of the different small bands whose tracks we had been following at times.

The guide being anxious to get home to fish for winter, and being sure we should see no more buffalo, we accordingly proceeded toward Smith's Landing, which we reached at 5 p.m., on Sunday, September 14.

It is perfectly plain I think, that the wolves kill a lot of buffalo; their tracks are all over the buffalo country, and from what the Indians say they are becoming more numerous every year.

It would be a good idea to distribute poison to the Indians hunting in this vicinity, they cannot obtain poison here.

I do not consider that the country is fit for agriculture owing to the salty nature of the ground and the absence of good water. In a wet year much of the country must be under water. There is some big timber, poplar and spruce, but the greater part is small poplar, destructive fires having raged here in recent years.

Blazing a trail was impossible: it will therefore be necessary to take a guide with us for some time to come, as on account of the great scarcity of water it is imperative to know the country, thoroughly.

The best times to go into this country are early winter and spring, when the ground is hard, snow water obtainable, and the tracks easy to distinguish.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. L. MELLOR,
Corporal.

APPENDIX X.

PATROL REPORT, CONSTABLE W. A. JOHNSON, SMITH'S LANDING TO BUFFALO COUNTRY, MARCH, 1909.

SMITH'S LANDING DETACHMENT, April 5, 1909.

Officer Commanding,
'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

Re *Wood Buffalo Country Patrol.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report that acting under instructions received from Corpl. Mellor, I left Smith's Landing detachment at 7.20 a.m., on March 27, with Spl. Constable Mercredi and one train of dogs, to patrol the Buffalo country lying northwest of this detachment. I arrived at Fort Smith at 11.30 a.m., where I loaded rations left there by Sgt. Field, and left Fort Smith at 2.30 p.m., and arrived at Salt River settlement at 8.30 p.m., having stopped at an Indian's (Jerome) fifteen miles from Fort Smith to rest the dogs, as it was a very hot day and to arrange with Jerome to haul twenty-eight conies for dog food, which had been purchased by Corpl. Mellor, to Salt river.

I stopped over at Salt river all day on the 28th as the chief's son who was to accompany us with a team of dogs had not yet returned from hunting. On the 29th I left Salt river with Chief Pierre Squirrel as guide at 5.30 a.m., leaving half my load to be brought on by the chief's son as soon as he returned. We crossed the Little Buffalo river about 4 p.m., and camped at 7 p.m., in a low range of hills, which are a continuation of the Cariboo Mountains, and run to Great Slave lake.

On the 30th, left camp at 6 p.m., and in about two hours came to the end of the hunting trail that we had been following. Travelling now became very hard, both on men and dogs, as there was a crust of ice about an inch thick on top of about two feet six inches of snow, which had to be broken flat before the dogs could haul the sled. If I had brought a heavy load instead of leaving half at Salt river, I should not have been able to get along at all, we travelled all day through low hills, thinly timbered with spruce and poplar, willow brush and sloughs.

On the 31st, I left camp at 5.30 a.m., and camped again at 6.45 p.m. We travelled through low hills timbered with fair sized spruce and poplar with very little brush, through what are called the rotten lands, being a continuation of sloughs which are strongly impregnated with sulphur. The chief's son arrived in camp about 8 a.m., with the rations and dog feed that I had left at Salt river.

On the 1st April, left camp at 6 a.m., and camped at 7 p.m., on the edge of the summer buffalo trail and feeding grounds. In the p.m., we saw the traces of one single buffalo, and of a herd of ten, also numerous wolf and other tracks, and two beaver lodges. The single buffalo had passed a few hours before us and was followed by several wolves. I found wolf droppings full of buffalo hair and pieces of bone and hoof. On this day the chief lost his trail and we had to cut a new way through thick brush for about eight miles.

On the 2nd inst., I left the dogs in camp and started on with the chief to follow the buffalo tracks we had passed the day before, as I wished to see them to ascertain what sort of condition they were in. However, after travelling about ten miles the chief declared that he could not travel any farther, as he was too tired and his legs

were stiff from breaking trail, so I had to return to camp, reaching there at 11 o'clock a.m. During the afternoon the chief said that he was tired and sick and could not travel any further, so I decided to start back that night, left camp at 4 p.m., and travelled about ten miles. We passed the tracks of one young buffalo that had crossed our trail. This buffalo was also followed by wolves.

On the 3rd inst., we left camp at 5 o'clock a.m., and camped again at 7 p.m., at the south side of the Little Buffalo river. On the 4th inst., we left camp at 4 a.m., and arrived at Salt river at noon. On the 5th inst., left Salt river at 5.30 a.m., and reached Fort Smith at 11 a.m., left Fort Smith at 2.30 p.m., and arrived at Smith's Landing at 5.30 p.m.

This trip was very hard, both on men and dogs as the weather was hot and the crust on the snow made it hard to keep trail and therefore slow travelling. Also the dogs could not pull a heavy load, which was the reason I took a second train from Salt river. I wanted the chief to go on for another two days at least, but he said that he was too tired and could not do it. If this trip had been made before there was much snow, or even before the crust formed I do not think that we should have found any difficulty in getting through to Buffalo lake. The Indians say, and I think they are correct, that the best way to make this spring trip would be to leave caches of food during the fall and early winter, and then travel on big snowshoes and without the dogs, as it is the dogs that make the travelling hard and slow in deep snow. I blazed the trail as much as possible but could not do very much, as we travelled so much on sloughs and muskegs which wind about in every direction, and it is just a matter of knowing exactly where the numerous portages are, as they cannot be seen till one is practically right at them. We travelled altogether about 130 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. A. JOHNSON, Const.
Reg. No. 4347.

O/C 'N' Division,
Forwarded.
A. H. MELLOR, Corp.

APPENDIX Y.

PATROL REPORT, CONSTABLE A. G. GAIRDNER, FORT CHIPEWYAN TO BUFFALO COUNTRY, MARCH, 1909.

(Re *Patrol to Wood Buffalo Country*).

FORT CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT,
April 5, 1909.

Officer Commanding,
'N' Division.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report *re* my patrol into the buffalo country. According to instructions received from Sergeant Field I left the Fort Chipewyan detachment on the morning of March 18 with Special Constable Daniels and one train of dogs to patrol the buffalo country from Point Providence, on Peace river, in a northwest direction towards Smith's Landing. The trail was badly drifted over. We spelled for noon at 10.30 a.m. 10 miles from Chipewyan. We left our camp at 11.30 a.m., and about three miles from our spelling camp we came down on the Quatre Fuche river and travelled five miles on this river. We arrived at the Two Little Rocks, a Cree Indian settlement, at 2 p.m. As Special Constable Daniels did not know the road to Point Providence, nor the country inland from there, I found it necessary to hire a guide. I managed to hire one Michael Voyaguer, a Cree, at $2 per day with rations. We left the Two Little Rocks on March 19 at 7 a.m., and reached Deep lake at 10 a.m. and spelled there. We left our camp at 11 a.m. and crossed Deep lake, a distance of five miles. We had our second spell about five miles from Deep lake at 2 p.m.; we left at 3 p.m., and came down on Peace river at 4.30 p.m., travelling on the river for a distance of about eight miles, we arrived at Fort Providence at 7 p.m., and made camp for the night. Our dogs were very tired, especially one of them, as it was very warm all day and no trail.

On March 20 we left camp at 6.45 a.m. and arrived at Francis Whiteknife's trapping shack at 8 a.m. The trail cut across the point here and Whiteknife and family had moved across this point. Leaving this shack we again struck the river at 10.30 a.m., and spelled here. We left camp at 11 a.m. and made another portage and arrived at Whiteknife's teepes at 2.30 p.m. The dogs being very tired and almost played out we camped here for the night.

March 21, weather mild, cloudy. We left Whiteknife's camp at 6 a.m.; stopped to spell at 9.15 a.m. about four miles from Whiteknife's camp. The snow was very deep and soft. We left our camp at 10.30 a.m., and after travelling for two hours we came to a fairly large prairie with a few jack pines scattered here and there on it. The name of this prairie is unknown. We crossed it and came on to a lake. This lake is about five miles long and about four miles in width. The name also of this lake is unknown. We travelled a mile on the north shore of this lake and here we saw seme buffalo tracks. The guide said they were about a couple of weeks old. We went on a few hundred yards more and tracked a buffalo. His tracks were fresh. We spelled here at 2.30 p.m. The dogs were fairly played out, so we camped here for the night.

In the meantime I sent Special Constable Daniels and guide off to track that buffalo of which we saw tracks, and told them if possible to try and see him or her. They left the camp about 3.30 p.m. and returned back about 6 p.m. They reported that

they had seen a buffalo, which was a bull, about three miles from the camp in the direction north. We travelled a great part of the time to-day through small open muskegs, small patches of jack pine sloughs and a few little lakes. The country is level, with the exception of one ridge.

March 22.—Weather mild and thawing, south wind. We left camp at 6 a.m.; travelled till 9 a.m., and stopped to spell. We made camp, and afterwards all went ahead to make a trail as it was impossible for the dogs to travel and haul everything, they were unable to get a footing to pull. We returned to camp at 4.15 p.m. We broke a trail for five miles. The country we travelled through to-day was very much similar to yesterday's—small, open muskegs, jack-pine brush; now and again we came across a tamarack bush.

March 23.—Weather mild, bright and clear. We left camp at 5.30 a.m.; travelled to the end of our snowshoe trail. Being not cold enough last night our trail did not freeze much; however, with snowshoes on we were able to walk without sinking and the dogs had a good footing to haul. We went on two miles from the end of our trail and stopped to spell at 8 a.m. We made slow progress through the snow. Here again we saw old buffalo tracks. We left camp at 9.15 a.m. and made about five miles and stopped for noon. Distance travelled to-day, about 12 miles. Seeing we were running short of grub for the dogs, and as they were playing out on us and we could not get across country to Smith's Landing, we came to the conclusion that the we had to turn back. The weather being extremely cold up to the time we left Chipewyan the snow had no chance to pack, therefore it was very soft. We travelled through small muskegs, jack-pine bluffs and small sloughs or swamps. We left at 2 p.m. and spelled half way, and arrived at Whiteknife's camp at 7.45 p.m.

March 24.—Weather mild, big thaw. We left at 7 a.m. Very bad travelling, road very soft. We stopped at Whiteknife's shack to spell at 10.30 a.m. We left at 11.30 a.m. Returning we travelled on the river all the way from Fort Providence to the Two Little Rocks on Quatre Fuche river. We had our second spell at 3 p.m. We left at 4 p.m. It rained for three hours this afternoon, which made the trail far worse. We stopped about five miles from the mouth of the Quatre Fuche river.

March 25.—Warm day, west wind. We left our camp at 6 a.m., reached Quatre Fuche river at 7.30 a.m. and travelled four miles on it and made a portage. This portage is about 10 miles long across sloughs or swamps mostly. Stopped for noon at Two Little Rocks at 11 a.m. We gave the dogs a good rest here and left at 2 p.m. and arrived at Fort Chipewyan at 5 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. GAIRDNER, *Constable.*

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

PAGE.

Schedule 'A'—Summer, 1909. 195

Schedule 'B'—September 30, 1909. 200

SCHEDULE "A."

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force by Divisions, during the Summer of 1909.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Depot	Regina	1	1	1	5	1	....	7	3	5	111	14	149	80
	Arcola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1
	Balcarres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
	Big Muddy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	5
	Canora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Craik	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Canduff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Carlyle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Esterhazy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Estevan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Fort Pelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
	Fillmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Grenfell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Indian Head	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	4
	Kamsack	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3
	Lanigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Lumsden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Melville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Moosomin	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	6	4
	Moosejaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	2
	Mortlach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Milestone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
	Marienthal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3
	Norway House	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	....
	North Portal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Ottawa	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	6	....
	Outlook	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Oxbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Punnichy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Shebo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Strassburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Split Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....
	Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1
	Wolseley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Wood Mountain	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	8	11
	Willow Bunch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	5
	Weyburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Whitewood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Yorkton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	6	4
	Yellow Grass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	On command	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	7	....
	On leave	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....
	Total Depot Division	1	1	1	11	1	1	12	13	15	158	18	232	150

SCHEDULE 'A'—*Continued.*

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1909—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
"A"	Maple Creek	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	7	2	14	18
	East End	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4
	Herbert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Montgomerys Landing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3
	Pelletiers Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Saskatchewan Landing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3
	Gull Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Swift Current	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	4
	Town Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Ten Mile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	4
	Willow Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4
	On command	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
	On leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Total "A" Division	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	7	20	5	38	44
"C"	Battleford	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	7	4	17	19
	North Battleford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Gettysburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
	Jackfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Lloydminster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3
	Lashburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Onion Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Peynton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	Radisson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Scott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Unity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
	Wilkie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
	On command	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Total "C" Division	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	5	18	4	33	37
"D"	Macleod	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	3	15	6	31	32
	Big Bend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	Coleman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	2
	Cardston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3
	Claresholm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3
	Frank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3
	Granum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Kipp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
	Lille	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	1
	Lundbrek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2
	Nanton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	Pincher Creek	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3
	Peigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
	Stand Off	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	5
	Staveley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Twin Lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4
	On leave	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
	Total "D" Division	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	3	9	35	12	67	68

SCHEDULE 'A'—*Continued.*

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1905—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total	Horses.	Dogs.
'E'	Calgary			1	2			2	1	1	12	4	23	16	
	Banff									1	1		2	2	
	Bankhead									1			1	1	
	Berry Creek									1	1		2	4	
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Cochrane										1		1	1	
	Gleichen							1			1	2	4	4	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Innisfail													1	
	Olds										1		1		
	Okotoks										1		1	1	
	Red Deer										1		1	2	
	Strathmore										1		1	2	
	Trochu									1	1		2	4	
	Kamloops, B.C.							1	1	1	1		4	9	
	On leave				1								1		
	Total 'E' Division			1	3			4	3	6	23	6	46	49	
'F'	Prince Albert			1	1			1	1	1	3	4	12	15	
	Barrows										1		1		
	Birch Hills										1		1	1	
	Bonne Madonne										1		1	1	
	Duck Lake										1	1	2	3	
	Green Lake										1		1		
	Hudson's Bay Junc										1		1		
	Hanley										1		1	2	
	Humboldt									1			1	2	
	Isle a la Crosse										1		1		
	Melfort							1					1	1	
	Rosthern								1				1	1	
	Saskatoon				1					1	3		5	4	
	Tisdale										1		1	1	
	The Pas									1			1		
	Vonda										1		1		
	Wadena										1		1	1	
	Warman										1		1	1	
	Zealandia									1			1	1	
	On command									1	1		2	1	
	Total 'F' Division			1	2			2	2	6	19	5	37	35	

SCHEDULE 'A'—*Continued.*

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1909—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G	Fort Saskatchewan	..	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	17	2	25	17	....
	Andrew	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	1	....	1	1	...
	Brosseau	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Camrose	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Daysland	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Edmonton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	7	5	....
	Entwistle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Hardisty	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Lacombe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Lac St. Anne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Morinville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Provost	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	St. Albert	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Stony Plain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Stettler	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....
	Tofield	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Vegreville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Viking	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Wetaskiwin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Wainwright	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	....
	Total, 'G' Division	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	5	5	35	4	55	44	....
K	Lethbridge	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	8	2	16	16	....
	Coutts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	9	....
	Grassy Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Irvine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	3	....
	Medicine Hat	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	5	5	....
	Medicine Lodge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Magrath	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Pendant d'Oreille	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	3	....
	Stafford Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Taber	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Writing-on-Stone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	....
	Warner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Wild Horse	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	3	....
	On Command	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	4	2	....
	Total, 'K' Division	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	4	5	26	6	45	51	....
M	Churchill	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	3	8	....	36
	Fullerton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	5	....	....
	Total, 'M' Division	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	6	3	13	....	36

SCHEDULE 'A'—*Continued.*

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1909—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
N	Athabaska Landing				1				1	1	2	2	7	4	
	Chipewyan								1		1	1	3		7
	Herchell Island				1			1			2		4		7
	Macpherson								1		2	1	4		13
	Peace River Crossing							1					1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake								1		1	2	4	10	
	Sawridge										1		1	2	
	Smith's Landing									1	2	1	4		5
	Sturgeon Lake										1		1	1	
	Vermilion							1					1	5	4
	On command			1							2		3		
	Total 'N' Division			1	2			2	5	2	14	7	33	24	36
B	Dawson				2	1		1	2	1	8	10	25	9	
	Grand Forks									1			1	1	
	Granville										2		2	1	
	Forty Mile								1		1		2		7
	Quartz Creek										1		1	1	
	Selkirk									1			1		
	Town Station									1	4		5		
	On leave							1					1		
	On command				1								2		
	Total 'B' Division		1		3	1		2	3	4	16	10	40	12	7
H	Whitehorse			1	2	1		1			10	9	24	8	
	Carcross							1				1	2	1	
	Champagnes Landing								1				1	1	
	Hootalinqua								1				1		
	Livingston Creek										1		1	2	
	River Patrol										1	1	2		
	Town duty								1		2		3		
	Total 'H' Division			1	2	1		2	5		14	11	34	12	

RECAPITULATION.

Place.															
Regina District	1	1	1	11	1	1	12	13	15	158	18	232	150		
Maple Creek District			1	1			1	3	7	20	5	38	44		
Battleford District			1	1			3	1	5	18	4	33	37		
Macleod District			1	3	1		3	3	9	35	12	67	68		
Calgary District			1	3			4	3	6	23	6	46	49		
Prince Albert District			1	2			2	2	6	19	5	37	35		
Fort Saskatchewan District			1	2			3	5	5	35	4	55	44		
Lethbridge District			1	2			1	4	5	26	6	45	51		
Hudsons Bay District			1		1			1	1	6	3	13			36
Athabaska and Mackenzie District			1	2			2	5	2	14	7	33	24		36
Dawson District		1		3	1		2	3	4	16	10	40	12		7
Whitehorse District			1	2	1		2	3		14	11	34	12		
Total strength June 30, 1909	1	2	11	32	5	1	35	46	65	384	91	673	526		79

SCHEDULE 'B.'

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Depot	Regina	1	1	1	6	1	1	7	5	4	78	15	120	85
	Arcola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	1
	Balcarres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
	Broadview	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
	Big Muddy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	6
	Canora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Craik	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Carnduff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Carlyle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Esterhazy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Estevan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Fort Pelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Fillmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Grenfell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Indian Head	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	3
	Kamsach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Lanigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Lumsden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Melville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Moosomin	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	5	4
	Moosejaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	5	2
	Mortlack	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Milestone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Marienthal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3
	Norway House	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	....
	North Portal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Ottawa	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	6	....
	Outlook	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Oxbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Punnichy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Shelio	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Strassburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Split Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	....
	Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1
	Wolseley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Wood Mountain	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	9	15
	Willow Bunch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	5
	Weyburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Windthorst	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Wynyard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Whitewood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Yorkton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	6	6
	Yellow Grass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
	Leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
	Total, 'Depot' Division	1	1	1	10	1	1	11	13	15	128	20	202	162

SCHEDULE 'B'—*Continued.*

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs
A	Maple Creek	1	1	....	1	1	2	8	2	16	15	....
	East End	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	4	....
	Herbert	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Montgomery's Ldg	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
	Pelletiers Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Sask. Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....
	Gull Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Swift Current	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	5	....
	Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Ten Mile	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	4	....
	Willow Creek	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4	....
	Command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Leave	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....
	Total, 'A' Division	1	1	....	1	4	6	20	5	38	42	....
C	Battleford	1	....	....	2	1	1	6	3	14	17	....
	" North	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Jackfish	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Lloydminster	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Lashburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	MacKinnon	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
	Onion Lake	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
	Paynton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Radisson	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Scott	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Unity	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
	Wilkie	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	5	....
	Command	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	5	....	....
	Total, 'C' Division	1	1	....	3	1	4	22	3	35	37	....
D	Macleod	1	1	1	3	3	2	15	5	31	31	....
	Big Bend	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....
	Boundary Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Coleman	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....
	Cardston	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	5	....
	Claresholm	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	4	....
	Frank	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
	Kipp	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....
	Kootenai	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lille	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....
	Nanton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Pincher Creek	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	4	....
	Peigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....
	Stand Off	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	....
	Staveley	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Twin Lakes	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	4	....
	Command	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....
	Leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total 'D' Division	1	4	1	3	4	7	32	11	63	67	....

SCHEDULE 'B'—*Continued.*

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff-Sergants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spel. Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
E	Calgary'	1	2	...	2	..	3	15	4	27	23	....
	Banff	...	..	....	..	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
	Bankhead	..	...	....	....	....	1	.. ..	...	1	1	...
	Berry Creek	....	...	...	....	....	1	1	...	2	4	....
	Canmore	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Cochrane	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Gleichen	....	....	..	1	....	....	1	2	4	4	....
	High River	..	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	1	1	....
	Innisfail	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	...
	Olds	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Okotoks	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Red Deer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	2	....
	Strathmore	..	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Trochu	....	....	..	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	....
	Command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Leave	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total, 'E' Division	1	2	....	3	1	6	27	6	46	48	....
F	Prince Albert	1	1	....	1	1	1	4	4	13	15	....
	Asquith	.	...	.	...	....	...	1	. .	1	1	....
	Barrows	...	...	....	....	..	....	1	...	1	....	....
	Birch Hill	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Bonne Madonne	. .	...	....	....	....	...	1	...	1	1	....
	Duck Lake	....	....	...	..	....	....	1	1	2	3	..
	Green Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	....	. .
	Hudsons Bay Junction	....	....	..	...	....	....	1	....	1	....	...
	Hanley	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	....
	Humboldt	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Isle à la Crosse	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....
	Melfort	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....
	Rosthern	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Saskatoon	...	1	....	....	....	1	3	...	5	5	....
	Tisdale	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	The Pas	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
	Vonda	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	...
	Wadena	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	...
	Warman	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	....
	Zealandia	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
	Command	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Leave	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total, 'F' Division	1	2	....	2	2	6	21	5	39	37	....

SCHEDULE 'B'—*Continutd.*

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'G'	Fort Saskatchewan	1			2	1		10	3	17	15	
	Andrew							1		1	1	
	Brosseau							1		1	1	
	Camrose							1		1	1	
	Daysland							1		1	1	
	Edmonton		1			1	1	2	2	7	4	
	Entwistle		1				2	2	5		10	
	Hardisty										1	
	Morinville							1		1	1	
	Provost							1		1	1	
	St. Albert							1		1	1	
	Stony Plain					1				1	1	
	Stettler					1		1		2	1	
	Tofield											
	Vegreville							1		1		
	Vermilion							1		1		
	Viking							1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin					1				1	1	
	Wainwright							1		1	1	
	On command		1		1		2	11		15	16	
	Leave											
	Total, 'G' Division	1	3		3	5	5	37	5	59	58	
'K'	Lethbridge	1	1		1	3	1	9	3	18	16	
	Coutts					1		3		3	8	
	Grassy Lake							2		2	2	
	Irvine						1	1	1	3	3	
	Medicine Hat		1					3		4	6	
	Medicine Lodge							2	1	3	3	
	Magrath							1		1	1	
	Pendant d'Oreille						1	1	1	3	3	
	Stafford Village							1		1	1	
	Taber						1			1	1	
	Writing-on-Stone							2	1	3	3	
	Warner							1		1	2	
	Wild Horse							2	1	3	3	
	On command						1	1		2	1	
	On leave											
	Total, 'K' Division	1	2		1	4	5	28	7	48	53	
M	Fort Churchill	1		1		1	2	6	2	13	1	35
	Fullerton						1	2		3		
	Total, 'M' Division	1		1		1	3	8	2	16		35
'N	Athabaska Landing		1			1	1	2	2	7	4	
	Chipewyan					1			1	2		6
	Herchell Island		1					2		3		8
	Macpherson					1		2	1	4		14
	Peace River Crossing				1					1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake					1		1	2	4	10	
	Sawridge							1		1	2	
	Smiths Landing						1	2	1	4		5
	Vermilion					1				1	4	4
	On command	1						1		2		
	On leave				1			1		2		
	Total, 'N' Division	1	2		2	5	2	12	7	31	22	37

SCHEDULE 'B'—*Continued.*

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, September 30, 1909—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspector.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'B'	Dawson		1			3	1		2	2	1	16	8	34	13	
	Town Station										1	4		5		
	Forty Mile									1		1		2		6
	Selkirk										1			1		
	Grand Forks										1			1	1	
	Granville											1		1	1	
	Total 'B' Division		1			3	1		2	3	4	22	8	44	15	6
'H'	Whitehorse				1	1	1		1		1	12	5	22	14	
	Town Station									1		2		3		
	Carcross								1				1	2		
	Champagnes Landing									1				1	1	
	Livingston Creek									1		1		2	2	
	Total 'H' Division				1	1	1		2	3	1	15	6	30	17	

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District	1	1	1	10	1	1	11	13	15	128	20	202	162	
Maple Creek District			1	1			1	4	6	20	5	38	42	
Battleford District			1	1			3	1	4	22	3	35	37	
Macleod District			1	4	1		3	4	7	32	11	63	67	
Calgary District			1	2			3	1	6	27	6	46	48	
Prince Albert District			1	2			2	2	6	21	5	39	37	
Fort Saskatchewan District			1	3			3	5	5	37	5	59	58	
Lethbridge District			1	2			1	4	5	28	7	48	53	
Hudsons Bay District			1		1			1	3	8	2	16		35
Athabaska and Mackenzie District			1	2			2	5	2	12	7	31	22	37
Dawson District		1		3	1		2	3	4	22	8	44	15	6
Whitehorse District			1	1	1		2	3	1	15	6	30	17	
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1909	1	2	11	31	5	1	33	46	64	372	85	651	558	78

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

Report of Assistant ommissioner Z. T. Wood, Commanding. 207

Appendices to the above.

Appendix A.—Superintendent A. E. Snyder, Whitehorse. 220

B.—Inspector T. A. Wroughton, Dawson. 227

C.—Constable W. J. Dempster, Patrol Dawson to Fort Macpherson. 245

D.—Surgeon L. A. Pare, Whitehorse. 252

E.—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson. 353

R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Assistant Commissioner's Office,
Dawson, Y.T., October 1, 1909.

The Comptroller,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909, together with reports from the following officers:—

Superintendent A. E. Snyder, commanding 'H' Division at Whitehorse.

Inspector T. A. Wroughton, commanding 'B' Division at Dawson.

Surgeon L. A. Pare, Whitehorse.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.

The officers in the Yukon number one less than a year ago. Inspector Demers was at his own request transferred to Alberta in September.

There now remains Supt. Snyder, Inspector Macdonald and Surgeon Pare in 'H' Division and in 'B' Division, Inspectors Wroughton, Horrigan and Douglas and Assistant Surgeon Thompson. The officers commanding have (as formerly) kept their divisions as efficient as possible and every assistance has been rendered by those under them.

GENERAL STATE OF TERRITORY.

It is estimated the output of gold this year will exceed that of last year by $1,000,000. Now that the 'dead work' has been completed in the large plants which were being installed, we may look for an annual increase in the amount of gold taken out.

The Guggenheims have completed their big ditch and water is being carried from the 12-mile to Gold Hill, a distance of seventy miles. The ditch has taken some years to dig and is an integral part of the huge system which includes mining with dredges and hydraulic lifts, and by hydraulicking.

Another dredge has been added to the number here last year. It was put together at Whitehorse and installed on the Stewart river near McQuesten.

Quartz operations are being carried on steadily and there are indications that before long, at least two fully developed mines will be working on a paying basis.

There is no falling off in the renewals of individual claims. There were 1,000 in July and 800 in August. New placer claims are also being recorded.

In Whitehorse just now there is a lack of mining operations, the like of which has not existed for years, and it is to be hoped conditions for the better will change in the near future. It is not believed that local conditions will long remain as they are for the reasons that the values of many of the near-by properties are too well known to permit of them long remaining idle. The Whitehorse people are very hopeful and are imbued with the idea that the darkest hours are immediately preceding the dawn.

Further south in the territory at Conrad and the Wheaton country there is considerable activity, especially in the former district, where work is being pursued with more vigour than ever on the 'Big Thing' and 'Venus' mines.

Colonel Conrad returned recently from the outside with 40 tons of the latest mining machinery, which will be at once installed in his various mines. His return means increased activity in that district. A survey has been made for a tramway from the 'Big Thing' mine to a point on the railroad at the mouth of McDonald creek, a few miles from Carcross. This line will be three-quarters of a mile in length and will carry ore from the mine to the railroad.

Colonel Conrad recently sold the 'Dale' and 'Empire' properties to eastern capitalists, who have incorporated a company at $2,500,000. This property adjoins the 'Venus' mines, and it is expected that the concentrator recently erected at Conrad will be used for the ores extracted from both the 'Venus' and 'Empire' mines.

The miners of the Kluahne district were very anxious for the steamer *Pauline* to get up the White river to Kluahne lake with her cargo of freight, the freight problem being the greatest with which the miners have to contend. However owing to the state of the water the steamer was unable to reach the lake, but her captain thinks that at the right stage it will be quite feasible to reach there. Should this become an accomplished fact, it will reduce the price of freighting to this point 50 per cent, and will thus enable miners to work ground that is at present not rich enough to warrant them so doing.

A number of miners who have been working on the Burwash creek during the summer have met with signal success, and from the indomitable manner in which they have stayed with the country chasing the elusive pay dirt, they certainly deserve a big poke.

The constant and incessant rains of the present season practically put a number of miners on Livingstone creek out of business as far as accomplishing anything in the way of mining

The creek had been a roaring torrent the greater part of the summer; however, considerable gold will have been won out by the end of the season, and the people are still sanguine of better success in the near future.

Merchants all over the territory consider the business outlook a bright one, as much freight has been brought in this year as usual and I do not think the population is falling off.

From a police point of view the past year has been very satisfactory. There has been no serious crime and our relations with other departments have been of the usual friendly nature.

The Commissioner, Hon. A. Henderson, has given us his hearty support in our efforts to preserve law and order. The interest he takes in the well-being of the force is appreciated by all ranks and I personally am under great obligations to him for the sound advice and counsel he has given whenever appealed to.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

But little aid is now rendered other departments by the police. We have just been relieved of the duties of Customs preventive officers at Champagne's Landing and in time hope to be rid of all extraneous work.

With our reduced strength, 74 all told, our time is fully occupied in attending to our own duties. Our surgeon at Whitehorse has medical charge of the Indians in that vicinity and the destitute and decrepit are supplied with provisions from the police stores. Assistant Surgeon Thompson no longer attends the Indians in the Dawson district nor are we now called upon to furnish drugs. The work has been taken over by Dr. Alfred Thompson.

Our detachments at Grand Forks, Forty Mile, Selkirk and Livingstone Creek still act as agents to the mining recorder and Crown timber and land agents.

We have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Department of Agriculture during the past year as no infectious or contagious disease has been reported among the stock in the territory.

We still continue our earch for contraband dust both at Whitehorse and Dawson. All baggage is examined and occasionally a personal search is made. Since we have been allowed to use our own judgment regarding this matter, there has been little, if any, friction.

We have had 171 convicts, common jail prisoners, and lunatics, in our charge during the past year. Of the 13 charged with being insane, 8 were sent to New

Westminster asylum under escort, 4 recovered and 1 died at St. Mary's hospital. During the very cold weather in January last no less than 5 men and 1 woman were arrested on charges of insanity.

Civil processes are still served by the police throughout the territory. Owing to the peculiar conditions existing here I do not think we can be relieved of this work without detriment to the public service.

ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES.

There have been remarkably few deaths from accident or by violence during the past year.

An unfortunate accident occurred on May 31 at Five Fingers when three men in a small boat took the wrong channel with the result that the boat capsized and two of them, Edward Hanbridge and William Harvey, were drowned. Their companion, John Gammie, was saved. Our patrol launch was in the vicinity at the time and search was made for the bodies, but without success.

Another sad accident occurred when the 'Half-way' roadhouse between here and Forty Mile was destroyed and the little son of the proprietor was burned to death.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

Both divisions are armed with the Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers—two very serviceable weapons.

Our artillery consists of two seven-pounder muzzle loading guns, one of which is brass and obsolete. Also two Maxims and a Maxim-Nordenfeldt.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year. Inspector Wroghton's quarters were gutted by fire on 22nd February last while he was absent on duty. The building was saved and from outside appearances no one would know a fire had occurred. How it originated can only be surmised. There was only one fire on the premises (in the furnace), and those first on the scene are positive that it did not start from, or near the furnace, or pipes. The only conclusion the Board of officers could arrive at was that it was caused by electric light wires.

Necessary repairs were made to various buildings both at Dawson and Whitehorse and the quarters at Carcross were refloored and papered.

CANTEENS.

The canteen stocks at Whitehorse and Dawson are being gradually reduced as our members decrease.

Mr. Stockton of the Auditor General's Department has lately audited the books and found them correct.

The canteens are certainly a great boon to all ranks.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

We are plentifully supplied with all necessaries and no fault can be found with regard to the quality of the articles furnished.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Two (2) N.C. officers were reduced to a lower grade during the past year and three (3) constables were dismissed.

With these exceptions the conduct has been excellent.

CRIME.

The territory has been free from serious crime of any kind during the past year.

The most serious case was one of an alleged perjury arising out of a prosecution for an infringement of the Lord's Day Act. The defendant was acquitted by a jury.

There have been ten persons charged with being the keepers of common gaming houses, the same number as last year.

The supplying of liquor to Indians is still a common offence, 17 men having been charged with this crime, all of whom were convicted. Nineteen Indians were charged with being intoxicated. It would appear as if the penalty for supplying liquor would have to be made more severe. Sentences of from two to three months' hard labour, which have been imposed when convictions were secured do not seem to be deterrent.

There was one (1) case of horse-stealing for which a year's hard labour was imposed.

In June, two (2) cigar store keepers were fined for violations of the Lord's Day Act.

In connection with these convictions, I might state that the Yukon council at its last session passed the following resolutions unanimously:

1. That prosecutions under the Lord's Day Act in the Yukon territory have in the past been carried on for the most part at the instance of anonymous complaints.

2. That authority to prosecute has been obtained from the Minister of Justice on the report of the commissioner.

3. That only certain classes of business have been proceeded against because they are the only ones that have been complained of.

4. That in the past there has been no violation of the Lord's Day Act in the Yukon territory to shock the public conscience.

5. That it does not appear that the Lord's Day Act requires the Commissioned of the Yukon territory to take any action under it, either in forwarding complaints or in directing prosecutions.

6. That the committee recommend that the council place itself on record at the earliest possible opportunity as disapproving of the present methods of enforcing the Act in this territory.

7. The committee further finds and recommends that the strict enforcement of the Act as at present attempted works a hardship on the people and should be suspended as to persons engaged in mining and freighting, in rafting and driving logs and timber in the rivers of the territory, and as to persons conducting fruit, and ice cream stores in said territory.

Owing to the length of time it takes to obtain from Ottawa the Attorney General's consent to prosecute any one for an infraction of the Lord's Day Act it is improbable that many convictions will be obtained.

With our floating population we cannot expect that a witness will wait a month or six weeks to give evidence. For instance, an offence was committed on May 2, Sunday, but it was not until June 10 that authority to prosecute was received.

In the meantime, the principal witnesses had left and the case was dismissed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

List of cases entered and dealt with in the Police and Magistrate's Courts in the Yukon during the eleven months ending September 30, 1909.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against public order—						
Pointing loaded firearms	1	1				
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1		2		
Against administration of law and justice—						
Obstructing a peace officer	1	1				
Perjury	1				1	
Against religion, morals, etc.—						
The Lord's Day Act	3	2	1			
Keeper of common bawdy house	7	3	2		2*	
Frequenter of common bawdy house	1	1				
Excessive use of intoxicants	4	4				
Keeper of common gaming house	10	10				
Players or lookers on in common gaming house	30	20		10		
Using obscene language in a public place	2	2				
Drunk and disorderly	67	67				
Against the person—						
Threatening wife with bodily harm	1	1				
Threatening to kill	1		1			
Threatening language	1	1				
Assault with intent to cause actual harm	1				1	
Assault common	31	24	2	4		1
Against property—						
Theft by conversion	1		1			
Theft from the person	1		1			
Theft of electricity	2	2				
Theft	27	20	5	1	1	
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	1				
Cheating at cards	1		1			
Malicious mischief	3	2	1			
Intimidation	1			1		
Against the Indian Act—						
Supplying liquor to Indians	17	17				
Intoxication	19	19				
Intoxicants in possession	2	2				
Against Yukon Ordinances—						
Selling liquor without license (wholesale)	1	1				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	5	5				
Selling liquor without license	7	7				
Allowing drunk and disorderly conduct on licensed premises	5	5				
Selling liquor to interdicted persons	1	1				
Drunk while interdicted	1	1				
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	2	2				
Creating disturbance on licensed premises	2	1	1			
Interdicted	12	12				
Live game, in possession of	1	1†				
Painting without license	1	1				
Insane	13	10	3‡			
Against City By-laws—						
Infraction of Health By Law No. 8	28	28				
Infraction of By-Law No. 17	3	3				
Infraction of Fire Ordinance	1	1				
Riding bicycle on sidewalks	7	7				
Driving team on sidewalk	1	1				
	331	288	19	18	5	1

* Mignon Miller and Margaret Mercier out on bail, failed to appear, bail forfeited.

† Without penalty. ‡ Discharged, cured since.

Cases entered and dealt with in the Territorial Court during the year, 1908-9.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.
Offences against the administration of Law and Justice—			
Perjury	1		1
Against the person—			
Assault with intent to commit actual bodily harm	1	1	
Against property—			
Theft, (horse-stealing)	1	1	
Total	3	2	1

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to decrease in strength, the Sulphur detachment was closed in February last and that creek is now patrolled by the constable stationed at Granville.

From the middle of May to the end of June when so many men (over 800) came down the river in small boats, constables were stationed at Hootalinqua, Tantalus and Stewart. These with Corporal Thompson at Selkirk, and the police gasoline patrol launch, were the means of preserving law and order and also saw that all camp fires were extinguished.

A constable was stationed at Quartz Creek for the summer as usual. He will be withdrawn on October 1.

Petitions have been received for the establishment of detachments at Rampart House, White River Canyon and Duncan Creek. While I am of opinion that the request of the residents of the last named should be granted, there has not been a man available to send for some time past.

In a radius of 150 miles of Rampart House, 33 miners and trappers wintered last year.

In the Whitehorse district our detachment buildings at Tagish and Yukon crossing are occupied by the telegraph operators.

At Klaahne, the police building is rented to ex-Const. T. A. Dixon.

In the Dawson district our Glacier creek building is occupied by the mining recorder, the quarters at Indian river have been turned over to the department of the Interior and are occupied by ex-Const. Fotheringham.

Hunker and Dominion are rented to residents of those localities at $2.50 and $12.50 per month respectively. Sulphur detachment is also rented to department of the Interior officials at $25 per month and a portion of our Granville building to the same department for $12.50 per month. I also hope to rent our house at McQuesten shortly.

The Yukon Gold Company wanted our large building at Grand Forks, but I had not been able to secure a suitable cabin to move the constable into, so we retain it.

DOGS.

We have but six (6) dogs now on charge. These are sufficient for our needs unless a special patrol is called for. It is cheaper to hire dogs for the McPherson patrol than to feed the number required, the year round.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

We have been so short handed during the past year that any attempt to put the men through a course of drill has been abortive.

Two recruits who were taken on in Dawson have been under instruction since being sworn in. Several promising looking fellows applied to engage during the past year. They were taken on as probationers for a couple of months but the discipline proved too irksome in the majority of cases and only two of the lot were finally engaged.

Musketry practice has been possible on Saturday afternoon and holidays only. For two years now we have not been able to carry out our regular course.

ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 31st October, 1908, our total strength in the Yukon was 79. To-day, September 30, 1909, we number 74 all told.

Two drafts of 10 men each were received from Regina during the year and another is expected shortly.

We have dispensed with the services of Detective Scheonback and also with all the Japanese Specials. Mr. Schoenback had rendered excellent service and was only released in order to save expense.

The loss and gain during the past 11 months was as follows:—

LOSS.

Discharged, time expired	10
Discharged by purchase	1
Dismissed	3
Transferred to outside	3
Total	17

GAIN.

Transferred from outside	20
First engagement	2
Re-engaged after absence	2
Total	24
Total Gain	7

The establishment of Special Constables underwent the following changes:—

Total number engaged	25
Total number discharged	37
Loss	12

The strength of the force in the Yukon is therefore 5 less than on the 1st November, 1908.

The number of N. C. Officers and Constables re-engaging without leaving was 11.

Our average strength during the past 11 months has been between 79 and 80.

Distribution, 30 September, 1909.

DAWSON.

Division.		Asst. Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
B	Dawson	1	3	1	2	2	1	16	8	34	13	...
	Town Station	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	....	5	....	...
	Forty Mile	....	....	..	....	1	...	1	...	2	....	6
	Selkirk	....	...	...	....	....	1	....	..	1	..	....
	Grand Forks	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	1	1	....
	Granville	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	...	1	1	...
	Total	1	3	1	2	3	4	22	8	44	15	6

WHITEHORSE.

Division.		Superintendent.	Inspector.	Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
H	Whitehorse	1	1	1	1	...	1	12	5	22	14	....
	Town Station	..	....	...	....	1	...	2	....	3	..	...
	Carcross	....	..	....	1	....	...	...	1	2	.....	...
	Champagnes Landing	....	..	....	....	1	....	...	...	1	1	....
	Livingstone Creek	....	...	....	....	1	...	1	....	2	2	...
	Total	1	1	1	2	3	1	15	6	30	17	....

SUMMARY.

	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeon.	Asst. Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
"B" Division	1	....	3	....	1	2	3	4	22	8	44	15	6
"H" Division	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	1	15	6	30	17	....
Grand totals	1	1	4	1	1	4	6	5	37	14	74	32	6

FIRE PROTECTION.

Both Divisions are well equipped for fighting fire. The promptness with which the men turned out in Dawson last winter alone saved Inspector Wroughton's quarters from total destruction.

Our appliances both in Dawson and Whitehorse are the same as last year.

FORAGE.

Messrs. Lilly Brothers have had the contract for supplying us with forage for the past two years and have given every satisfaction.

The hay is first class and the oats of very good quality.

HEALTH.

The health of the force in the Yukon has been very good during the year. There have been no deaths and no one has been invalided.

One Staff-Sergeant is on sick leave and one Sergeant on light duty suffering from synovitis at the present time.

One constable was transferred to Regina owing to an injury to his leg.

The vital statistics of the territory for the eleven months ended September 30, 1909, shows:—

Births	66
Marriages	34
Deaths	57

HORSES.

Strength, October, 1908:—	
'B' Division	14
'H' Division	15
Total	29
Strength, September, 1909:—	
'B' Division	15
'H' Division	17
Total	32

Six (6) horses have been cast and sold during the past year and 'B' Division has three (3) more to sell. Nine (9) were sent in from the outside so at present we have three (3) more than we had at this time last year.

The nine (9) remounts sent in were as fine a lot of horses as one could wish for.

UNDESIRABLES.

In my last report I mentioned in connection with the influx of undesirables that Mr. George Noot, customs officer at the White Pass Summit had been appointed immigration agent in July, 1908, and drew attention to the good work he had done in keeping out prostitutes, gamblers, &c., in the short time he had held office.

Mr. Noot worked in perfect harmony with the police and it was with great regret we heard, first of his illness and later of his death at Skagway in January, 1909.

On the 17th February, Mr. Charles Christianson was appointed to succeed Mr. Noot, as immigration inspector, but unfortunately his duties as customs official at Skagway, prevented him from going to the summit. It was not until the 17th May that the present incumbent Mr. G. T. Butler received his appointment and in the meantime a number of undesirables succeeded in getting into the territory.

On the 14th February last, Mr. T. R. Moulton, the customs officer at Forty Mile was also appointed an immigration officer so at both ports of entry to the territory there are now officials clothed with authority to refuse admission to the criminal classes.

A good deal of tact and judgment is required to successfully carry out the duties especially as the Yukon is sandwiched in between two portions of American territory. When refused admission at either Forty Mile or the White Pass Summit, the undesirable always claims he or she desires only to pass through the Yukon to some other point in Alaska. The appointment of the immigration officers at the boundary has lightened our duties considerably.

As an example of the class which used to come to Dawson by the last boats in the fall from the American side, before the immigration officers were appointed, I might cite the case of Harry Bolton.

This man arrived in Dawson from Alaska ostensibly as a deck-hand on one of the N. N. Cos. boats in October last and was discharged here. He soon applied for food and was found to be suffering from some organic disease (perisis), and physically unfit to stand the winter climate. He was given food, in return for which he did odd jobs around the barracks.

On November 4th, he commenced acting so strangely that he was confined as a lunatic in our guard-room. After a period of three weeks under the doctor's care he was released—cured. Some days later some persons in town again drew the attention of the police to Bolton. At this time he was living in a cabin by himself.

His condition was such that he should have been taken to a hospital but the authorities of both institutions refused to receive him unless special arrangements were made for his nursing and keep. Pending a settlement of these questions Bolton was again placed in our guard-room. His infirmity was such that both guards and prisoners complained of his presence.

Finally he was sent as an indigent sick to St. Mary's Hospital. A cabin was rented nearby and two men hired to look after him. He lingered until the 1st February when he died.

Bolton was an American citizen and is not by any means the first sick and destitute person who has been unloaded on us from the Alaskan side just as navigation was closing. His keep, attendants, &c., must have cost the government at least $600.

UNEMPLOYED.

As usual towards the end of February the annual influx of labouring men commenced. The first arrivals walked from Skagway to Whitehorse and from there dragged hand sleighs with their few belongings over the trail to Dawson. The large majority of these were, as last year, Slavs. Complaints were made by roadhouse keepers along the trial of pilfering by these mushers, and by stage drivers and freighters, of their habit of camping and building fires on the trails.

About 250 came in on foot and in May and June some 800 followed in small boats. The majority could not speak English and could not get employment. The Yukon Gold Company, the largest employers of labour, naturally gave preference to the men who had wintered in the country. Even all these could not get work until late in the spring as the season was very backward and the ground had not thawed as early as usual.

As a result the streets of Dawson were, towards the end of May, crowded with men out of work. The commissioner did everything in his power to stop the influx having notices posted in Whitehorse and Skagway and telegraphing the Vancouver and Seattle papers that the labour market here was over stocked.

A good many finding no work to be had continued down the river in their small boats en route to Alaska, the Sourdough Coal mines opened up for the summer and gave employment to a hundred or more and a few others found work on the creeks

so that by June 10, there were only about 150 left who had no work or any prospect of obtaining any. As these were destitute it became necessary for the local government to open a soup kitchen under the auspices of the Salvation army who provided them with two meals a day.

About 140 took advantage daily of these free meals. About June 21, 120 of these, in fact all, except some 25 Montenegrins, (who could not understand English) were put to work on government road work and in a comparatively short time earned enough to pay their fares out of the country which they left on July 18.

The Montenegrins wired the Russian consul in Montreal for assistance and he in turn telegraphed me asking for a report on their condition and to help them if possible. It was decided to issue rations to them until the Immigration department could take some action, but when the Slavs found they could not get monetary assistance to reach the coast the majority drifted down the river.

It is a matter of congratulation that the unemployed were a law-abiding lot and gave us no trouble whatever. Even though some of them were compelled to beg there was no attempt to resort to crime.

INDIANS.

The Indians are law-abiding and well behaved as a rule except when they procure liquor. This, the younger men manage to obtain notwithstanding the severe punishment meted out, not only to them for drunkenness, but to the person who supplies them with the intoxicant.

In Dawson, 13 Indians have been arrestetd for this offence during the past year and in Whitehorse seventeen white men have been arrested charged with furnishing them with liquor, and all were found guilty and punished.

Dawson Charlie, an Indian who had been enfranchised because he was one of the party who first found gold on Bonanza was drowned at Carcross in December last. He was at one time well off but had spent his money in fast living and finally drink got the upper hand. He was then interdicted, but on the day of his death had managed to procure some liquor. While drunk he fell off a bridge and was drowned. Every effort was made to find out who furnished him with intoxicants, but without avail.

The Indians are as a rule self sustaining, especially those who live any distance from Whitehorse and Dawson. A few old people and occasionally a sick and destitute native, receive help in the way of food but as a rule they make a fair living, hunting, trapping and fishing.

Through the kindness of Mr. Angus Thompson, who wintered at Rampart House last year, I obtained a census of the Indians in that district. There are 25 males and 30 females, and 30 children at Rampart House and Old Crow river. At Old Rampart there are 12 males, 15 squaws and 18 children.

There has been no further trouble among the Indians on the Upper Pelly.

INSPECTIONS.

His Excellency the Governor General inspected the Barracks at Dawson and at Whitehorse during his visit to the territory in August last. At the latter post he was accompanied by the Hon. W. Templeman, Minister of Mines.

I inspected the Whitehorse post twice and also Dawson Post and detachments several times during the year.

MAILS.

With the exception of the mail for Fort McPherson and the Arctic which our patrol takes north in December, we render no assistance to speak of to the Post Office Department.

When a patrol is sent to some unfrequented part of the territory we, of course, ask for any mail which may have accumulated.

PATROLS.

In addition to the usual patrols made by each detachment in its immediate vicinity, parties of police are frequently sent to outlying portions of the country even though there may be no call for their services.

In this manner we have pretty thoroughly covered the territory during the year,—the more settled parts being visited three or four times.

The patrol to Fort McPherson and return was made as usual. The start from Dawson was made on the 29th December with the thermometer at 52 below. During January the mercury hovered between 50 and 60, but, nothwithstanding the severe weather, the party returned on the 15th March, having travelled over 1,000 miles with dogs and snowshoes with no untoward results.

Attached will be found reports of the various special patrols made.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

Contracts were let this year as formerly for the supply of all necessaries except clothing, kit, stationery and butter, to merchants at Dawson and Whitehorse.

We are furnished with rations of good quality and in ample quantity.

The uniform and underclothing supplied from Ottawa is very satisfactory, and the butter which comes from the Government Creameries in Alberta is excellent.

Hardware, forage, wood, &c., are supplied by local firms and are up to the standard.

STEAM AND GASOLINE LAUNCHES.

We have one steam launch and one gasoline launch for patrol service on the rivers and lakes and they have rendered excellent service. The former is kept at Carcross from which point it patrols lakes Bennett, Tagish and Marsh.

The gasoline launch which was built last winter at Whitehorse and finished just before navigation opened, has proved a most useful addition to our equipment. She is 30 feet long, 8 feet beam and draws 18 inches loaded. One tank in the bow will hold 135 gallons, and the other on the awning deck, 200 gallons of gasoline. She has 4 folding berths, coal oil stove for cooking, lockers, sink and toilet. Her speed is about 4 miles an hour against the current,—down stream, about 11 miles an hour.

She is fitted with a 'Buffalo' engine of 15 horse power. This launch was freighted over the ice to the foot of Lake Laberge and accompanied the first fleet of small boats down the river, following the ice as it went out. The constable on board saw that all camp fires were extinguished before the campers moved on, preserved law and order among the new-comers and rendered assistance to those requiring it.

Late in the season the launch made a patrol up the Stewart river, and subsequently left with a load of freight for Whitehorse. She is now patroling the Hootalinqua and will be laid up for the winter at the mouth of that river so as to be in readiness to control the small boat fleet next spring.

TIMBER FIRES.

Thanks to the presence of the patrol boat on the river this spring and to the wet weather we have had since then there have been no timber or bush fires to speak of this year.

Two fires were reported, one near Minto and the other near Hootalinqua, but were both extinguished before doing any damage. Corporal Thompson with the assistance of one man put out the one at Minto.

Last year the damage done by bush and timber fires was very great.

GENERAL.

The territory was visited by His Excellency the Governor General in August. His stay in Whitehorse was very short—an hour or two only. At Dawson, a guard was mounted at Government House during his stay, teams were provided and also a travelling escort. Two orderlies were detailed who with Superintendent Snyder and myself accompanied the party during their tour of the territory.

His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction with the efficiency of the force and his appreciation of the efforts of all ranks to make his visit a pleasant one.

The Hon. W. Templeman visited the Yukon in August also. Teams were placed at the minister's disposal during his stay.

Two elections were held during the year, one for member of parliament and the other for members of the Yukon council. The latter body is now composed of elective members only for the first time.

The month of January last was the coldest on record and the whole winter was universally severe. On the 24th January it was 67 below and for days prior to that date the thermometer had hovered around 60 below. During February the weather moderated, from 40 to 50 below the average.

The ice went out this year on the 11th May, much to every one's surprise, as the break-up was expected to be later than usual.

The first small boats from Hootalinqua arrived on May 23, the first steamer on the 25th.

The first steamer from Whitehorse arrived on June 14.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,
Assistant Commissioner,
Commanding R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITEHORSE.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.
WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 30, 1909.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following as my annual report of 'H' division, R.N.W.M. Police, for the eleven months ended September 30, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year conditions generally have combined to retard the development of the mining interests upon which this district must rely for the support of any considerable population.

The considerable amounts of capital already invested in the development of silver lead and copper properties in this district have served to demonstrate that it is well worth the attention of capitalists looking for investment in that direction, provided transportation facilities can be obtained at rates which will leave a fair margin of profit to operators.

Work on the properties in the vicinity of Conad during the past year has mainly been in the nature of general development with a view to blocking out ore for shipment when the question of transportation has been definitely settled, and during the present month has been augmented by the operations of a company recently organized to operate the properties lately under option fro mthe original locators, Dale & Fleming to Dalton & Co., and now styled the Empire mine. The new company is now installing machinery of the latest type and making preparations to expend a large amount on the development of this very promising property.

In the Wheaton district numerous properties have been recorded but so far the amount of work done towards the development of these has not been sufficient to indicate whether the few apparently good proporties can be taken as a guarantee of extensive operations over a wide area of that district in the near future. At present some $25,000 is being spent in the development of one of these properties, embracing a large group of claims with encouraging results, other properties are being more slowly developed by individual owners desirous of retaining their own properties until such time as conditions will favour the shipment of ore and enable the work to be carried on from the proceeds of the properties themselves.

In the meantime development work on the copper properties in the vicinity of Whitehorse having been pushed as far as can be done without getting rid of the ore, these properties have for the greater part lain idle since my last report, it being generally understood that while well enough satisfied with the showing, operators are unable to see their way to work them profitably under present prices and conditions as to cost of transportation.

The known areas of the district in which auriferous gravels occur of sufficient value to offer a field of placer mining have not been increased during the past year by new discoveries and the established camps have not been productive of any

phenominal output, in fact the Livingston creek district has not been as much of a success as in former years, high water having interfered considerably with operations on the creek itself, which was hardly offset by the advantages of having sufficient water on its tributaries, hitherto handicapped by want of it, but worked this year under more favourable conditions, so that the season has not been a good one for that camp generally and promises but little encouragement for another season, as much of the best ground has been worked out.

The Seattle Livingston creek syndicate after sinking a great deal of money have at least reached bedrock at a depth of 162 feet, the last six by means of Keystone drill, the shaft having to be abandoned at that point for lack of adequate pumping machinery, leaving the question of the pay on bedrock to be demonstrated, although the prospects are said to be satisfactory to the installation of further machinery which will enable drifts to be run on bedrock, little can be said at present as to the influence this property will have on next year's clean-up.

In the Alsek and Kluahne district a few claims on Burwash, Ruby, Fourth of July, Sheep and Bullion creek produce about enough every summer to grubstake the miner for a winter's trapping.

Burwash creek however has developed a paystreak in frozen ground which is roughly estimated at from four to six feet thick and sixty feet wide, and a few claims have produced something better than wages for work involved in taking out dumps last winter and cleaning up this summer, and while not anything like an Eldorado, has given a considerable impetus to prospecting on that creek with a possibility of of a large stretch of it turning out to be fairly good winter diggings which will encourage miners to carry on operations during the greater part of the year, instead of confining themselves to the operating of summer diggings which, with the short season, and absence of other employment would require wonderfully rich ground to produce during the short summer sufficient to represent a fair living for the balance of the year, consequently much of this district is taken up by creeks which have just missed being good individual miners propositions, but offer a field for up to date machinery and methods, only within the means of large companies, or wealthy speculators.

When other fields easier of access as regards transportation have been exhausted or all taken up, this district will undoubtedly be exploited. At present the cost of supplies and the short season are against the possibility of its ever supporting a much larger population of individual miners than at present. Freight landed on these creeks costing as it does from 10 to 15 cents advance on price of supplies in Whitehorse is almost prohibitive to the operations of such as require heavy machinery, so that until the remote possibility of a railroad being run through this part of the district materializes, but little is likely to be heard of it.

The population has decreased considerably owing to lack of employment, there has been but little destitution, and wages have remained at $3.50 and board for eight hours at labouring work, and $4 and board for ten hours work. The labour on the W. P. & Y.R. sections, being the lowest paid labour in the district, is generally recruited from the semi-destitute Hindus, Indians and Slavonians who are paid at the rate of about $2 per day and board.

Stevedores and longshoremen trucking freight from the cars to river steamboats 50 cents an hour without board.

The cost of living in the district is decidedly advancing, being in keeping with the advance in general prices on the coast and it is not probable that wages will ever be lower, unless the labouring classes here are replaced by Savonian and Asiatic labour, which in a hard rock mining camp is unlikely.

CRIME.

No serious crime having occurred during the past eleven months the following summary is submitted without further comment.

—	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.
Offences against the person—			
Assault	7	5	2
Offences against property—			
Theft	3	3	
Offences against religion and morals—			
Keeper house prostitution	2	2	
Inmate " "	2		2
Frequenter of house prostitution	1	1	
Excessive use of intoxicants	4	4	
Drunk and disorderly	8	8	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Indians drunk	6	6	
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	5	
Offences against ordinances—			
Selling liquor without license	1	1	
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	2	2	
Live game, in possession of	1	1	Without penalty.
Painting without license	1	1	
Insanity	1	1	Discharged cured since
Summary of crime and convictions—			
Total cases before the Supreme Court		1	
Number of convictions	40		
Number of fines	25		
Number of imprisonments	6		
Number of suspended sentences	5		

INSANE.

Transient en route Dawson to New Westminster 6 males and 2 females. Local cases under observation and discharged, 1 male, cured after conviction.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS.

During the past year the N.C.O. or constable in charge of the Detachment at Champagne's Landing has acted as sub-collector and Preventive Officer—this Preventive Station is to be dispensed with from this date and instructions have accordingly been issued to the N.C.O. in charge to hand over all Customs Books and property to the Collector of Customs at Whitehorse as soon as possible.

N.C.O.'s in charge of the Carcross and Whitehorse Town Detachments had instructions to render every assistance required by Customs Officers in connection with the enforcing of the Immigration Laws; but were not required to act on their own responsibility further than to render a report of 'Undesirables' entering the country, &c., of which you were kept informed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

As in former years the N.C.O. or constable in charge of the Detachment at Livingston Creek has acted as agent for the Mining Recorder, and also as agent for the Crown Land and Timber Agent.

Members of the Whitehorse Town Detachment, assisted by a female searcher, act as a Preventive Force in connection with the Export Duty on Gold Dust—in connection with which there has during the past year been practically no attempt to evade the duty, the thorough search of the general run of passengers and their baggage between this point and Carcross having proved a deterrent to the petty smuggler, and the transfer of large amounts is now generally made through the banks and express companies in preference to running the attendant risks of carrying any considerable amount of dust on the person, so that in the light of former experience it has been possible to gauge pretty accurately the necessity and extent of search for the protection of the interests of the government with a minimum of inconvenience to the public. Of course towards the close of navigation when the travel is largely made up of the mining element, it will not be possible to lessen the rigorous search which might during the summer season, when the travel is largely made up of tourists and business men, not unfairly be complained of as a hardship.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Under the supervision of N.C.O.'s in charge of outlying detachments, relief has been furnished to families of destitute Indians, for the most part widows with families of young children dependent on them, or men and women incapacitated from age or infirmity. It has only been furnished after investigation and in such a way as to do the most good, the difficulty being to see that the provisions were not devoured by hordes of sympathizing friends.

Medicines have been furnished under the supervision of Surgeon Pare, who, from the large number of scrofulous and consumptives among them, has a considerable number under treatment.

During the past year nearly four hundred prescriptions have been put up for Indians at an average cost of 22 cents.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians of the district as a race are characterized by a kindly disposition, easily adapting themselves to habits and modes of civilization.

Naturally shrewd and intelligent and showing marked ability for the arts and crafts, as evidenced in the native industries likely to disappear with the older generation, the education of these people along industrial lines would be a good work. As to their morality, this is largely dependent on their point of view, which from their destitute condition does not give morality the apearance of being very profitable.

They now have but few opportunities of cultivating a taste for liquor; outside of this they have given very little trouble during the past year.

DRILL AND TRAINING MUSKETRY ARMS, &C.

The performance of other duties has prevented any considerable time being devoted to drill and lectures, the small number of men available rendering it impossible for anything more than elementary parade movements being undertaken.

Lectures are held in the evenings until a general knowledge of the application of the Constables Manual to local conditions had been attained, those least well informed on police duties being afterwards examined and put in the way of gaining practical experience.

Every preparation has been made to carry out the annual course of musketry, which I am in hopes of putting through at an early date, what little time could have been devoted to this during the summer has been pretty well taken up by the handling of remounts and the amount of work to be got through by the small number of men leaving them but little time or inclination to take up shooting as a recreation.

The arms and equipment are in good condition.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Although the conduct of the division during the latter half of the year has been excellent, I regret having to report the dismissal of three constables after varying terms of imprisonment, and the discharge of another constable, who had undergone a term of two months' imprisonment, at the expiration of his term of service without the option of re-engagement.

The reduction of a staff-sergeant to sergeant for irregularity in the manner of carrying out duty quite inexcusable in one of his experience and length of service, he having left himself open to the criticism of the general public by his action in forcing an entrance to a house without proper warrant.

Most of the constables dismissed were good men and might have been a credit to the force, but for their having given way to the temptation of drink to which men are singularly disposed from their social isolation from the classes to which they may formerly have belonged. In this territory, social status, always largely a matter of the amount of the salary attached to various positions, relegates the rank and file to the lower stratas of society, amongst whom it is natural that the better educated class of men find but few congenial associates and are largely thrown upon their own resources and, since the reduction of strength leaves but few men in barracks, the monotony of the existence eventually loses us, from one cause and another, the very class of men it is most desirable to retain, lowers the standard of efficiency and affords the general public an opportunity of comparisons which cannot be to the advantage of green recruits with little experience of frontier life.

HEALTH.

The health of the division and district generally has been for the past year remarkably good, there having been no sickness of an epidemic nature either in barracks or the district.

HORSES.

There are sixteen horses and one pony in this district including six remounts received on July 28, the latter just beginning to be available for use putting the division in the way of having a very useful lot of horses for all purposes. The horses cast during the past year were sold to good advantage as to prices realized, and, the saving effected by disposing of them at a time when they were no longer required, or useful for our purposes.

TRANSPORT.

Land transport, saddlery and harness are in serviceable condition, considerable expense has been saved in regard to harness by the timely repairs effected during the winter months, when a man capable and experienced in leather work was fortunately available for this work. The extreme cold during the winter to which harness is exposed, especially on long trips, possibly accounts for many of the smaller parts becoming quickly rotten, and requiring to be frequently replaced.

The launch *Gladys,* having been overhauled in the spring, has been in commission all summer on the lakes in the vicinity of the Carcross Detachment and forms an invaluable means of patrolling that part of the district, where practically all the inhabited points can be reached by water, and as the area of mining activity extends, as it is bound to do in that vicinity some such means of patrolling is practically indispensible.

The presence of the new gasoline launch on the river has had a most salutary effect in the prevention of actual crime, and carelessness in the matter of camp fires.

It was most unfortunate that the necessity of having her moved down over the ice early enough to make this mode of transfer safe in order that she might be on hand so soon as the rush of small boats started from Labarge practically took her out of the builders' hands before she was finished, and prevented any kind of trials, which would have obviated much of the inconvenience due to latent defects, the correction of which at the hands of the builder would naturally have been much more satisfactory.

Since her return from Dawson she has been overhauled and given a fair trial which developed most satisfactorily, four hours being taken on the run up stream from Upper Larbage, a distance of 27 miles.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is, for a small institution, in a flourishing condition, having been run at a fair profit which has enabled the division to participate therein to a very considerable extent in the way of additions to messing, refurnishing of the recreation room, &c. The stock is being largely reduced, and more closely confined to lines of goods which are absolutely essential instead of things of a trifling nature which only add to the profits of the canteen and are of little utility.

The line of groceries carried, mostly canned vegetables and fruits, are largely bought by the various messes.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

In November last the west end of the barrack room was partitioned off and two windows cut in the south wall, which small outlay supplemented by canteen funds devoted to the purchase of linoleum, curtains, morris chairs, card tables, &c., made, with the piano and gramaphone, billiard table, and stock of books and papers already on hand, a most comfortable resort, the benefit of which has been felt in the reduction of those items appearing under the headings conduct and discipline and health, and it has of late been very unusual to see men other than those on duty in town of an evening.

STORES.

Under this heading, everything has been satisfactory, the clothing supplied has been up to the usual standard and in sufficient quantity, considerable difficulty is experienced in getting satisfactory work done on the necessary alterations to clothing, the authorized prices for which have generally to be supplemented by the men.

Provisions supplied under contract have been of good quality. Butter supplied by the Department of Agriculture was of excellent quality and kept well, the only fault that could be found being some little defect in the arrangement for opening, which is so substantial that few of the cans can be opened without a can opener which possibly gives other brands of equal quality the preference of the general public by reason of their greater convenience.

Forage supplied has been up to requirements as have also been articles of hardware, &c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Travel of all kinds for the eleven months past has greatly fallen off in ratio to that of the previous twelve as reported on last year.

Tourists in considerable numbers are reported to have come as far as Bennett, a few to Atlin and a smaller number came this way. The number of hunters of big game, who came from all parts of the world in former years is this year noticeably less, possibly on account of business and the financial depression, as the game is still plentiful, the country abounding as it does with several species of big game not obtainable elsewhere, among which may be mentioned the Saddle-back Mountain Sheep, recently classified as 'Ovis Fanni,' being somewhat similar in appearance to Himil-

ayan varieties, these are met here and there all along the east side of the upper Lewis river, among the commoner Ovis Dalli or white sheep; and are occasionally found in bands south and east of Tagish lake and towards the headwaters of Taku river.

Moose and caribou according to local Indian lore exchange ranges every seven years and are never found together on the same range in any considerable numbers, local observations during the past eleven years seems to corroborate this, as the caribou have again appeared in the last two years where they had not been seen for about seven years, during which moose became increasingly plentiful and are now in their turn decreasing without apparent cause other than their own volition.

Both these animals are, however, plentiful on their own ranges, the variety of caribou known as the barren land caribou has not been observed in this district, and the migration of thousands reported by miners in the eighties has not taken place during the past eleven years in this district.

The largest moose head exported from the country came from Pelly and measured seventy-nine inches, which ought to be pretty much in a class by itself.

The varieties of bear include the blue glacier bear found on the Slims Glacier 150 miles west of here, some of the grizzly bears killed in recent years compared favourably with the larger records and, except in the vicinity of salmon streams bears of all kinds are fortunately not numerous enough to constitute a nuisance, although narrow escapes are of occasional occurrence, one man having been severely mauled near Conrad this spring.

Fur bearing animals are represented by beaver, fox, martin in small numbers, mink, ermine, wolverine, lynx and land otter.

Land otter and many valuable black and silver fox skins are exported annually, but on the whole, by reason of the price of supplies there is little inducement for other than Indians to follow the trapping business.

The salmon run this fall is reported to be unusually heavy on those streams running through this district direct to the Pacific ocean, other fish continue to be fairly plentiful and include Arctic trout, white fish of two varieties, greyling, pike, and a very large fish resembling whitefish, is occasionally caught in the lakes weighing as much as thirty pounds.

Birds, including blue grouse, Ptarmigan of several varieties, willow grouse, spruce partridge and ruffled grouse as well as a few prairie chicken are also fairly numerous, swan, geese and ducks incident to this latitude are also numerous.

Rabbits (the Arctic hare) from being exceedingly numerous four or five years ago have during the last three become almost as the mastodons of which the Indians still occasionally report tracks.

Detachments have been frequently inspected during the year. The post was inspected by you on August 2 and again on the occasion of the inspection by His Excellency the Governor General on August 18, when you were pleased to express your approval of the appearance of the division generally in a local order published on the latter occasion.

In conclusion, it is, I think, a matter for congratulation that notwithstanding the tough element passing through here en route for mining camps down the river, both on the American and Canadian sides, the year has passed without any serious crime, which in the case of the transient element is unusual enough to be worthy of comment, consisting as it does of an assortment of all nationalities, with a sprinkling of those with a propensity for manslaughter and armed accordingly, which only the presence of an armed force keeps from being a source of danger to life and property at all times.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'H' Division.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR T. A. WROUGHTON, DAWSON.

YUKON TERRITORY R.W.M.P.,
'B' DIVISION OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1909.

The Assistant Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the eleven months ending this date:—

ARMS.

The division is still equipped with the Lee-Enfield rifles and the Colts revolvers. These are inspected weekly in the post, and at the various detachments as often as an inspecting officer visits them. All are in a serviceable condition.

The comparatively small number of men in the division precludes all possibility of carrying out the regular annual target practice, but owing to the government still granting a rental for the use of the Dawson Rifle Association's range, with the privilege of using their markers, many of the members of the division have been enabled to get in quite a little practice on Saturday afternoons and holidays, which has been very much appreciated by the members of the command.

ASYLUM.

During the year we have had twelve (12) insane persons in our custody. The effects of all those committed were turned over to the public administrator.

A short synopsis of each case follows:—

During the month of November, 1908, it was brought to our notice that one Harry Bolton was in a destitute condition. He was of U.S. nationality and had been brought up from the lower river by one of the Northern Commercial Company's boats as a deck hand. We supplied him with provisions, on the authority of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, in return for which he did odd jobs around the barracks; he was suffering from some organic disease and could not do any hard work.

Later on he was acting in so strange a manner that he was arrested as insane. He was put in the guard-room, under the doctor's care improved steadily and was discharged as cured.

Some days later he became worse and re-arrested and again placed in the guard-room. He, however, was such a nuisance to guards and prisoners, owing to his filthy habits, that special arrangements were made by the commissioner of the Yukon Territory with the authorities of St. Mary's hospital to look after him. He was removed and placed in their care.

He lingered on for some time, and on February 1 following, he succumbed. An inquest was held on the body.

On January 14, 1909, one Hilbert Hansen was arrested as insane, tried and remanded until February 4, on which date he was committed as insane.

On January 17, one Ernest Nesbit was arrested for insanity. He was remanded for observation, but as he did not improve, he was committed on the 16th of the following month.

On January 21, one Emil Fielder was reported to be of unsound mind. He was arrested and placed in the guard-room. He was tried and remanded for observation. He became worse and was committed on February 5.

On the 17th January a woman, Mrs. Lillian Cripp, was brought in from Sulphur Creek and taken to the hospital for treatment. After a few days she became unmanageable and was committed as insane. She was kept at the house of one of the prison matrons for a short time prior to being taken outside. She was very violent and one of the worst cases it has been my lot to witness

One John Larsen was on the 28th January committed as insane at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He, with the above four patients, was transferred to New Westminster Asylum on the 19th February.

During May, 1909, Mrs. Best, a female insane patient was brought up from Forty Mile and placed in the hospital. The authorities could not keep her and as we have no proper place to keep this class of people, arrangements were made with the prison matron to look after her. She was committed as insane in the following month.

On May 28th, 1909, one Cammille Bonnabel was arrested as insane, tried and remanded for observation. As he did not improve, he was committed as insane on the 16th of June. He and Mrs. Best were transferred to New Westminster on June 18th.

One Chester Rue was arrested on June 6th as insane. He was put under the doctor's care and improved gradually. He was discharged as cured in the following month. This man has been in our custody several times and each incarceration has been the result of liquor, he being an habitual drunkard. When released he was interdicted for one year.

During the month of July, 1909, one Harry Deatherage was arrested for carrying concealed weapons, and also for being drunk and disorderly. He was in our custody for some time as it was suspected his mind was affected. He, however, improved and was discharged. He had been drinking heavily for some time.

In August, 1909, one John O'Connell was arrested as insane and put under the doctor's care. His condition became worse and he was committed as insane on the 16th August. He was transferred to new Westminster on the 24th instant.

CORONERS.

Four (4) inquests and two (2) inquiries were held during the year by our officers acting as coroners. All effects were turned over to the Public Administrator.

CUSTOMS.

No customs work has been done by our men, as, owing to the reduction in the division, this work has been eliminated from our duties.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

Forty Mile, Selkirk, and Grand Forks still continue to act as Agents to the Mining Recorders, and Crown Land and Timber Agent; at all other places the work is being done by Mining Recorders appointed for that purpose.

The members of the town station and a female especially engaged, search all passengers on the down river boats for contraband gold dust. Those leaving in small boats are looked after at Forty Mile by the detachment there.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Members of the different detachments, including the Town Station execute all Sheriff's processes. At Dawson the Town Station have served the following writs in connection with the work at the courts:—

Warrants to apprehend	20
Warrants to search	5
Summons to defendant	100
Summons to witness	105

The penitentiary and inmates of the common jail, as well as all lunatics are in our custody. Enumerated below is a list of all prisoners in custody during the past year:—

Whites, male	134
Whites, female	5
Coloured, male	1
Indian, male	16
Indian, female	3
Insane, white male	10
Insane, white female	1
Insane, coloured	1
Total	171

The attached report of the Provost, Reg. No. 4267 Const. Jordan, E.D., gives the disposition of the prisoners. The health of the convicts and common jail prisoners has been fairly good.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

We have received one hundred and twenty (120) inquiries for missing persons during the year, and were able to supply information in sixty-eight (68) cases.

INDIGENTS.

A very large number of persons came into the country in the early spring, under the mistaken idea that there would be plenty of work to be had, and at good wages. This, however, was not the case, and, in consequence of the late spring, employers of labour were unable to put men to work until comparatively late in the season.

One hundred and twenty men were given employment on the government roads and in payment, a free passage outside to Vancouver or Prince Rupert. A number of Montenegrins also applied for assistance to get out of the country which, however, we were unable to give. At the present time so far as I have been able to ascertain, they all are either working or have left the country, many of them having gone down the river into United States territory.

LIQUOR LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

We have given this department every assistance possible working up and collecting evidence in all cases of infractions of the liquor license ordinance brought to our notice, and reporting the same to the chief license inspector. Some 33 cases were brought to trial.

POST OFFICE.

We again during the year took out and brought back a large mail from Fort McPherson, and whenever, a patrol is being made to an out of the way, or remote part of the country where there is no regular service, the post office people are notified and we take what we are able to carry.

GENERAL.

The local government, Department of Agriculture, public administrator, and mining inspectors received assistance when required. The estates of all deceased persons dying intestate are handed to the public administrator for administration.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Considerable repairs have been done to most of the buildings all of which have had very little repairing in recent years.

The log buildings have all been re-caulked, lime-washed on the outside, and where necessary pointed. The officers mess quarters were papered and painted throughou and a new floor put down in the anteroom. The commanding officers and assistant surgeons quarters and the stables were painted and these buildings, with the exception of the assistant surgeon's jacked up. They had settled considerably due to the frozen ground gradually thawing. The greater part of the guard-room roof was covered with corrugated iron, the shingles having rotted, the building leaked badly everywhere. Other repairs of minor importance have also been effected.

In February last the quarters occupied by myself were practically destroyed by fire, the outside shell of the building is almost intact, but the inside is completely gutted. I was away on duty at the time and am unable to account for the fire, as every precaution conceivable was habitually taken to prevent accidents of this kind in barracks. A thorough investigation was made by your orders and evidence taken by a board of officers but the matter at the present time is still a mystery. We are pretty well satisfied, however, that the fire did not originate with the heating apparatus. I am now living in the quarters formerly occupied by Supt. Cuthbert.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a good sound financal basis, but owing to the comparatively small number of men, the profits are not as large as formerly, and the stock has been reduced considerably, but has, however, proved a source of great convenience to all members of the command.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supplies of clothing and kit were very satisfactory and suitable for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very satisfactory. There were only eight (8) breaches of a more or less serious nature—one constable being dismissed.

CRIME.

I am pleased to report that there has been very little crime in this district during the past eleven months, and, I might say, none of a very serious nature, and beg to submit a short summary of cases as they occurred month by month.

During November, 1908, one William Diamond was arrested for theft of a bottle of whisky and a pair of mitts. He had been arrested previously for theft, but released on suspended sentence. He was again convicted, and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Thomas Dawson was arrested for selling liquor to Indians, was found guilty and received two months hard labour.

Fred Berger was arrested for threatening to do bodily harm and shooting at one Martin Eigner at Quartz Creek. He was given a preliminary hearing and committed for trial on December 9, on which date he was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

In December, 1908, several cases were entered under the Indian Act, mostly for selling liquor to Indians; we found it very difficult to secure evidence against the offenders as the Indians, when interrogated, say generally, that some white man gave it to them, and invariably fail to identify any particular individual. On this account it was found necessary to employ a special constable from among their tribe, and we were lucky in securing the services of one old man, who has during the year been instrumental in bringing several offenders to justice, and drunkenness has considerably lessened.

On December 19, one John McDonald was sentenced to three months' hard labour for selling liquor to Indians.

On the 28th, one Joe Nee, the proprietor of the Commerce saloon was found guilty of supplying Indians with liquor, fined $200 and costs and sentenced to three months' hard labour. This sentence, was, however, suspended on account of the ill-health of the prisoner.

The proprietors of the King Edward Hotel were convicted for permitting riotous and disorderly conduct on their premises, and fined $50 and costs—the charge and fine being entered on their license.

On the 29th, one Charles Mason, an Indian, was sentenced to one month with hard labour for being intoxicated.

In January, 1909, some complaints were received from the operators in the Telephone exchange to the effect that some man was in the habit of making improper proposals to them on the telephone. A watch was kept, and on the 1st instant, one John Condron was arrested in the act. He was tried and received two months' at hard labour.

On the 5th, a complaint was laid by one Edouard Girard, against the proprietor of the Ottawa saloon that he had been playing 'Black-Jack' and had won a large sum of money, which the proprietor failed to pay. On being brought to trial, the case was dismissed, but sufficient evidence was disclosed to enable us to lay a charge against the proprietor for keeping a common gaming house, on which charge he was found guilty and fined $100 and costs.

It was reported to us that gambling was being carried on in the King Edward Hotel and in consequence, a strict watch was kept, and, on the 29th of this month a raid was made, and sufficient evidence secured to warrant a charge being laid against the proprietors, players and lookers-on. The case was adjourned until the following month, when the proprietors were found guilty, and fined $100 and costs, a like fine being mulcted from the keeper, while the players and lookers-on were each fined $20 and costs.

In February, 1909, an old offender, Charles Woodworth, was sentenced on the 1st to one year with hard labour for the theft of a horse.

During March, 1909, three men, William Thomas, John Hay, and Patrick Driscoll, were arrested on a warrant for stealing articles from a dwelling house. They were tried and found guilty. Hay being sentenced to 3 months' hard labour, and the others to 5 months each.

In April, 1909, one John Kline was charged with supplying liquor to Indians. He was found guilty and sentenced to 2 months' hard labour.

During May, 1909, one J. H. Mills was arrested in Klondike city for malicious mischief in a house owned by one Madge Mather. The case was dismissed. The evidence disclosed that the woman was the keeper of a bawdy house. She was tried and convicted of this offence, being sentenced to 3 months' hard labour.

On the 20th of this month a raid was made on the Comet Saloon where a game of Black Jack was in progress, all the occupants being warned for court. Next day, the cases came up for trial when the proprietors were fined $100, the charges against the players and lookers-on being withdrawn.

On the 27th, one John Vaglio was arrested for supplying liquor to an interdicted person. He pleaded guilty, but stated that his knowledge of the English language

was very limited and that he did not know the man was interdicted. He was fined $100 and costs and his license was retained by the court. When the accused found that his license was threatened he employed counsel to defend him and moved for a new trial. This was granted and the case brought up next day. He pleaded 'not guilty,' however, the judge stated that technically he was guilty from his own evidence, but that it was possible that he did not know the man was an interdicted person and that he would be given the benefit of the doubt. The case was therefore dismissed.

In June, 1909, several cases were entered. The Lord's Day Act has been enforced in the territory during the past year and has caused some dissatisfaction. On request of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory we warned every one concerned that violators of the Act would be prosecuted. Several of the proprietors closed up their stores but a few defied us. These cases were reported to the commissioner and the necessary authority to prosecute obtained from Ottawa.

The first of these was against Louis Brier, who was found guilty and fined $40 and costs. Oglow and Sarantis were also found guilty and a similar fine inflicted. In another case a charge was laid against John Zaccarelli.

One of the principal witnesses in this case had left the country between the alleged offence and the date of the trial and could not be found in time. The case, therefore, practically resolved itself into a question of veracity between two parties, John Zaccarelli, the defendant going into the witness box himself and swearing positively that he had not committed the offence charged, the case was dismissed.

Owing to the length of time which must necessarily elapse between the commission of an offence and the time of trial, as all prosecutions must be authorized by the attorney general, the difficulty of keeping track of the witnesses and producing them when required with a floating population such as we have here, is a very difficult matter, and will result, I am afraid, in a number of cases falling through.

On the 10th June, one Peter Hansen was arrested for supplying liquor to a squaw, who was also arrested for having the liquor in her possession. These cases were remanded until the 17th, on which date Hansen received 3 months' hard labour. The squaw was allowed to go on suspended sentence. Hansen has been convicted of similar offences at Whitehorse on several occasions prior to this.

On the 15th June, one Margaret Mercier was arrested for being the keeper of a bawdy house, and Mignon Miller, for being an inmate of the same. On being brought to trial a further charge of selling liquor without a license was preferred against them. The accused were remanded and let out on heavy bonds. They failed to appear when called upon, having gone down the river in a small boat. Their bonds were forfeited. During this month several convictions were obtained at Granville creek. Six women were found guilty of selling liquor without a license and were each fined $95 and costs. It was also believed that gambling was prevalent on this creek and Constable Boasten was sent out in plain clothes in company with a special detective. Some good work was done and convictions obtained in all cases. Joseph Couture fined $50 and costs. Wilfrid L'Heureux and Gustave L'Heureux each fined $75 and costs. The players each fined $40 and costs and lookers-on $20 and costs.

In July, 1909, information was laid against one John Zaccarelli for perjury in connection with evidence given by him during his trial in June for an infraction of the Lord's Day Act. He was sent up for trial in the Criminal Territorial Court on the 2nd August, was tried on that date before a jury, and found 'not guilty.'

On July 5, one William Watson was sentenced to 5 months' hard labour for supplying liquor to Indians.

On the 14th one John Smith was arrested for theft of tobacco. This man was one of those who had come into Dawson in the rush of the spring. He was without means and in poor health. I have mentioned elsewhere in my report that many of those labourers had to be fed at the public expense for some time, and later given work on the government roads to enable them to earn sufficient funds to return to the outside.

This they were only too willing to do and a number of them availed themselves of the opportunity. After earning enough to pay for their passage they left for the outside. This man tried to get the money given to him instead of the ticket but was refused, being practically starving he stated that he thought that if he stole something, he would be sure of obtaining a meal. On being tried the next morning the judge dismissed the case, and gave the accused a warning. After being released he once more went to the administration building with a view of obtaining his wages from the commissioner. Being refused admittance he proceeded to wreck summary vengeance by throwing a stone through one of the windows. For this he was re-arrested and was sentenced to one month with hard labour. On his release he took his ticket and has left the country.

On July 24, one Frank Hilder, a remittance man was arrested for obtaining money by means of a worthless cheque and on the 30th was sentenced to 6 months' hard labour.

During August, 1909, the card room in the Tanana hotel was raided, the players warned for court and the cards and chips seized. The cases were brought up on the 27, the proprietor and dealer each fined $100 and costs and the players $20 and costs each.

Some cases have been brought to our notice during the present month of people being accosted on the street and money demanded. Several offenders have been arrested but it is not always easy to get these parties as they generally choose some unfrequented spot and identification is very difficult. A strict watch is, however, being kept. The large companies have not been employing as many men as formerly, and are also discharging a number of those now working, as their plants become established. Further reductions are gradually being made and as many of the men are almost without funds, they are not too particular by what means they can remedy this deficiency.

During the early part of this month an alleged rape case was brought to our notice at Selkirk. A Mrs. Braeden complained that some man entered her cabin early in the morning, chloroformed, bound and gagged her and then committed the assault. A searching investigation was made by Insp. Horrigan during which the woman frequently contradicted herself. The children had evidently been schooled by their mother as to what story they were to tell, but on cross-examination they broke down and could not get on with their story. I have carefully gone into the evidence myself and am of opinion that neither an assault or a rape was committed.

Two brothers, John and James McCoy, were arrested, tried, convicted and ordered to pay a fine of $100 or in defaut of payment, sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour for giving liquor to Indians at Selkirk.

Following is a classified list of all cases entered and dealt with in the Police and Territorial Courts during the past eleven months.

Classification.	Police Court.					
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against public order						
Pointing loaded fire arms	1	1				
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1		2		
Offences against the administration of law and justice—						
Obstructing a peace officer	1	1				
Perjury	1				1	
Offences against religion, morals, &c						
The Lord's Day Act	3	2	1			
Keeper of common bawdy house	3	1			[1] 2	
Keeper of common gaming house	10	10				
Players or lookers-on in common gaming house	30	20		10		
Using obscene language in a public place	2	2				
Drunk and disorderly	59	59				
Offences against the person—						
Threatening wife with bodily harm	1	1				
Threatening to kill	1		1			
Threatening language	1	1				
Assault with intent to cause actual harm	1				1	
Assault, common	24	19		4		
Offences against property—						
Theft by conversion	1		1			
Theft from the person	1		1			
Theft of electricity	2	2				
Theft	24	17	5	1	1	
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	1				
Cheating at cards	1		1			
Malicious mischief	3	2	1			
Intimidation	1			1		
Offences against the Indian Act—						
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	12				
Intoxication	13	13				
Intoxicants in possession	2	2				
Offences against Yukon Ordinances—						
Selling liquor without license (wholesale)	1	1				
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	5	5				
Selling liquor without license	6	6				
Allowing drunkeness and disorderly conduct on licensed premises	5	5				
Selling liquor to interdicted person	1	1				
Drunk while interdicted	1	1				
Creating disturbance on licensed premises	2	1	1			
Interdicted	12	12				
Insane	12	9	3			
Offences against City By-Laws—						
Infraction of Health By-Law No. 8	28	28				
Infraction of By-Law No. 17	3	3				
Infraction of Fire Ordinance	1	1				
Riding bicycles on sidewalk	7	7				
Driving team on sidewalk	1	1				
Total	288	248	17	18	5	

[1] Mignon Miller and Margaret Mercier out on bail failed to appear; bail forfeited.

Classification.	Territorial Court.		
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Offences against the administration of law and justice—			
Perjury	1	...	1
Offences against the person—			
Assault with intent to commit actual bodily harm	1	1	...
Offences against property			
Theft (horse-stealing)	1	1	...
Total	3	2	1

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

On the 23rd November, 1908, one Charles David Connors, committed suicide at the Minto Hotel in Dawson, by shooting himself with a rifle. An inquest was held by Inspector Horrigan. The public administrator took charge of the effects.

In February, 1909, one Harry Bolton died at St. Mary's hospital. This man is being reported on under the head of Asylum. An inquest was held by Insp. Douglas. His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 25th April, 1909, an old man died in Klondike city, named A Symons. Insp. Douglas was detailed to make inquiries. Dr. Catto, a local practitioner, was present at the time and gave a certificate to the effect that the deceased had died from heart failure. No inquest was therefore held.

On May 3rd, 1909, a report was received from Klondike city, that one William Jenkins, commonly known as "Coal Oil Billy," had died suddenly. Insp. Horrigan and Dr. Thompson made inquiries and found no evidence of foul play. He had died a natural death from heart failure. No inquest was held. This man was an old jail-bird and had been in our custody several times for petty thefts.

In my last annual report, under this heading, I mentioned a case of drowning, in the Klondike river, of one Milobojo Ivancevic, which occurred in June, 1909, whose body was not recovered. A little over a year afterwards, on the 25th June, 1909, the remains were found near Flat creek, on the Klondike river. Ivancevic's brother, in company with a constable, patrolled there, and from certain articles of clothing on the body, the remains were identified as those of the drowned man.

An inquiry was held during the month of June into the cause of death of one Peter Anderson, a child, who was burned to death at a place called "Half-Way,' on the Yukon river. Insp. Douglas made an investigation. It appears that the mother, with her elder son and younger children were alone in the house at the time, Peter, the baby being asleep in the hammock in the kitchen. The elder boy had been instructed to burn a pile of brush some distance from the house. The father and another man were across the river getting firewood. They saw the smoke, but did not pay much attention to it, thinking it was the brush, the boy was to burn. Some men, however, who were passing, in a small boat at the time, gave the alarm; the distracted father jumped into the canoe, crossed the river, and when he reached the house found his wife beside herself with grief and terror and the house a mass of flames. The boy had pluckily done what he could to get the baby out and was restraining his mother from casting herself into the flames in futile efforts to rescue her child. The father arrived too late and the house was burned to the ground, the child

perishing in the midst. It is thought that some sparks must have been carried by the wind, igniting the roof which was covered with moss, there being no fire in the kitchen stove at the time.

An inquest was held during the month at Quartz creek by Inspector Horrigan regarding the death of one Khan Singh, a native of India. He was working at the bottom of the shaft when part of the roof fell in. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. The effects were handed over to the public administrator.

In September, 1909, one Christoffer C. Johnson was found dead at Quartz creek. Inspector Horrigan held an inquest and found that death was accidental, deceased being killed through suffocation the result of a fall of earth.

DETACHMENTS.

We have maintained the same detachments as last year, with the exception of Sulphur creek. Quartz creek was opened in the spring, but the constable in charge will be called into the post during the winter months. The work on Sulphur Creek did not warrant us keeping up the detachment there, which was abandoned, the work on the creek being performed by the Granville detachment.

At Forty Mile we have again rented a cabin for the winter, the old police building being too large, and in need of extensive repairs before it could be made habitable for the cold weather, and the heavy expense of heating it precluded the advisability of occupying it during the winter: The saving in wood alone will more than pay for the rent of the cabin.

On this date we are maintaining the following detachments, viz.:—

Grand Forks.
Granville.
Selkirk.
Forty Mile.
Town Station.

During the early part of the summer and while the rush of small boats continued, I posted a constable for duty at the mouth of the Stewart river, all small boats from Whitehorse were ordered to report there on the way to Dawson; by this means, and with the help of the steam launch, and a man permanently stationed at Selkirk, we have been able to keep a good watch on the river.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	1	3	1	2	2	1	16	8	34	13	.....
Town Station	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	.....
Forty Mile	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6
Selkirk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Grand Forks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Granville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Total	1	3	1	2	3	4	22	8	44	15	6

DOGS.

We have six government dogs on charge at the present time, and it will be necessary to purchase or hire a few more for the McPherson patrol, which will, I have no doubt, be again despatched this year.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to our numbers we have been unable to have any regular drill; when possible recruits and others have been given instructions in all matters pertaining to their duties.

FIRES, FOREST, &C.

Thirty-four (34) fires occurred in Dawson during the year, and the estimated damage amounted to $3,800; a member of the force was present at all of them, and gave assistance to the fire chief when required. Forest fires have not been as prevalent this year as usual, due in great measure, I think, to the fact that we had a steam launch patrolling the river, and the occupants of small boats (the principal offenders), were aware of this fact and consequently took greater precautions.

FORAGE.

The forage was of excellent quality.

FIRE PROTECTION

At the present time we have a hydrant, about 800 feet of hose, fire extinguishers and buckets. With the exception of the fire in my late quarters, which I have reported elsewhere, there have been none in barracks during the year.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The wood was of good quality, but owing to the long, severe winter, we had to purchase an additional quantity, the original contract being insufficient for our requirements. A good lighting system is maintained at Dawson and Grand Forks by the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our supply under this head is serviceable and sufficient for our requirements.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been, on the whole very good, no very serious cases of illness occurring. Reg. No. 3045, Sergt. Joy, had a severe attack of Cystitis in January, and other complications set in, but he recovered in March and was returned to duty. In July he was in hospital again, suffering from Synovitis; he received a few days' treatment, but although not fully recovered at the present time, he has been able to resume his work in the office.

Reg. No. 4224 Const. Hewitt, J. T., was suffering a long time with ring worm on the face. He was in hospital a short while but recovered and was returned to duty. There are no other cases worthy of special attention.

The health of the district has been very good. Early in the year it was reported that the Indians on the other side of the boundary had contracted small-box. They were promptly quarantined and instructions were issued to Sergt. Beyts at Forty Mile to keep a strict watch on travellers coming in to the Yukon Territory. After a few days, however, the quarantine was lifted. There were one or two cases of scarlet fever in town, but as steps were immediately taken by the medical health officer to have them isolated, no trouble was experienced, and the spread of the disease checked.

HORSES.

We have at the present time some fifteen horses, having received three remounts during the year. These latter are all young horses and with care and work will be

useful animals. At present they require careful handling, being only partially broken, and this is not an ideal country for that purpose, most of the roads being narrow and mountainous.

The health of the horses has been excellent, there being no serious accidents or deaths to report. The shoeing, which is done by contract, has been very satisfactory. I expect to be able to dispose of three horses, which are no longer suitable for police purposes, before the winter sets in.

INSPECTIONS.

The post and detachments have been inspected by yourself on numerous occasions. All detachments are regularly inspected by the officers who constantly visit the creeks on either inspection or magisterial duties. The post is inspected weekly by the commanding officer and daily by the orderly officer. Arms and accoutrements are inspected every week, and the guard-room daily by the assistant surgeon. The penitentiary and jail is regularly visited by day and night by the orderly officer. The Governor General during his visit also inspected the barracks and was pleased to express his satisfaction with what he saw.

LIBRARY.

Is well supplied with magazines and papers, most of the books have been read and re-read, and our small monthly subscription does not go a very long way in supplying new ones.

PATROLS.

A number of patrols have been made during the year; in fact the district has been well covered. Four patrols have been made up the Stewart river, and the Duncan and Mayo districts visited. Considerable mining is and has been carried on in that district for some years past, but no big strikes have been reported. The owners of the Dublin Gulch concession, an hydraulic proposition, have been busy putting in a ditch of several miles in length this summer, but have closed down for the winter. There has been very little in the way of crime to report. A Mrs. Galbraith and her husband made some complaints against a man named Edwards who has been bound over to keep the peace for a year. These people have given us a considerable amount of trouble, a special patrol having to be sent up there on one occasion, as it was represented that bloodshed might result unless some immediate action was taken. Mrs. Galbraith has left the locality to spend the winter on the outside, so that I do not anticipate any further trouble.

A number of patrols have also been made to the Miller and Glacier districts, and everything was found very quiet and orderly. There are some 64 people in the district, nine (9) being on Miller creek, five (5) on Bedrock creek and the remainder on Glacier and Big Gold. Some rich pay was struck early in the spring on Miller creek, and it has been staked up as far as its head. Big Gold creek has been staked from the mouth of Glacier to Sixty-mile river, and good pay is being taken out on Discovery.

A patrol was made up the Pelly river by Corporal Thompson, who went up on the small steamer *Pauline*, engaged in taking up supplies for the trading posts on the Ross and McMillan rivers. The time chosen was very opportune, the water being at the right stage, and the journey was made without mishap, which is not always the case. There are (six) 6 families of Indians living at the mouth of the Ross river at the present time. They are in good circumstances and seem to be of a better class, smarter and more robust than the upper river or Selkirk Indians. On making inquiries at Ross river of the trouble between the Pelly and Blind Creek Indians, with regard to a shooting affair which occurred two years ago, and on account of which I sent Inspector Horrigan up last year, those who were interrogated all claimed it had blown

over, except Mr. Lewis, who manages the trading post for Taylor and Drury, and he says that some of the Indians are dissatisfied yet, but he believes they will make no further trouble. The particulars of this trouble were fully reported upon last year.

I also despateed a patrol along the valley of the Klondike to All Gold district; everything was quiet; there were only fifteen (15) or sixteen (16) working on that creek, mining, prospecting and wood chopping. The usual patrol was made to Fort McPherson, leaving here on December 29, and consisting of two constables, two special constables (both ex-policemen) and an Indian. I attach Constable Dempster's report of this patrol.

MINING.

In the Klondike district at the present time the more active individual placer operations are being carried on within what is known as the Indian river watershed, which embraces Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur and Quartz creeks. Last winter a large number of miners worked on the Granville flat, a portion of Dominion near the mouth of Sulphur creek, but the spring wash-up was somewhat disappointing, and in the early summer only three plants were working on that portion of Dominion. During the summer there has been considerable prospecting on Lower Sulphur, for the purpose, it is claimed, of acquiring property in this locality for dredging purposes. A comparatively small number of individual plants have been operating on Upper Dominion, but many claims have been grouped in this locality with a view to future work by dredging. A considerable number of self-dumping plants were operating on Quartz creek, but the spring clean-up did not equal that of the previous year; summer operations have been somewhat retarded by the scarcity of water. A considerable quantity of gold has been recovered in the Duncan district during the past summer, and the miners in that locality are sanguine of the ultimate success of their operations. The bed-rock, however, is very deep, and the ground being thawed presents a further difficulty to successful mining. Miners are also working with considerable success in the Sixty-mile and Forty-mile districts, where a number of discoveries were made during the past year. On Miller creek a large area of gravel is being stripped for dredging purposes. In the Klondike district the ground in front of the dredge is thawed by steam, and the stripping of ground by water under pressure commenced during the past month. On Miller Creek, however, ground has been stripped by water under pressure during the past two years, and it is claimed that where the conditions are favourable this method is much more economical than thawing by steam in front of the dredge.

During the present summer ten dredges have been operating in the Klondike district, eight on Creek claims and two in the submerged beds and bars of the Klondike river. One dredge has also been operating on the Stewart river and one on the Forty-mile river. The large ditch recently constructed by the Yukon Gold Company has furnished ample water to the hydraulic plants of the company along Bonanza and Hunker creeks. There are three hydraulic elevators operating on Bonanza creek and one on Hunker creek.

QUARTZ.

A great deal of interest has been taken during the past summer in the quartz development of the Klondike district. The Dome Lode Development Company has driven a tunnel some 1,200 feet between Upper Dominion and Lombard; the intention is to drive this tunnel 2,000 feet and cross-cut four veins, which have been located on the surface. The Lone Star, Limited, has placed on its property at the head of Victoria gulch, a small stamp mill, and has been treating the ores since the middle of August. The quartz prospects both on the Lone Star and the Dome are very promising. As a result of the operations of these two companies a large number of claims have been staked over the whole of the Klondike district.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent in from Ottawa and those purchased locally were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

All transport on hand is in good condition, and sufficient for our requirements. We will again have to purchase some specially constructed toboggans for the annual patrol to Fort McPherson.

GENERAL.

The general outlook for the country is more promising than it has been for some years. The Yukon Gold Company have operated very successfully and have expended millions on improvements, pipe lines, power plants, dredges, elevators, &c. Other companies with big capital are also operating, although not to the same extent. Quartz properties are being developed, and I look to see some encouraging results next season. There is a general feeling of optimism and a strong belief in the future of the country.

We received last August a visit from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Sybil Grey, Miss Broderick, and his A.D.C., Viscount Lascelles. They were met with great enthusiasm, and I think must have been well pleased with the warmth and sincerity of their reception. They spent three days in Dawson and its vicinity, and were shown as much as circumstances and time would permit of.

During the open season, up to September 20, some 2,879 passengers arrived in Dawson from the Upper Yukon river points, and 1,402 from the lower river making a total of 4,281 arrivals.

The departures from Dawson for the upper river amounted to 2,459 and for the lower river 2,300 making a total of 4,759 departures.

Approximately some 20,000 tons of freight have been received via Whitehorse, and 1,500 tons via St. Michaels, making a total of 21,500 tons.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks. Inspectors Horrigan and Douglas have been kept busy, especially during the summer months with their duties as magistrates and coroners.

Accompanying this report, I beg to submit the report of Assistant Surgeon Thompson, report of Constable Dempster, in charge of the Fort McPherson patrol, report of Constable Jordon, the provost, and synopsis of prisoners confined during the year.

I also attach the estimates for the ensuing year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspt.
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

R. N.W. M. POLICE, YUKON TERRITORY,
DAWSON, Y. T., September 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the penitentiary and the common jail from October 31, 1908, to September 30, 1909:—

This report covers a period of eleven months. Your memo. dated September 4, 1909, having called for the report a month earlier than that for the previous year.

Total number of prisoners confined on October 31, 1908	13
" " " for eleven months (male)	141
" " " for eleven months (female)	5
Total number of lunatics confined for eleven months	12
Total	171

Total number of prisoners confined on September 30, 1909	7
Daily average	12
Maximum in any one day	19
Minimum in any one day	7
Awaiting trial	Nil.
Number of lunatics received (male)	10
" " " (female)	2
Total number of lunatics	12

Of the twelve insane patients confined, eight (8) were transferred to the New Westminster asylum, one transferred to the St. Mary's hospital, Dawson, Y.T., and three (3) discharged at Dawson, Y.T., as cured.

The ethnology and nationalities of prisoners are shown below:—

ETHNOLOGY.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	144	6	150
Indian	16	4	20
Negro	1	.....	1
Total	161	10	171

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	29	2	31
Canadian	24	.....	24
English	18	.....	18
Irish	16	.....	16
Scotch	11	.....	11
Welsh	2	.....	2
French	3	3	6
German	10	.....	10
Italian	5	.....	5
Swiss	4	.....	4
Scandinavian	11	.....	11
Danish	2	.....	2
Indian	16	3	19
Total	151	8	159

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Norwegian	3		3
American	3	1	4
Canadian	1		1
German	1		1
French	1		1
Irish	1		1
Indian		1	1
Total	10	2	12

No. of convicts confined	2
No. of common jail confined	49
Total	51

CONVICTS RELEASED, TIME-EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Release.
David Richardson Shaw	Theft.	1 yr. 2 m. 24 dys.	20-8-'09.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the convicts and common jail prisoners, as shown by the records, has been very good. Strict discipline has been maintained, and the escorts have performed their duties very satisfactorily.

PRISON HEALTH.

The health of the convicts and common jail prisoners has, on the whole, been very good.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied to the prisoners has been of very good quality, and in sufficient quantity.

PRISON CLOTHING.

There is a good supply of prison clothing on hand, of excellent quality. The greater part of the clothing is supplied to the jail through the quartermaster's store. The clothing of the female prisoners has been made by themselves, with the exception of such articles as they could not make, such as shoes, &c., which are purchased locally.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year the prisoners have been employed at sawing, splitting and delivering wood, and doing all kinds of unskilled labour, such as repairing and painting buildings, and keeping the barrack inclosure in good order.

I attach synopsis of penitentiary prisoners and of all prisoners confined during the eleven months.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. D. JORDON, *Const.*,
Acting Provost.

SYNOPSIS of all Prisoners now confined in the jail on September, 1909.

Offence.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Months.					Days.	Total.
	2	1	18	6	5	1	3	10	
Theft	1								1
Theft of a horse		1							1
Occasioning actual bodily harm			1						1
Supplying liquor to Indians				1	1		2		4
Obtaining money under false pretenses				1					1
Assault						1			1
Intoxication (I. A.)								2	2
Total	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	11

SYNOPSIS of the Penitentiary Prisoners confined from October 31, 1908, to September 30, 1909.

Crime.	Sentence in Years.		Total.
	2	1 yr. 2. mo. 24 dys.	
Theft	1	1	2
Total	1	1	2

The above synopsis includes one convict discharged, who whilst on ticket of leave was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour on a charge of theft, and was serving out the balance of his sentence of three years' penal servitude, *i.e.*, one year, two months, 24 days.

There is now one convict undergoing sentence at the jail.

Synopsis of Prisoners confined in Dawson Jail for the Eleven Months ended September 30, 1909.

Offence.	Penitentiary. Sentence in Years.		Common Jail—Sentences in														Paid Fine.	Discharged.	Released on Suspended Sentence.	Released on Bail.	Released on his own Recognizances.	Transferred.	Insane under Observation.	Released on Payment of Debt.	Total.
			Yrs	Months.							Days														
	2	1 yr. 2 mos. 24 dys	1	18	6	5	4	3	2	1	60	30	14	10	5										
Confined October 31, 1908	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	13
Assault	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	8
Occasioning actual bodily harm	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Theft	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	6	2	2	1	....	....	....	17
" from the person	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
" of a horse	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
Housebreaking	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Obtaining money under false pretenses	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wilful damage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Carrying offensive weapons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Pointing loaded firearms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Vagrancy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Drunk and disorderly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	24	19	4	4	3	....	....	....	60
Creating a disturbance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Inmate of a house of ill-fame	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Keeper of a bawdy house	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Committing a nuisance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Perjury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Contempt of court	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Disobeying a lawful summons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Assaulting a peace officer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Drunk (Indian Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	17
Supplying liquor to Indians	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	12
Having liquor in possession (Indian Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Insanity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	*9	....	....	12
Refusing to find sureties to keep the peace	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Fighting	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Total	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	10	4	10	1	5	6	4	2		31	36	12	21	5	9	1	1	171

*One transferred to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died.

APPENDIX C.

CONSTABLE W. J. DEMPSTER, PATROL, DAWSON TO FORT McPHERSON.

R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T., March 17, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'D' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Fort Macpherson, winter of 1908-1909.

I left Dawson on December 29, 1908, in company with the following: Reg. No. 4075 Const. Simons, A. L., Special Constables A. E. Forrest, R. T. McLean and John Marvin (Indian). We carried about seventy pounds of mail and newspapers for Macpherson and Herschell island.

Const. Simons, H. L., with team accompanied us to the power house at the mouth of Little Twelve Mile, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson.

Our transport consisted of four toboggans, two of them being of birch and two of hickory. The hickory toboggans were stronger and better made than those used last year. I think the hard wood toboggans pull easier than the birch, and would last better provided the wood was straight grained. The snowshoes were better than those of last year.

The route followed was the same as in the two previous years.

We arrived at Macpherson on February 4, 1909, having been thirty-eight days on the trail, and remained there eighteen days. On our return we left Macpherson on February 23, 1909, with about thirty pounds of mail, being about four days after the arrival of the 'Edmonton Packet.' We arrived in Dawson on March 15, 1909, occupying twenty-one days on the home trip.

INDIANS.

On our outward trip we came across one camp of Indians on Hart river. They had been very short of grub but shortly before we met them they had succeeded in getting a few caribou and moose. The usual fall run of caribou had failed them this year and consequently they had scarcely any dried meat. Some of their dogs were in very poor condition. Several Indians were very sick, one of whom, we afterwards heard, died. No other Indians were encountered on the outward trip. On the homeward trip we met one family camped on the Little Wind river, at the mouth of Forrest creek. On the Blackstone river we met some Indians from the lower part of Hart river, on their way to Dawson with a little meat and fur. They had killed quite a number of moose and sheep.

TRAILS.

The trail on the Twelve Mile and Blackstone was not so good as last year. The snow was not so deep on this end, but on the Big Wind and Big Portage it was much as usual.

WEATHER.

The weather during the entire outward trip, with the exception of two or three days, was bitterly cold, and all members of the party suffered considerably in con-

sequence, and on several days in addition to the intense cold we had to face a strong wind. On one day in particular, crossing the Caribou Born Mountain, a high undulating wind-swept plateau, destitute of all vegetation, lying between the Caribou Born and Trail river, we had to face almost a gale all day, and all froze badly that day.

DOGS.

All told we had twenty dogs, ten of which were hired and three private dogs. The majority of them arrived at Macpherson in very good condition. This was owing to the fact that on account of the cold weather we fed more than double of what we fed last year. We were fortunate in being able to secure sufficient game to enable us to do this. Two of the dogs we had had very bad feet; by the time we reached the Hart river they were so bad that it was cruel to work them any further. I managed to secure two good dogs from the Indians to replace them for part trade and part cash.

GAME.

Caribou was very scarce on the upper reaches of the Blackstone and Hart rivers last fall, but during the winter moose and sheep were fairly plentiful further down these streams.

At several points on the Little and Big Wind rivers we saw the tracks where caribou had crossed. There were moose tracks along the lower end of the Big Wind and Mountain creek. We shot four caribou on the Little Wind and five on Mountain creek also two on Forrest creek. Rabbits, too, appear to be more plentiful along Peel river and some of its tributaries than last year.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions were of the best quality and ample for our requirements. The dog feed consisted chiefly of dog salmon, bacon and a little dried meat. On the return trip our dog feed consisted of dried white fish.

GENERAL.

All members of the patrol performed their work in a very satisfactory manner.

We carried a tent and stove as previously, and were able to make ourselves fairly comfortable during the cold weather. Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald reports everything very quiet around Macpherson and Herschell island. Five Indians were drowned in Peel river last fall, about 100 miles south of Macpherson. Six of them were on the way down the river in a small skin canoe. The canoe being overloaded swamped in a rapid and only one succeeded in making shore.

The Indians along the Mackenzie from the Arctic Red river to Good Hope are reported to be hard put to for grub, as moose and caribou are hard to get owing to the intensely cold weather prevailing. There are just a few Indians staying at Macpherson. No crime, whisky selling or prostitution is reported.

There are a number of prospectors on the Old Crow and Bell rivers, but according to reports they are getting no prospects whatever, and they intend quitting the district when the ice breaks up. Three of these arrived at Herschell island about the middle of November last with the expectation of obtaining supplies, but none being obtainable from any other source Staff-Sergt. Fitzgerald outfitted them with sufficient to take them back to their camp.

There are no whalers or natives wintering at Herschell island this winter. The schooner *Olga*, Captain Mogg, is frozen in between Flaxman's island this winter. The crew, and will likely be a total loss in spring. The captain and crew went to Point Barrow, where provisions are obtainable. This ship was going out. Mogg wintered last winter in Prince Albert Land. Schooner *Rosie II.*, 70 tons, Captain Wolke, frozen

in at Flaxman's island; this ship was coming in. Mr. Staffanson, of the Michelsen expedition, arrived at Herschell island *via* the Mackenzie river last summer. He went to Point Barrow for provisions, and was frozen in on the way back a little to the east of that point.

COPY OF DIARY.

Tuesday, December 29, 1908.—53° below; light wind. Left Dawson at 10.45 a.m. for Fort Macpherson. Following are members of the patrol:—Constables W. J. D. Dempster and A. L. Simons; special constables A. E. Forrest, R. T. McLean and John Martin (Indian), and four dog teams—twenty dogs. Constable H. L. Simons accompanied patrol with team. Arrived at Twelve Mile at 4 p.m. Horses played out. Constable H. L. Simons left sleigh two miles out and brought horses in. Trail heavy.

Wednesday, December 30.—40° below. Constable H. L. Simmons left at 7.30 a.m. to get his sleigh; left mouth of Twelve Mile at 12.10 p.m. and made Ten Mile camp. Horses played out and did not arrive until 6.30 p.m. Heavy trail.

Thursday, December 31.—18° below. Left Ten Mile camp at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at Twenty Mile camp at 2.20 p.m. Horses unable to go further. Trail heavy.

Friday, January 1, 1909.—16° below. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Trail heavy to the saw mill. Arrived at power house at noon; latter part of trail good. Loaded up toboggans in p.m. Several dogs are getting foot sore.

Saturday, January 2, 1909.—25° below in a.m., 35° below in p.m. Left power house at 9.30 a.m. Constable H. L. Simons, with team, returned to Dawson. Trail heavy; encountered a little water. Camped at 3 p.m.

Sunday, January 3.—34° below a.m., 23° below in p.m. Clear. Broke camp at 8.15; heavy trail. Camped at 2 p.m. near Seela pass, too late to get across. Repairing snowshoes.

Monday, January 4.—23° below a.m., 9° below p.m. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m.; strong wind blowing up the pass. Made Michael's cabin at 3 p.m. and camped.

Tuesday, January 5.—21° below a.m., 38° below p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; made Joseph's cabin 12.05 p.m. Left at 1.25 and made Blackstone cache at 2.30 p.m. and camped as there is no timber for some distance. Had to go back up river a little way to collect enough firewood.

Wednesday, January 6.—39° below a.m., 27° below p.m. Clear and calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., and arrived at cache on Christmas creek at 11.30 a.m. Procured some dried meat, loaded up in the afternoon and camped for the night, as it is too far to timber for camping. Very little firewood here; nothing but half dried poplar. Two dogs in Forrest's team have very bad feet, using up socks for their feet.

Thursday, January 7.—31° below a.m, 24° p.m.; clear in a.m., cloudy p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. and crossed divide into Michelle creek. Trail up Christmas creek and down Michelle is very heavy. Dogs very tired. Did not make dinner to-day as there is no timber across the divide. Camped at 3 p.m.

Friday, January 8.—27° below p.m., 12° a.m.; cloudy, calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Encountered a little water in places; a little wind and heavy going on the flats. Camped at 3.30 p.m. about four miles below cabins.

Saturday, January 9.—35° below a.m., 11° below p.m.; calm and clear. Very cold during the day. Broke camp at 8 a.m., crossed divide into Little Hart river. Short portage on to Big Hart. Went up Big Hart about ten miles to where some Indians were camped. Purchased dog, part trade for dog 'Jim' and part cash. 'Jim's' feet were too bad to take any further.

Sunday, January 10.—17° below; cloudy, calm. Broke camp at 10.30 a.m. Went up Hart river about one mile and crossed over divide about three miles into Wolf creek, striking that creek at the canyon about ten miles from the mouth. Procured a dog, part cash and part trade for 'Curley.' His feet were too bad to go any further.

Monday, January 11.—17° below; cloudy, light wind. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Had good going this morning, but very heavy in the afternoon. The creek overflowed a good deal. Crossed fresh caribou tracks at 2.30 p.m. Forrest and Martin started to follow them up. They caught up to the game, but it was too dark to shoot. The remainder went on and made camp at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, January 12.—23° below a.m., 39° below p.m.; clear, calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Crossed divide from Wolf creek into Forrest creek, about seven miles across divide; snow deep, and gowing slow and heavy. Camped at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, January 13.—39° below a.m., 45° below p.m.; misty, light wind. Left camp with dog teams at 9.30 a.m. Forrest and Martin left at daylight with the hope of being able to get some game. No luck. Struck Little Wind river at 2 p.m.; camped at 4 p.m. on portage. Very heavy going in places.

Thursday, January 14.—45° below; very cold to-day. Light wind, heavy fog. Broke camp at 9 a.m.; good going to-day, mostly over glacier; doubled round a good deal to avoid water. Get toboggan into water twice and wet the robes. Camped at 3.45 p.m.

Friday, January 15.—52° below a.m, 57° below p.m.; very foggy all day. Broke camp at 9 a.m.; crossed caribou tracks at 10 a.m. Forest and Martin followed them, remainder proceeding with teams; camped at 2.15 p.m. at mouth of Little Wind. Did not stop for dinner to-day; saw tracks of two other small bands of caribou where they had crossed the river going westward. Forrest and Martin arrived in camp at 5 p.m. Had followed caribou till dark and failed to come up with them. Going very heavy to-day.

Saturday, January 16.—53° below a.m., 46° below p.m.; foggy. John Martin left at 7 a.m. to hunt caribou on a creek, a tributary of Little Wind. He returned at 4 p.m, having shot four. Forrest left at 8 a.m. to hunt up the Big Wind river, but the wind was so strong he could not face it, so he returned to camp. The remainder of the party making general repairs.

Sunday, January 17.—44° below a.m., 33° below p.m.; cloudy and foggy. Cleared up a little towards night. Dempster, Simous, Forrest and McLean left at 8 a.m. with three dog teams to haul in caribou shot yesterday by Martin. Returned at 5.30 p.m.

Monday, January 18.—33° below a.m., 50° below p.m.; foggy and light wind. Cut up and loaded caribou meat this a.m. and left camp at 9.15. Made dinner at Rock camp. Cached a saddle of caribou for return trip. Camped at 3.15 p.m. on Big Wind river portage; river and sloughs are open and a very thick steam hangs over, damp and cold. Deep snow and heavy going.

Tuesday, January 19.—58° below a.m., 43° below p.m.; thick fog or steam all day. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Very heavy going all morning, crusted snow, breaking under dogs. Teams only able to work a half hour in lead. Crossed several fresh moose tracks. Dinner at Hungry creek at 12.05 p.m. Better going in the afternoon; camped at 3.15 p.m. on right limit about seven miles below Deception. It was bitterly cold to-day. Steam so thick that we could see no distance. Toboggans dragged very heavy.

Wednesday, January 20.—51° below a.m., 46° below p.m.; cold all day. Thick fog. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; going fairly good; camped at 4 p.m. about four miles above Wind city.

Thursday, January 21.—48° below a.m., 49° below p.m.; clear. Broke camp at 8.45 a.m.; camped at 4 p.m. five miles down Peel river; going very tough; dogs are all very tired to-night.

Friday, January 22.—49° below a.m., 48° below p.m.; clear and very cold. Broke camp at 8.45 a.m. Heavy going; camped at 5 p.m. on Mountain creek portage. Thick trees and willows; had to cut our way through in places. Forrest and Martin went ahead to break trail for morning start.

Saturday, January 23.—47° below a.m., 53° below p.m.; clear. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; crossed fresh moose track; Martin followed it for two hours without suc-

eess. Snow very deep up this creek. Dogs are getting very thin. This continued cold weather is beginning to tell on them. Camped at 3 p.m.

Sunday, January 24.—49° below a.m., 51° below p.m.; clear. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; snow deep and going heavy; dogs are all in to-night. Camped at 3.15 at foot of pass. Forrest and Martin went to break trail towards summit.

Monday, January 25.—39° below a.m., 31° below p.m.; clear. Martin and Forrest left at 8.30 a.m. to hunt moose. Forrest returned owing to rifle being frozen. Martin returned at 2.30 p.m., having shot five caribou. Forrest and Martin breaking trail further on. Dempster went back to last camp to hunt for scales which were left behind; returned at 2 p.m. and left at 3.20 to break trail to where caribou were shot. Returned to camp at 5.30.

Tuesday, January 26.—33° below a.m., 39° below p.m.; windy. Dempster, Simons, Forrest and Martin with four teams left camp at 8.20 a.m. to haul caribou from head of creek. Returned at 1.30 p.m. There was a gale blowing on the mountain. Cut up and loaded meat in afternoon.

Wednesday, January 27.—44° below a.m., 35° below p.m.; clear, windy on pass. Made caches of one caribou and broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Hard pull up to summit. Wind of yesterday filled in trail we broke over ridges yesterday. Five steep ridges to get over before reaching Cardinal creek. Dogs very tired. Camped at 3.15 p.m.

Thursday, January 28.—41° below a.m., 55° below p.m. Clear, light wind. Broke camp at 8 a.m.; snow very deep; reached the Caribou Born river and camped at 3.45 p.m. Hard day on men and dogs.

Friday, January 29.—51° below a.m. Strong north wind. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m.; found old Indian trail leading up the Caribou Born river and over the Caribou Born mountain. Had great difficulty in following it over mountain. Strong gale blowing in our faces all day. Bitterly cold, every one freezing noses, cheeks, &c. No dinner to-day, as there is no timber of any kind. Camped at 4 p.m. in small spruce on north side of mountain. Very little firewood round here. Weather very thick all day, could not see any distance.

Saturday, January 30.—23° below a.m., 21° below p.m., thick and calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., reached Trail river at 2 p.m., heavy trail; camped at 5 p.m.

Sunday, January 31.—35° below a.m., 45° below p.m., clear and calm. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., heavy trail. Struck Peel river at 1.15 p.m., and made camp about three miles down at 2.30 p.m. Suitable camping grounds are far apart here owing to the banks being so high. The snow seems to be very gritty, making toboggans, though light, drag very heavy.

Monday, February 1.—48° below a.m., 45 °below p.m., clear and calm. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. and made Colins cabin and camped at 3.10 p.m. Trail heavy.

Tuesday, February 2.—40° below a.m., 27° below p.m. Clear and calm. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. and made across seven mile portage on right limit and camped at 4.10 p.m. Heavy trail.

Wednesday, February 3.—15° below a.m., 19° below p.m.; cloudy, calm. Broke camp at 6.15 a.m. Heavy trail; made Vitchiquah's cabin and camped at 3.10 p.m.

Thursday, February 4.—29° below a.m., 43° below p.m.; clear and calm. Left Vitchiquah's cabin at 7.30 a.m. and arrived at Fort Macpherson at 1.20 p.m. Good trail.

Friday, February 5, to Monday February 22.—Resting at Fort Macpherson.

Monday, February 22.—Packing and loading toboggans for return trip.

Tuesday, February 23.—39° below, clear and cold. Left Macpherson with mail on return trip to Dawson at 9.30 a.m. Arrived at Vitchiquah's cabin and camped at 4.30 p.m. Trail fair.

Wednesday, February 24.—49° below, clear and cold. Left Vitchiquah's cabin at 7.40 a.m. and camped on Seven-mile portage at 4.30 p.m. Fair trail.

Thursday, February 25.—49° below a.m. Cold and clear in a.m., but cloudy and snowing in p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. and camped at 2.45 p.m. Fairly good trail.

Friday, February 26.—26° below, clear and calm. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Trail fairly good; camped at 3.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 27.—21° below; cloudy in a.m. and cleared up p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Trail to-day was bad, and it has been a hard day on men and dogs. Had to climb a long, steep hill nearly half mile long, out of Trail river. Had to double up teams. Two hours occupied getting outfit to top.

Sunday, February 28.—Mild all day; cloudy, light wind. Crossed the Caribou Born mountain; camped on Caribou Boru river at 2.30 p.m. Clear weather prevailed while crossing mountains, and a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained.

Monday, March 1.—Mild, cloudy. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m.; heavy going on hills; reached Mountain creek and camped at 4.15 p.m. Caribou meat cached here on our way out has been eaten by wolverines; nothing left.

Tuesday, March 2.—Clear and cold, but calm. Broke camp at 7.40 a.m. Trail down creek very heavy. Reached mouth at 2.30. Up the Peel the trail had drifted full. Camped about 10 miles up at 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 3.—Broke camp at 7.40 a.m. Drifting all day; camped at 3.45 p.m.

Thursday, March 4.—Cloudy, mild. Broke camp at 7.40 a.m. Heavy trail; camped at 3.45 p.m. on Big Wind portage.

Friday, March 5.—Clear and cold. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Trail fairly good to-day. Reached mouth of Little Wind at 11 a.m. Half of a caribou which we had cached here had been eaten by wolverines. They are very numerous along the trail this season. Ice up Little Wind pretty well flooded. Heavy going over bars to avoid water. Camped at 4.30 p.m.

Saturday, March 6.—Clear and mild. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Encountered considerable water on Big Glacier; rest of trail fairly good, excepting upper Glacier, which was entirely flooded. Camped at 3.50 p.m. at mouth of Forrest creek.

Sunday, March 7.—Cold in a.m. Mild during the day. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Heavy trail; saw two caribou on hillside. Dempster and Martin went after them and shot both; remainder went on with teams and camped at 3 p.m. Two teams came out to haul meat into camp.

Monday, March 8.—Cold in a.m. and p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m., going good most of the day. Little trouble with water. Camped at 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 9.—Mild and cloudy. Broke camp at 7.35 a.m. Crossed Big and Little Hart rivers and over divide into Michelle creek. Lots of water on last creek. Camped at 6.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 10.—Broke camp at 7.50 p.m. Encountered lots of water on the creek. The last seven miles to the summit was very heavy. Camped at the cache at Christmas creek at 5.40 p.m.

Thursday, March 11.—Broke camp at 7.40 a.m. Trail heavy and hard to find at Blackstone. Met six Indians with four dog teams on their way to Dawson. Made Michelle's cabin and camped at 4 p.m.

Friday, March 12.—Mild, cloudy. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. Got through pass into the head of Twelve mile at 10.45 a.m. Heavy trail in places. Glaciers good, excepting the Big Glacier, where there was lots of water on the lower end. Met Bull, Taylor and party with 28 dogs and big outfit on their way to the Wind.

Saturday, March 13.—Broke camp at 8 a.m. Good trail, lots of water on Lower Glacier. Arrived at power house at 1 p.m. Arrived at old camp, four miles below sawmill, at 3 p.m. and camped.

Sunday, March 14.—Broke camp at 8 a.m. and arrived at Twelve-mile roadhouse at 3 p.m. Stayed for the night. Good trail.

Monday, March 15.—Stormy, snowing. Left Twelve-mile roadhouse at 9.30 a.m. and arrived in Dawson at 12.30 p.m. Trail heavy and drifted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. DEMPSTER,
Const.
In charge of Fort McPherson Patrol.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON L. A. PARE, M.D., WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 28, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—In submitting this my eleventh annual report of 'H' Division, I feel that I would only be repeating word for word my report of a year ago, the same fortunate conditions as regards the health of the division and district still prevailing, were I to do more than remark on the circumstances of another year having passed without a death in the division, the eleventh in succession,—with the exception of those lost by drowning in previous years the division has indeed been fortunate in this respect, considering the large number of men who have passed through during that time. Indeed so far as I can find out none of those who have passed through this division in the past eleven years have died as the result of ill health and there are a very considerable number of them that I am aware of to-day a living advertisement of the virtues of this climate in so far as it has influenced their physique and general health.

As to the Indians I have made you several reports, both written and verbal, concerning their condition and treatment, which I understand you are giving due consideration to in your annual report, so I will not refer to them at greater length.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, M.D., DAWSON.

R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T., September 30, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ending this date.

It is pleasing to be able to state that there has been no deaths amongst the members of the force in this division throughout the year.

The most serious case of illness during the year was that of Reg. No. 3045, Sergt. Joy, G. B., who suffered a severe attack of cystitis in January, which, with complications lasted some time into March, when he was returned to duty fully recovered. On July 6, a piece of board from the sidewalk flew up and struck Sergt. Joy on the left knee, and in a few days the joint became swollen and painful, synovitis having taken place. I placed him in hospital for a few days treatment and upon improvement I returned him to light duty. He has been under treatment ever since, but the joint is gradually regaining its natural condition and strength.

Reg. No. 4224, Const. Hewitt, J. T., who was suffering from ringworm or sycosis of the face and upper lip for a long time was fully recovered and returned to duty.

The other cases throughout the year were all of a mild nature, or slight injuries, and all recovered.

GUARD-ROOM.

Although there was considerable sickness amongst the prisoners in the guard-room during the year it was all of a simple nature, such as colds, rheumatism, slight injuries, headaches, &c. There was no serious illness during the year.

INSANE PATIENTS.

Twelve insane persons were received and treated during the year. Ten males and two females, of these, four were discharged, one was sent to St. Mary's hospital, where he died, and eight were transferred to New Westminster asylum.

GENERAL.

The sanitary inspections of the barracks take place weekly, and the absence of sickness in the post must be attributed to the daily attention given to every detail and department, nothing being left undone to keep the sanitary condition the very best possible.

A list of all cases treated is appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

Classified List of Cases Treated at 'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T., for the Year ending September 25, 1909.

Cases.	No.	Days	Remarks.
Ringworm	1	66	Recovered.
Punctured wound	1	4	"
Cystitis	1	70	"
Biliousness	1	1	"
Sore face and mouth	1	4	"
Cold	1	3	"
Dyspepsia	1	18	"
Sore throat	1	2	"
Injured eye	1	15	"
Synovitis	1	81	"
Injured shoulder	1	3	"
Sprained ankle	1	10	"
Total	12		

Certified correct.

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

PAGE.

A.—Superintendent J. D. Moodie, Report on the accidental shooting of a native at Fullerton by Constable C. R. MacMillan. 257

B.—Corporal F. W. Reeves, Report on the death by drowning of Sergeant R. M. L. Donaldson, off Marble Island. 259

C.—Corporal M. A. Joyce, Report on Fullerton Detachment. 261

D.—Assistant Surgeon O. Lacroix, M.D., medical report. 263

APPENDIX A.

SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, REPORT ON THE ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF A NATIVE AT FULLERTON BY CONSTABLE C. R. MACMILLAN.

CHURCHILL, Hudson Bay, August 3, 1909.

The Commissioner,
Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith report from Corporal Joyce covering one from Constable Macmillan regarding the unfortunate accident at Fullerton detachment on June 22 last, which resulted in the instantaneous death of an Esquimaux named 'Charlie.' As Constable Macmillan was alone at the time of the accidental shooting no further evidence can be obtained than his own statement. I may say from my own experience that it is a very easy thing to mistake a native crawling for, or lying in wait for seal for, the actual animal itself.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL, Hudson Bay, July 26, 1909.

Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* accidental shooting of a native named Charlie at Fullerton.

On the afternoon of June 22, 1909, Constable Walker and I were walking to barracks from the floe near Cape Fullerton, when about two miles from the detachment we passed quite close to a large seal (Doujug) which was on the ice. About 6 p.m. of the same date Constable Walker took a telescope and looked from the barracks towards where we had seen the seal. He said it was still in the same place. Constables McDiarmid, McMillian and I also looked and saw the black object on the ice. We all thought it was the same seal that Walker and I had seen. Constable MacMillan asked me if he could go and try and kill it. I told him to do so. I watched him through the telescope when he was crawling close to the seal. I was watching him when he fired. I saw the object disappear and thought that the seal had crawled through a hole in the ice. I then went into the detachment. About 20 minutes later Constable MacMillan ran into barracks and reported that he had accidentally shot and killed a man. He said the black object which we all thought to be a large seal was a native named Charlie. Constable MacDiarmid, Native Joe and I went to the scene of the shooting at once. The body was lying face up in a low place on the ice a loaded rifle was on the ice near the body, and a piece of bear's skin, such as is used by natives for crawling seals, was under the hips. The bullet had struck the un-

fortunate man on the right side of the neck and he died instantly. Constable MacMillan had fired from a distance of about 300 yards; the bullet marked the snow on the ice for a distance of about ten feet before it struck the man. This native must have been in a sitting position, with the side of his neck and face towards MacMillan. His hair was about 16 inches long and of a very black colour. I had to brush his hair back from his neck before I could see where the bullet had struck. The natives say that he had gone seal hunting and had probably fallen asleep. Native Bye and Bye assisted the deceased man's wife and stepmother to bury the body in the native custom.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

M. A. JOYCE, *Corp.*

CAPE FULLERTON, Hudson Bay, July 3, 1909.

The Officer Commanding.
'M' Division, R.N.W.M.P.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following painful occurrence. On the evening of June 22, about 6 p.m., Const. Walker, while looking out on the ice with a telescope, said he saw a doujug, which is a large seal. Const. McDiarmid and myself also looked and thought likewise. I said I would go and try to get a shot at it. The distance appeared to be about two miles. I walked to within 600 yards or so of the object, and then lay down on the ice to crawl nearer without alarming the animal. I crawled towards it for about 200 yards or more, and then was stopped by a large pool of water. I was afraid to stand up and wade through it, for fear of alarming the seal, and did not like to risk a shot at the distance, as from my position face down close to the ice, the object did not show up very well. During all this time the supposed seal had moved (like a seal will), but without changing its situation either forward or backward. At last I fired a shot, and immediately the object disappeared. On standing up I saw it, and immediately ran towards it. I ran for some yards when I suddenly stopped horrified, as I saw it was a man lying face up. I compelled myself to go up to him, and found he was dead. He was an Iwillik called Charlie. I returned immediately to the barracks and reported the case to Corpl. Joyce. The natives say the man was fast asleep, and that this same kind of accident has happened with them.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. MACMILLAN, *Const.*

APPENDIX B.

CORPORAL F. W. REEVES' REPORT ON THE DEATH BY DROWNING OF SERGEANT R. M. L. DONALDSON OFF MARBLE ISLAND,

FORT CHURCHILL, Jan. 21, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
'M' Division, Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows as to the circumstances under which Reg. No. 3566 Sergt. Donaldson lost his life by drowning off Marble Island on August 14, 1908.

On August 5th, 1908, a party consisting of Sergt. Donaldson (in charge), Corpl. Reeves, Spl. Const. Ford, Natives Pook and Tupearlock, left on the *MacTavish* with supplies for Fullerton. After having very contrary weather, which caused delays for several days, we arrived at Marble island on August 14, where we anchored on the west end in a cove from where we sighted a large herd of walrus on a small island about one mile off.

Spl. Const. Ford asked Sergt. Donaldson if he could go over in the dinghy to try and get some. Ford left very shortly after and returned later, reporting that he had killed ten, bringing one head back with him.

Sergt. Donaldson said something about going over and cutting some of the meat up so that we could pick it up on our return with the *MacTavish*.

Sergt. Donaldson, Spl. Const. Ford and myself left in the boat, taking knives, axes, &c., also taking our guns. On arriving at the island there was another large herd there.

Sergt. Donaldson and myself started to shoot at them, but killed none.

By this time it was getting dark. We then started to cut off the heads of the ones which Spl. Const. Ford had killed. After cutting six off it was getting much darker. Sergt. Donaldson and myself, taking four heads, left in the boat for the *MacTavish*, leaving Spl. Const. Ford on the island to cut off the remainder of the heads which were there.

Sergt. Donaldson's intentions were to send one of the natives back for Ford after our arrival at the *MacTavish*, and we had got about half way to the *MacTavish* when the boat was struck by a walrus, which sent its tusks through it, leaving a hole about six inches long and three inches wide, just below the water line right underneath the fore rowlocks.

Sergt. Donaldson was pulling the oars, and I was sitting in the stern of the boat directing him towards the light on the *MacTavish*, which was all that could be seen owing to the darkness.

The moment the walrus struck the boat one of the fore rowlocks came out of the socket, causing it to hang on the side of the boat. The water was rushing in very fast. I took my coat off and placed it over the hole, and held it there, which stopped the rush of water into the boat.

I then told Sergeant Donaldson to put the rowlock in and pull for shore, but by this time he was very excited and unable to do anything, and all he would say was that 'we are gone.' He repeated that several times, but would not attempt to help himself by putting in the rowlock and pulling for shore.

I saw that he was unable to do anything, so I attempted to hold my coat over the hole with one hand and put in the rowlock with the other, but was unable to do so, the water rushing in, the boat filled very fast, causing it to sink.

I saw the boat was sinking with two of us in; I jumped overboard and began to swim to shore, but found that I could not make it.

On turning around I saw the boat just behind me, turned bottom up. The wind was driving it towards the shore. I could see Sergeant Donaldson a few yards away swimming towards the place we had left with the boat, which was a great deal further than the shore on the right side. I called to him; he did not answer me. That was the last seen of Sergeant Donaldson.

I stayed with the boat and was drifted on a reef, which enabled me to walk ashore, taking the boat with me as far as possible, but I had to leave it several yards from shore.

The boat drifted away; I walked up the beach when I heard a shot fired. I called for help, and Ford came to me.

By this time I was very numb and was helpless through being in the cold water so long and getting into the night air, which was very cold, and my clothing being soaked through, would certainly have perished had it not been for Special Constable Ford who took off my wet clothes and gave me his dry ones, wringing as much water out as possible, he put them on himself.

We then went to a place where good walking could be had out of the wind I stayed there walking around trying to get the use of my limbs and to get warm, and sent Ford to look for Sergeant Donaldson.

After looking nearly all night he returned, but saw nothing of him.

We could not get on board the *MacTavish* until 3.30 a.m. of the 15th, when the natives ran it ashore and picked us up.

We then took the *MacTavish* into deep water and anchored again with the intention of waiting for the tide to change so that we could go ashore again and look for Sergeant Donaldson's body, but before the change of tide the wind got very strong from the south, which made it impossible for us to run the *MacTavish* ashore without losing her, and we had to leave our anchorage under a double reef sail.

After Sergeant Donaldson's death I took charge of the boat until the arrival at Fullerton.

After encountering some very severe storms around the mouth of Chesterfield inlet we arrived at Fullerton August 24, when Sergeant McArthur took charge.

On August 25 the goods were unloaded off the *MacTavish* and the number of sacks, cases, &c., checked and placed in store at Fullerton by Sergeant MacArthur's instructions.

I kept Sergeant Donaldson's effects in my possession with the intention of bringing them to Churchill on my return trip of the *MacTavish*, but after the wreck of the boat they were returned to Fullerton and handed over to Corporal Joyce, for which a receipt was obtained.

There is no official or private correspondence of any kind in Sergeant Donaldson's effects with the exception of one official diary and one private, which I kept in my possession until I arrived at Churchill and handed them over.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. W. REEVES, *Corpl.*
Reg. No. 3347.

The Commissioner, Regina.

Forwarded for your information.

J. D. MOODIE, *Superintendent.*

Churchill, Hudson Bay, January 22, 1909.

APPENDIX C.

CORPORAL M. A. JOYCE, REPORT ON FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

R.N.W.M. Police, Cape Fullerton Det.,
Hudson Bay, July 1, 1909.

Officer Commanding,
'M' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Hudson Bay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this detachment for the past ten months ending June 30, 1909.

As per instructions received from yourself and Inspector Pelletier, I left Chesterfield inlet on September 2, 1908, having with me Constable Walker and Constable Conway, we arrived here on September 7, and I took over detachment as soon as possible.

On September 8, Captain Comer with the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford* and crew arrived and anchored in harbour.

On September 11, Inspector Pelletier and Churchill party arrived and reported that the boat *MacTavish,* in which they had been travelling to Churchill, had been wrecked near Chesterfield inlet on the night of September 4. This party remained with us until November 30, when Inspector Pelletier, Sergt. McArthur, Corporal Reeves, Special Constable Ford and natives Pook & Tupearlock, with two dog teams left for Churchill.

A very sad accident occurred here on June 22, 1909, when Constable MacMillan, who was crawling seals, mistook a native named Charlie for a large seal. Constable MacMillan fired at a distance of about 300 yards. The bullet struck the unfortunate man on the left side of the neck, and he died instantly. This native had been crawling seals, and it is thought that while waiting for a seal to come on the ice he had fallen asleep.

Constable Walker with native Bye and Bye made a patrol to Chesterfield inlet and Baker lake during the winter. Constable Walker visited all the important camps.

I would have made, or caused to be made, a patrol to the trading stations at Repulse bay during the winter, but owing to the small stock of provisions and our very limited number of dogs, this long patrol was impossible.

When Inspector Pelletier and party left for Churchill, I sent the police dog team with them, as it was impossible to get others. This left the detachment with one bitch, four half grown pups owned by Sergt. McArthur, and a number of young pups. I bought six dogs so as to enable the employed natives to hunt. With those and the four pups we managed fairly well.

The few dogs left among the natives here are of a very poor class. They are inbred and most of them are starved and worked hard when they are young. This treatment breaks their spirit and they do not grow as they should. I beg to suggest that a good dog team and two or three bitches be procured from Labrador, or some other place, so as to have a change of breed. If the police had such a team I think the native dogs would improve quickly.

The provisions received into store from Churchill last summer were all of good quality.

The weather during the past winter was cold, but fine. Roes Welcome froze solid across to Southampton Island early in the winter, and remains so at present. Deer, salmon, walrus and seals have been quite plentiful during the winter and spring. Fur

bearing animals are reported as being plentiful at Southampton island and Baker lake, but the natives do not seem to hunt them very much. The Baker lake natives claim that wolves and wolverines are on the increase. A band of six or seven wolves was seen at Cape Fullerton during the winter. Foxes appear to be a thing of the past around Fullerton. The detachment put in a very faithful winter attending traps and the total catch was six.

The natives employed by Captain Comer killed two small whales this spring. One was killed at Southampton island during May. The other was killed about twenty miles south of here on June 20. I saw this whale within one hour of its being killed. It was less than 30 feet long and would not yield over two hundred pounds of bone. It seems a pity that such young wales are killed, especially when the meat and blubber are thrown away. This is nearly always the case when the boats are whaling away from the schooner.

The shooting of seals in the water during the winter and early summer is, I think, worthy of being brought to your notice. At that time of year a seal will sink as soon as it is killed. A native has no hope of getting those seals after he has killed them, and for every seal that is killed about ten are wounded so that they will die later. For every seal that a native kills in the water he wastes about fifty rounds of ammunition. I think if this was explained to them properly that it would have a very good effect.

I reported to you by the winter mail that Inspector Pelletier had caused native Dooley to be discharged and native Bye and Bye engaged in his place. This change has certainly been a great benefit to this detachment. Bye and Bye is by far the best shot and hunter that I have met amongst the natives here. He is also a good traveller and dog driver, and takes good care of any dogs entrusted to his care.

Scottie is a very trustworthy native, but he is so crippled with old age and a bad knee that hunting or winter travelling is out of the question. He has great influence with the natives. He can do anything required around post at all times and cannot be beaten in a boat.

If this detachment is to be kept open, I beg to suggest that a good interpreter be engaged and stationed here. I think it would be better to have one constable less, and add a good interpreter to the detachment, for it is impossible to carry on anything like an intelligent conversation through any of the natives. I have tried to gain the respect and confidence of the natives by fair and honest dealing with them, and I think my efforts have been very well rewarded.

If whaling is to be continued in the Hudson's Bay by Americans, I think they should be made to pay duty on all articles brought into the country, and which are given to the natives. Such articles as whale boats, rifles, tobacco, &c. From information received, I would judge that Captain Comer has only paid duty on the stuff he intended trading with natives (exclusive of what he calls his natives). During the month of April, 1909, there was 720 pounds of tobacco on the schooner, about 500 pounds of this will be given to the natives for services rendered.

I have been informed by Mr. Hayward, mate of the schooner *Gifford*, that the natives who remained on Southampton island during the past winter will camp at Wager inlet and Whale point during the coming winter. A few may go to Southampton late in the fall, but this is not likely.

Captain Comer does not expect to take the schooner out of the harbour until September 10, when he will leave for the east.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. A. JOYCE, Corporal.
In charge of Detachment.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON O. LACROIX, M.D., CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY.

QUEBEC, November 1, 1909.

To the Comptroller,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward the medical report for the year ending September 30, 1909.

I am pleased to say that all the cases during the last year have been of a minor character and the state of health of this division has been very good.

The men sent to Churchill were strong, powerful and fit for the hard labour of this country. During the year I have had to treat some cases of la grippe, bronchitis, biliousness, conjunctivitis, inflammation of the bladder and some slight accidents.

On my recommendation, the officer commanding has sent out of the country a man suffering from scurvy. As he was destitute and the police had no room to give him the proper treatment, the government has taken charge and sent him to an hospital in Winnipeg.

We have had several accidents among the half-breeds and natives and I have been obliged to perform some serious operations, but I am pleased to say that all of them have recovered, though they were living in such a state of dirtiness that I almost despaired of their recovery.

I regret that I was unable to go to Fullerton as desired by the Department of Indian Affairs, the instructions were received too late in the season to enable the journey to be undertaken.

The medical supplies are of good quality and sufficient for all requirements.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. LACROIX, M.D.
Asst. Surgeon.

PART V

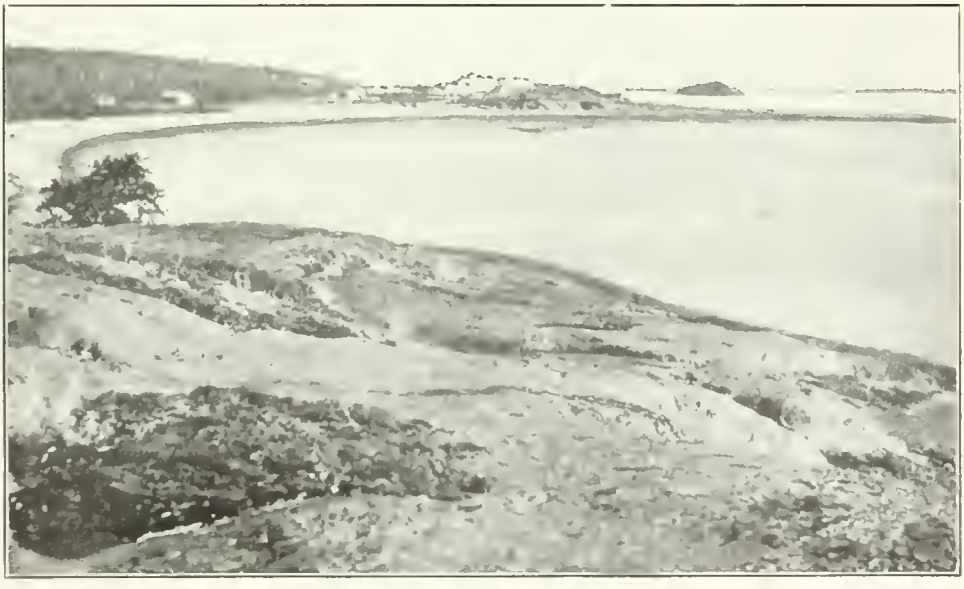
PHOTOGRAPHS

R.N.W. Mounted Police.

Gun Teams, Regina.

Officers' Quarters, Regina.

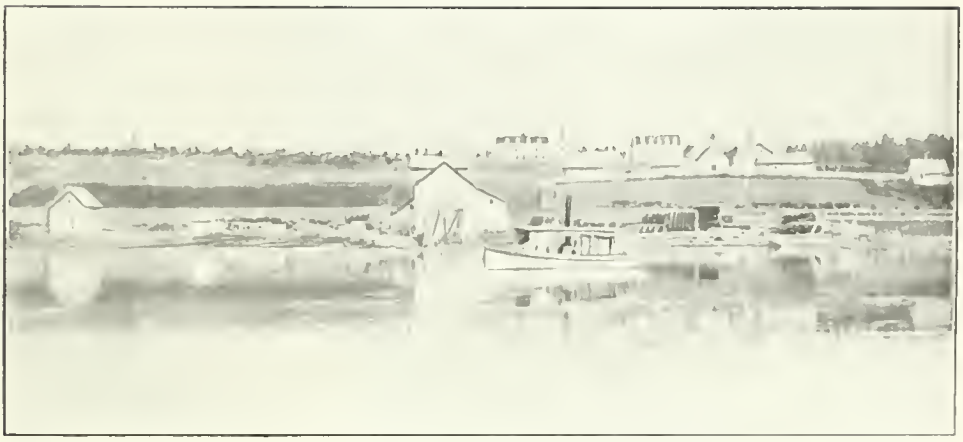
Police Patrol on line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.



Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabaska.

R. C. Mission, Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake.

Smith's Landing, Slave River.



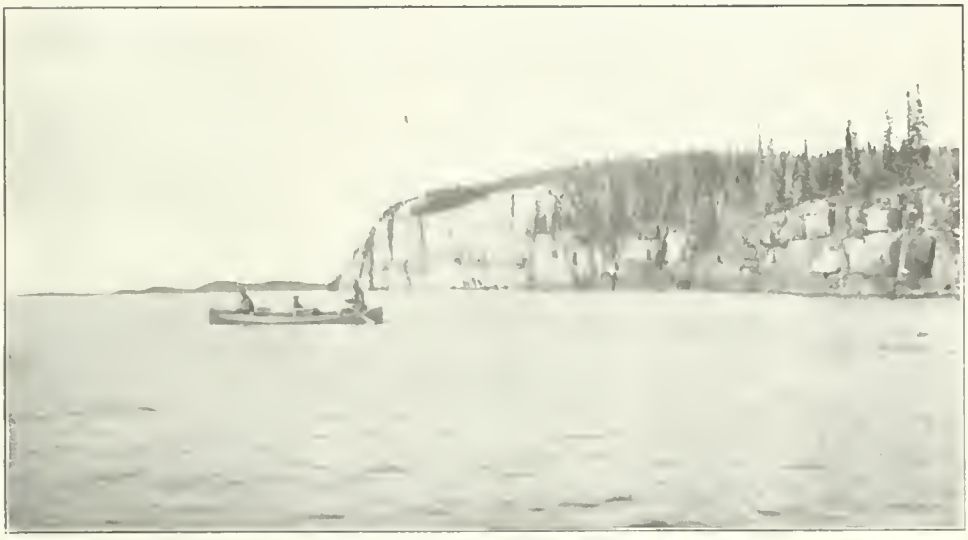
R. C. Mission, Lesser Slave Lake.

Hay Meadow, Lesser Slave Lake.

York Boat--Little Slave River.

Peace River Crossing.

Smith's Landing. – Bishop Breynat checking freight.



Great Slave Lake, near Fond du Lac.

Across Great Slave Lake

Portage between Great Slave and Artillery Lakes.

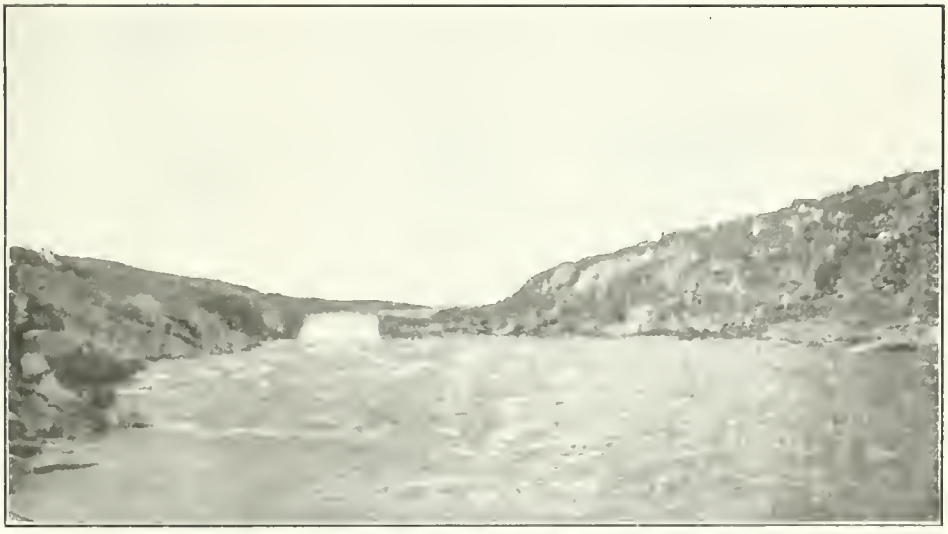
Dog Rib Indians—Artillery Lake.

Caribou—Artillery Lake.

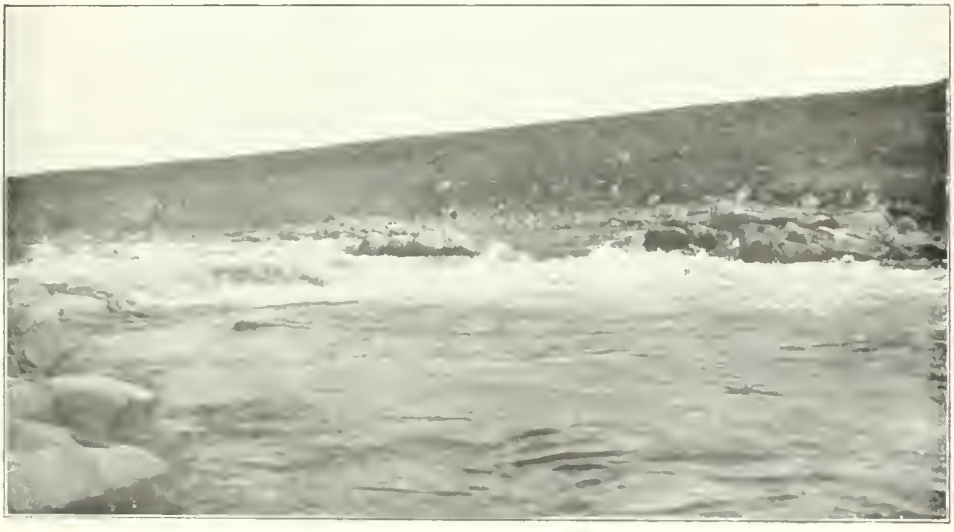
Caribou crossing Artillery Lake.

Caribou crossing Artillery Lake.

Pike Portage—Artillery Lake.



Helen's Falls, Hanbury River.



On the Hanbury River.

On the banks of Thelon River.

Along the Thelon River.

Portage into Lac Deville.

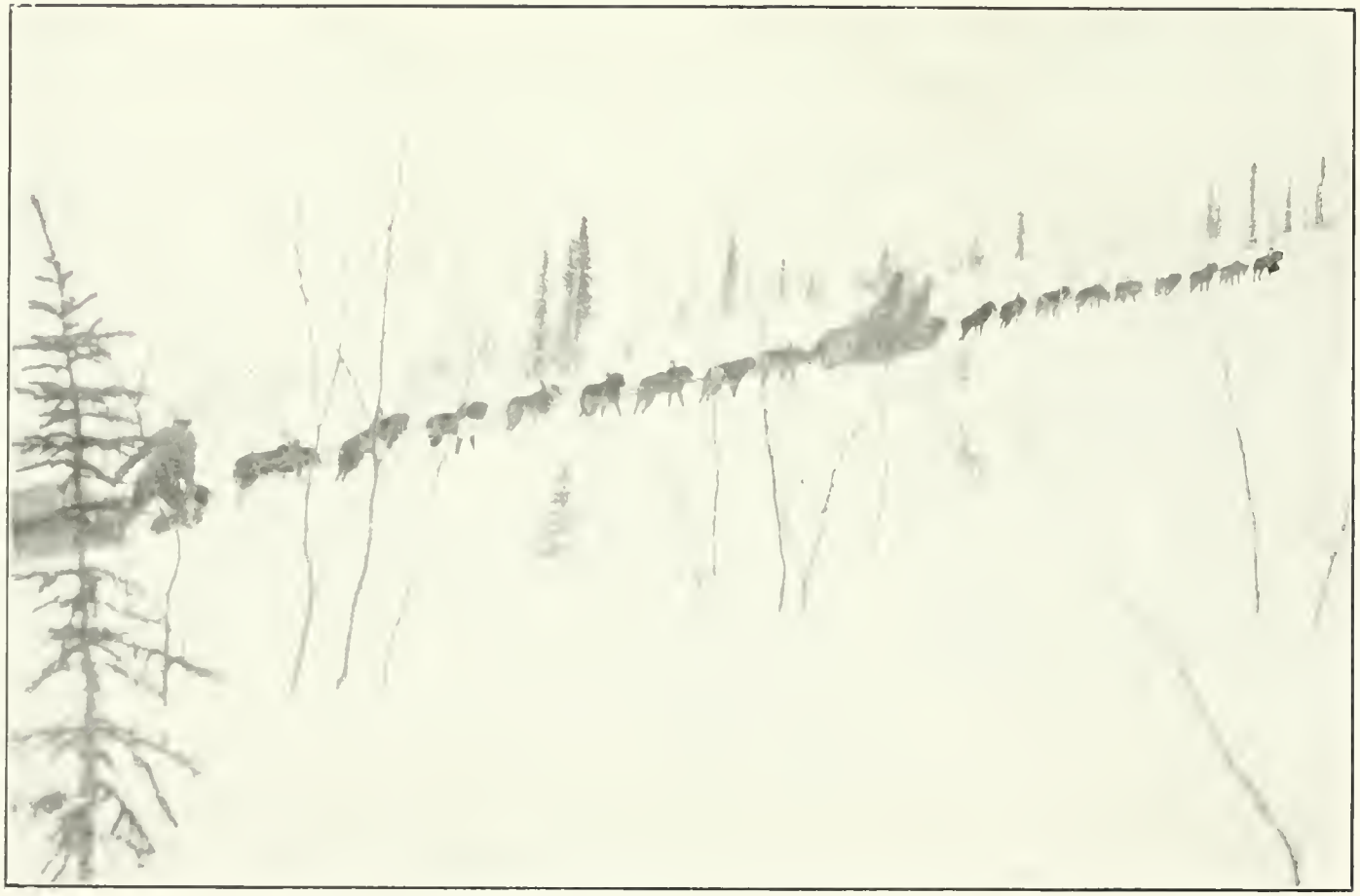
Camp at Ellis Island, taken from "Signal Hill."

Eskimo Baker Lake.

Wreck of the "McTavish."

Camp on Fairway Island after wreck of the "McTavish."

Police Patrol leaving Dawson for MacKenzie River.



Crossing Divide, Big Portage, Dawson-Macpherson Patrol.

Breaking Trail on the Big Portage.

Luncheon Camp Dawson-Macpherson Patrol.

Luncheon Camp on Peel River.

Mountain Creek on the Big Portage, Dawson-Macpherson Patrol

R. N. W. M. Police Patrol Boat, Yukon.

Yukon Mountain Sheep.

Yukon—Burwash Creek.

Yukon.

Yukon—Livingstone Creek.

Landing Supplies at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay.

Landing supplies at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay.

Polar Bear.

Esquimo Women.

Esquimo Woman.

Police Post—Norway House.

Between Churchill and Split Lake.